spirators. The evidence furnished by the reports of the "committees of secrecy" of both houses of parliament, will solve this important question.

"In order to engage the peasantry, in the southern conties, the more engerly in their cause," say the opport of the Flowe of Commons, "the units frishmen found it expectent, in origing their general principles, to dwelle with peenlar energy of the supposed oppressiveless of titles, (which had been the prefex for the old Whitebox insurrections,) and with a view to axcite the resentanent of the catholic, and to use that resentment of the purposes of the part, is bricated and false tests, were represented as he ving been taken to extending the product of the secretary of the secret committee of the House of Lords, "It appeared distinctly to your committee, that the stable prefexts of parliamentary reform, and ca. since emancipation, were found inefficient for the secret committee of the House of Lords, "It appeared distinctly to your committee, that the stable prefexts of parliamentary reform, and ca. since emancipation, were found inefficient for the secret committee of the House of Lords, "It appeared distinctly to your committee, that the stable prefexts of parliamentary reform, and ca. since emancipation, were found inefficient for the secret committee of the flows of the say of the system of organization, first septement of the secret committee of the secret committee of the secretary in their own defence, as their protestant fellow subjects had entered into a solemn lengue and coven: at to destroy thom,—having sworn to wade up to their knees in Popish Illood. The people were next taught to believe that their organization, their knees in Popish Illood. The people were next taught to believe that their organizations and pursuits, in

men mat me course were sworm, and ripe for insurrection.

From these authentic documents, it is evident that the bases frauds and falsebroods were too successfully practised to poison the minds of the minds of the Roman eathole peasantry against their protestant countrymen, i. e. against the members of the Church of England more particularly. These wicked arts and files had already succeeded in organizing the entire of the catholic population in the North, and the consequence was, continual lostile and rancorous collision between them and the rural protestants, wherever they met, whether in town or country, fair or market. It is but right however to state, that the Prestyterian North, which at the first had been so active in endeavering to effect a revolution, soon saw the full extent of their error. The termination of the French revolution in a miliary despotisation, and the religious character which the rebellion assumed in the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Cournarght, clearly exhibiting a determination of the French revolution in a miliary despotisation, and the property, and the acts of savage cruelty which they perpetrated upon unoffending and defenceless protestants of all sexes and ages, re-enacting the bloody scenes of 1641, all contributed to open their eyes to a view of sobrer and rational liberty, and to the mehanged and unchangeable nature of popers. Afterwards, in the hour of meed, the Prestyterians of the North holdly stood forward to defend their King and Country, her altars and institutions, as men resolved to do or die, and at this day, Protestati Ulster is, under Providence, the strong arm and safeguard of Protestant treland.

From the years 1791 and 1795, it may fairly be imagined that little or no good will subsisted between the Popish and Protestant papelition of the North. The former were, at the period, known by the name of "Defenders." They had objects unknown to, and distinct from the conspiracy into which they had at first been initiated and separate laws and lenders of their owa

to mirder them by wholesale, or drive them out of the country, produced an effect different from that designed by the United frishmen of 1791; an imperium in imperium was established among them; and thus, while the Popish traitors scened to act in concert and cardiality with the revolutionary eparto, they were, in fact, working out their own ends, under the advice and direction of a power which is too prizent to appear in the field, until success appears to be certain; and, as their numbers increased, and Zood news from the South reached them through their emissaries, of they waxed bolder and fereer, and became daily more insolent and aggressive. "Those men who are called Defenders," says Woulfe Tone, are completely organized on a military plan, divided according to their districts, and officered by persons chosen by themselves. The principle of their Union, is implicit toodelines to Those whom they have elected for their generals, and whose objects the enancipation of their country, the subversion of English usurpation, and the bettering the condition of the wretch of peasantty of Ireland; and the oath of their union asserts, that they will be faithful to the hand." Anatoms of France and Ireland." Such was the Defenders, and composed on the same in an invertible authority, of catholics andy.

"In June 1796," Mr. Tone further states the their organization embraced the entire Roman Catholic peasantry of Ulster, Leinster, and Command. Amay, the leaders were enabled to ast tain the number at their disposal; and in July, at the Fair of Loughgall, in the County Armagh, the Defenders commenced effensive operations. In the morning of that day, large bodies of strangers were observed entering the town: many of them were seen, during the say, penetrating and passing through the groups occupied in traffic, taking but little interest in the business of their party. On a sudden, the Protestestants found themselves furiously assailed; and, after making faint resistance and suffering dreadfaily, were driven over the town. Fr

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