

RONICLE

$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$ OL. XXIV.

ILLUSTRIOUS SONS OF IRELAND.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A New and Bcautiful Engraving, "The Illustrious Sons of Irelaud," from a Painting by J. Donaghy. This magnificent picture is a work of many years. It comprises the Patriots of Ireland, from Brian Boron to the present time. The grouping of the obtained a seat in Parliament, where he at figures are so arranged and harmoniously blended once made himself consciously be as to give it that effect which is seldom got by our best artists. It embraces the following well-known portraits :---

Brian Borou, Major-General Patrick Sarsfield, Oliver man Borou, Major-General Fatrick Sarsheld, Oliver Plunkett, D.D., John Philpot Curran, Hugh O'Neil, Thomas Davis, Oliver Goldsmith, Thomas Moore, Archbishop MacHale, Father Mathew, Daniel O'Connell, Wolfe Tone, Edmund Burke, Robert Emmet, Richard Lalor Shiel, Henry Grattan, M.P., William Smith O'Brien, Gerald Griffin, John Mit-chel, Rev. T. Burke, O.P.

In the back ground of the picture may be seen the Round Tower, Irish Bard, the old Irish House of Parliament, the Maid of Erin, Irish Harp, the Famous Siege of Limerick, and the beautiful scenery Famous Siege of Limerick, and the beautiful scenery land, " said Mansfield, " set us an example of of the Lakes of Killarney, with many emblems of land," said Mansfield, " set us an example of Irish Antiquities.

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THE PROTESTANT RIOTS OF 1780.

(From the Dublin Review, April, 1873.)

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

In this state of agitation of the public mind came forth from the Association its celebrated "Appeal to the People of England." We will give our readers an extract from the pro-duction, which Burke stigmatized as "a seditious document, its object being to excite general odium against the Catholics, so as to cause the repeal of the most just Act ever passed; in style contemptible, in reasoning futile, in design malicious."

To tolerate Popery, is to be instrumental in the perdition of immortal souls, and of millions that only exist in the prescience of God, and is the direct way to provoke the vengeance of a holy and jealous ast our fleets and armies. In the commission given to the princess of Israel to break down idolatrous altars is stated the duty of all princes and rulers to prohibit the practice of idolatry within their jurisdiction, and to extirpate every monument of it. The indulgence granted to the Papists will operate, sooner than was apprehended, the subversion of the State and the ruin of the nation .--Popery is not only high treason against the King and State, but also high treason against God. We therefore call upon the people, and particularly the clergy of the metropolis, to preserve the civil Constitution and the Protestant religion, by petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the late Act. We invite the people dispersed all over the kingdom to establish similar associations to that of London, with committees to correspond with the head Association. The present Act has put the sword into the Papists' hands, and England will again be deluged with the blood of martyrs. From this extract a just idea may be formed of the character of that infamous appeal, in which, after twelve months of busy plotting in secret, the Protestant Association proclaimed itself to the world, and more than hinted at its future work. Its compilers were challenged by several Protostants of note to produce any Catholic publication so opposed to Sacred Scripture and the doctrines of Christianity, as this diabolical production. Such as it was, however, it answered .perfectly the purpose of its framers. Mon of every grade in society flocked in numbers to enrol themselves members of the Association. Subscriptions poured in sufficient to defray the expenses ten times over, and even to satisfy the monetary oravings of Joshua Bangs, the secretary. The enthusiasm spread with a rapidity which seemed calculated to involve the whole nation in a practical denial of the first principles of religion and common sense; so that, in a few weeks, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, chief manager, was able to announce in the public journals, that the great Protestant Association was in readiness to act against "the enemies of God,' that every man who had signed his name, was "sworn to defend the House of Hanover and the true Protestant interests," and that a general meeting would be summoned early in December for the election of a "suitable President." A suitable president! The phrase was ominous, but the choice made by the Committee was still more so. While all peaceloving, well-disposed persons were indulging in the hope that the menaces of the Association would be confined to angry words, or at most to violent but legal efforts against the Catholics, they were bitterly disappointed by the publication of the following in the daily papers:---

the public conduct of Lord George Gordon, his lordship shall be requested to accept the position of President of our Association. Lord George Gordon was third son of Cos-

for the Protestant interests which has distinguished

mo, Duke of Gordon. At an early age he entered into the navy, but retired from the service during the American war. Soon after he behaviour and puerile violence. Having joined the Presbyterian body, he forthwith assumed, not only the most obnoxious doctrines, but even the manners and the language of their earliest founders, the Cameronians. Of a prim, formal, meagre figure, clad in sombre gar-

ments, his long hair falling lank upon his shouldors, his restless eyo glaring with triumphant spiritual pride, with a harsh, loud voice, and much vehement ungainly gesture, he seemed the very personification of a Puritan leader of the time of Claverhouse. "Sootviolence, and obligingly sent us a commander to head it." Burke described Lord Gordon as a "Don Quixote, armed with the resolution of the Protestant Association for a lance and his own letters upon true Presbyterianism for a target." This is far too complimentary, for he possessed neither the noble-mindedness nor the moral worth of the eccentric Spaniard. It would be more true to regard him as a compound of the characters of Habakkuk Mucklewrath and Corporal Humgudgeon, well fitted to pour forth "a word in season" to the wild Western Whigs of the old Scottish Covenant, or to "uplift his testimony" against the Black Indulgence at the Grass-market at Edinburgh. Sufficiently eccentric to be dangerous, he had vet consciousness enough to give purpose and malice to actions; at once a hypecrite and a fanatic, but probably without direct choice or design; for the real hypocrite, especially in religion, becomes, by unconscious degrees, fanatical, while the real fanatic is never for

long wholly pure from the taint of hypocrisy. Such was the man who, in an evil hour, was chosen to head the Protestant Association .--He had been not only an eye-witness, but also a busy plotter during the conspiracy in Scotland, and thus he was able to carry on his fresh undertaking, instructed against failure by the of Hanover, and threathens the country with demistakes of others. His first public mani-to the gallows in it and for it, but I will not present

the clearest idea of what sort of work was shortly to be put into their hands. At the very first meeting, held at the Crown and Rolls, Chancery Lane, Lord George read part of the penal laws of Charles and William, and said, By assenting to the Quebec laws and to the late Act in favor of the Papists, the King was in the position of James II, after his abdicarise, when Lord George surprised them by a rected." speech more than usually treasonable :

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1874.

Scotland, he said, was ripe for insurrection : all the inhabitants, except the Papists, were ready.— They had invited him to be their leader, and he had accepted the post, for he preferred death to religious slavery, and would perish with arms in his hands or prevail.

And on May 9th the following advertisement appeared in the public press :---

This is to give notice, that in compliance with a petition addressed to the President of the Protestant Association, the committee has resolved that another general meeting of Protestants be held before the London petition is presented to the House of Commons. All true friends of Great Britain, and of civil and religious liberty, are exhorted to unite in of Lord George, was a shrewd device, that gave support of the Protestant interest before it shall be too late. Those of London and the environs, who wish the repeal of the late Popish Bill, are desired to sign the Protestant petition, which they may have access to at the President's house in Welbeck Street every day before four o'clock.

GEORGE GORDON, President.

This delay was to give time for the presentation of petitions from other parts of England, from Wales and Scotland, before the appearance of the monster petition of London. At length, on Tuesday (29th May) at Coach-makers' Hall, Long Acre, was held the last treason :---

Revolution, endangers the succession of the House festation of what was fermenting in his the petition of a lukewarm people. The only way chomy brain. occurred in the course of a vio-is to go in a bold manner, and show we are resolved lent speech delivered in the House of Com- to defend Protestantism with our lives. If you mons on the 5th of May, 1779, in the course mean to spend your time in idle debate, you had better 'at once chose another leader. I am ready by their firmness. After this plain speaking, a resolution was put that "the whole body of the Protestant Association do attend at St. George's Fields on Friday next, at ten o'clock, to accompany Lord George Gordon to the House of Commons, on the deliverance of the Protestant petition."resolution of dismissing the same, and of giv. This being, of course, carried, his Lordship ing no encouragement whatever to the Roman said, "If I am attended by less than 20,000 To leave, as it seemed, the Government without the shadow of an excuse for its shame-I speak the desire of a million and a half of ful negligence when on the brink of so much danger, Lord George, the very same evening, bate of November 26th, on the address to his gave notice in the House that on the following George again hinted at what was so soon to tion, accompanied by the whole body of his Association; in addition to which, all the newspapers of the next morning contained the following notice :---Protestant Association ! Whereas no hall in London can contain 40,000 persons, it has been resolved that we do meet on Friday next, the 2nd, in St. George's Fields, at ten o'clock-that this Association do divide into four sections, namely, London, Westminster, Southwark, and Scotch, the Protestants of the city on the right, the Protestants of Westminster on the left, the borough of Southwark forming the main body, and the Scotch residents in London the rear division-that all do wear blue cockades to distinguish them from the Papists, and also from those who approve the late Act in favour these, which were usually accompanied with of Popery-that the magistrates of London, Westminster, and Southwark, are requested to attend to overawe any evil-minded persons who may wish to

President himself. Indeed, he seems to have sanction by their presence the acts of those moment in danger of being murdered by the lost but little time in giving the profligate who were about to break the law, was a masterwretches who everywhere crowded round him | stroke of the mediocre genius of John Wesley, and excited universal derision. Forty thou. sand men bent upon violence, and already guilty of seditious language, wanted protection, and looked to the civil power for it ! As Mil- to his rescue. At the moment they were about ner justly observes: "The managers of the Association foresaw the consequence of assem- unfortunate peer made his entrance covered bling together so large a body of people; or rather, intending from the beginning all the back. tion : it is my opinion that his Majesty has mischief that ensued, concerted beforehand the broken his coronation oath." On May 5th, means o throwing the blame of the riots upon 1780, the House of Commons was preparing to those very persons against whom they were di-

By the hour of ten on the ever-memorable morning of June 2nd, 1780, the open space, known then as St. George's Fields, Southwark, presented the lively appearance of a military parade-ground on a day of national rejoicing. Drums beating, bands playing, banners flying, and forty-five thousand men, all wearing blue cockades and marshalled in their ranks with almost soldierly precision, told the affrighted citizens of London and Westminster that the Protestant Association was ready to carry out the fiercest menace of its furious President .---The singing of hymns and psalms, with which their leaders amused the time until the arrival an air of religious solemnity to the vast aszeal, impressing upon the common mind the pleasing idea that it was aiding some high cause instead of indulging in vulgar riot.

It was not yet noon when the screeching of the bagpipes and the clamour of many voices proclaimed the near approach of the man who was destined to be the author of more crime and misery than perhaps in his sane moments even he could have contemplated without concern. Lord George came to the gathering of preparatory meeting of the Committee of the his followers, accompanied by several field Association, at which Lord George Gordon preachers of the Kettledrummle and Poundgave utterance to the following unmistakable text stamp. A short stirring speech, followed by a long extempore prayer of the most extra-The Popish Relief Bill was carried so rapidly that the people had no time to oppose it, or to make them-selves acquainted with the consequences. Indulgence to Papists is inconsistent with the principles of the tion, moved forward on their march to the tion, moved forward on their march to the cessful, Lord George next moved "That the Houses of Parliament. To prevent confusion, House do immediately take this Protestant the mob had been marshalled in three divisions, the first of which followed the route by London by Alderman Bull,-the question was put to Bridge, the second crossed the river by Black- the vote, when there appeared-For the petition. friars, while the third, preceded by the President's coach, passed over the bridge at Westminster. In front marched a man bearing an for all, but I am not a man to do things by halves. There is no danger you go into that I will not share; and remember, the Scotch carried their point by their firmness. and as the rioters frequently refreshed themselves with ale and spirits on the way, by the time they reached Palace-yard, most of them were ripe for any amount of drunken frolic and outrage. It was half-past two in the afternoon when a great shout announced the arrival at their place of destination of the three divisions of the "No-Popery Mob." Obeying the instructions given them beforehand, many of them rushed forward to secure possession of all the avenues from the outer gate up to the very entrance of both Houses, which latter they attempted, but in vain, to force. Others in the meanwhile crowded into Parliament Street to encounter such members as had not been fortunate enough to reach Westminster before the rioters. Each member as he was met was stopped, and compelled to assume the blue cockade, and in many instances required to take an oath to vote for the immediate repeal of the Catholic Relief Bill. But with the exception of Ellis, Burke, and a few others, who had honorably distinguished themselves for years against the malignant spirit of the Nonconformists of that period, no members of the Lower House appear to have been maltreated. It was against the Lords that the leaders of the mob directed their special vengeance .---The Archbishop of York, and Bathurst, president of the Council, were dragged from their carriages and severely hustled; Lord Mann claimed: "Now, this is the elergyman of the field's carriage was smashed, and he himself House of Commons-I insist that you ask him narrowly escaped with his life; the Bishops of what is his opinion of the Popish Bill." Upon narrowly escaped with his life; the Bishops of Lichfield and Lincoln would have certainly been murdered, had they not contrived to find a refuge in the house of Atkinson, an attorney, where they changed clothes, and, thus disguised, concealed themselves on the leads of the resolved upon; yet it did nothing; and this adjoining houses; Lords Townshend and Hillsborough made their appearance in the House covered with mud, their garments in rags, and without their wigs; Lord Stormont's coach was broken into a thousand pieces, and he himself remained in the hands of the mob for half an hour. The confusion in the House may classes) began to grow impatient of mere tion of the Association, and that no steps were be imagined, as member after member made his appearance bearing upon his person the marks of the indignities and violence he had Bill. But to do them justice, not the most then, in about nine days your London may be received. As the Duke of Richmond rose for violent of them all seemed to despise the em- reduced to ashes." The ridiculous invitation, the purpose of putting a motion to the House,

rioters under the very windows of their committee-room. At this intelligence the members rose manfully in a body, and carried by acclamation a proposal of Lord Radnor that they should proceed at once with drawn swords to make the gallant and desperate attempt, the with blood, and his clothes torn from his

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In the midst of the wildest disorder, with the roaring of the mob without, and in momentary danger, should the doors be forced, of being slaughtered at their posts, the members of both Houses, nevertheless, maintained their presence of mind, and yielded nothing either of their dignity or privilege in the face of brute force. In the Lords, Earl Shelbourne rose in his place to ask what steps had been taken by Government to guard against that of which it had received more than sufficient warning: while in the Commons Dunning censured the ministers for having neglected to commit Lord George Gordon the first night that he threatened them with the cut-throats of the Association, and went so far as to accuse them of engaging the mob to insult and overawe the Opposition. Mr. Rous moved that the assistance of the civil power be called in to the aid of the British Parliament, besieged by the " dregs semblage, and served to stir up their fanatical of the populace and the seum of the Scotch fanatics." When something like order was re-stored, Lord George Gordon rose, and, in the midst of interruption and hisses, informed the House that "the Kirk had gained a great victory over the Papacy"; that he had with him "a petition signed by 120,000 of his Majesty's Protestant subjects, praying for a repeal of the Act passed last session in favour of the Roman Catholics." He concluded a speech of the usual description, by moving to have the said petition brought in. He found one man, Alderman Bull, who was not ashamed to act as his seconder. Leave was therefore given for the introduction of the monster petition of the Protestant Association, which it had taken careful months of upflagging zeal to swell to its present gigantic proportions. Thus far sucpetition into consideration,"-again seconded against it, 192. But it must not be supposed, that during the several hours that were consumed over the excitement occasioned by the arrival of the mob. and over the noisy altercation consequent upon the introduction of Lord George's petition. that the President of the Protestant Association showed himself in the least degree wanting to the disgraceful cause which he upheld, or to the ruffianly thousands to whom he looked for his chief support. With a restless irritation, ho was incessantly moving in and out of the House, and from the gallery that looked down into the lobby, acted the part of fugleman to direct the cheers or the groaning of his lawless followers. He also addressed those nearest to him, telling them what members were speaking. and whether they were favorable or opposed to their wishes. On one of these occasions he said :----The Speaker of the House has just declared that you are here under the pretence of religion, but you are a good people and have a good cause. Mr. Rons has just moved that the civil power be sent for ; but don't you wind, keep yourselves cool and be steady. A gentleman coming up and endeavoring to dissuade him from continuing his discourse. Lord George called out in a loud voice to the mob: "This is Sir Michael le Fleming, and he has just spoken for you like an angel; but as for Mr. Burke, I am sorry for him." After which he began to caress Sir Michael in a childish manner. The Rev. Thomas Browne, Chaplain to the House of Commons, venturing to rebuke the mob, and to warn Lord George that he would have to answer for all the corsequences of that day's excitement, the latter exwhich the mob roared out, "To h---- with the parson, no Popery for ever." Lord George then retired, but shortly afterwards re-appeared, flushed and excited, and addressing the rioters, said :---You have been called a mob, and peace officers have been sent for to disperse you; some have mentioned calling out the military, but I hope nobody will think of taking that step, as it would infallibly tend to create division. The Scotch had no redress till they pulled down the Mass houses. The alarm has gone forth for miles; but you have a good prince, and no doubt his Majesty will send down word to his ministers privately, to repeal the Act when he hears what his subjects wish. Several of the mob oried out, "Do you wish us to go, Geordie ?" To which he replied :---You are the best judges of what you ought to do ; but I will tell you how the matter stands. The

Marchan L. F.

of which he remarked :----

A million and a half of people are not to be despised ; he might be told he was uttering treason ; but they should keep the King to his coronation oath. Who could prevent them? George Gage, General Burgoyne, or Sir William Howe? They would do no more against them than they had done in America,

He concluded a wild, incoherent harangue by moving,—" That the petition of the Scotch Papists be read, that the House come to the Catholic religion in Scotland." No seconder men, I will not present your petition." being found for this, he cried out, "Oh, Lord Frederick Campbell, for God's sake assist me; Protestants." Some months later, in the de-Majesty for the speech from the throne. Lord | Friday he should present the Protestant peticome.

Will any gentleman answer, that the people shall pay more taxes without a revolt at home ? I mention the possibility of a revolt, because our Constitution has borne so much already. When the peo-ple shall show an inclination to demand redress, I will accompany them with the greatest pleasure. I am afraid I speak too loud, so as to give an appearance of passion to what I say, but I assure the House that these are my most deliberate sentiments. I advise Lord North to save the country and his own life, to turn from wickedness and mend his ways, for as yet the public clamour for revenge is not raised against bim.

Notwithstanding frequent outbursts such as his favorite threat, that he had "120,000 able men in Scotland, who would quickly remedy disturb the legal and peaceable deportment of his the state of things," no notice was taken by Majesty's Protestant subjects. the Government, who, unfortunately, fell into the blunder of mistaking a malignant enthusiast for a harmless fool, while his fellow-members (a few excepted) endured his oratory with a kind of amused listlessness, and spoke of him contemptuously out of the House, as the comedy of each parliamentary session.

Under such a leadership as that of the dangerous man whom we have been endeavoring to depict, it will be easily imagined that the thousands who swelled the lists of the Association (and who were mostly from the turbulent voting resolutions against the Catholic Relief with a keen knowledge of mankind, "Well, At a general assembly of the members of the ployment of constitutional ini legitimate at the conclusion of the above notice, calling he was interrupted by Lord Mansfield, who in-House is going to divide upon the question whether minously resolved, that in account of the noble zeal means, more thoroughly than their worthy upon the guardians of the public peace to formed the Peers that Lord Boston was that your petition shall be taken into consideration to-

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By order of the Association. GEORGE GORDON, President.

Thus for three entire days was the Government in possession of full intelligence of the dangerous and illegal proceeding that had been inexplicable and criminal apathy not unnaturally gave rise afterwards to the charge against it of having encouraged this rising, so as to be able to throw odium for the future upon all popular demonstrations. It is related of the French ambassador that when he heard of the resoluspeech-making and of the dull occupation of to be taken to interfere with it, he exclaimed.