"THE IRISH WAR OF 1641." Concluded from 2nd Page.

emigrated as the colonists of Cremona or Placentia regarded Rome. For him it was the home of a higher civilization, the seat of a ruling powerthe centre whither he was to look for redress or protection when he needed either. In the strife of parties which followed the Reformation he was zeal; his professions were distrusted by his Celtic co-religiousts, who believed, that to be at peace with the throne he would not scruple to infringe upon the rights of the Church.

It did not require much foresight to predict that no alliance between these men and the "Old Irish" would be lasting. The gentlemen of the Pale had been driven by a persecution of the Government they venerated, into a league with men whom they despised and feared. They were rebels by compulsion and were ready to subscribe almost any terms which would reconcile them with the power that had goaded them into rebellion against itself. They were Catholics, and in taking up arms had sworn to obtain the freedom of the Irish Church; but their notion of ecclesiastical liberty was not exaggerated, their modest demands on this point could be easily satisfied by any form of teleration. For the material prosperity of the country, so far as it was not commensurate with their own, they cared little; for its civil independence, not at all. Their Irish allies, on the other hand, uncompromising in their demands for religious liberty, were not indisposed to increase their measure of political independence at the expense of the Crown and were avowedly intent on a redistribution of the confiscated territories which would permit them to live like human beings in their own country. An occasion soon arose which brought out in strong contrast the diverging tendencies of the two parties. The reverses of the royal cause in England induced King Charles to seek a reconciliation with his Catholic subjects in Ireland, and he sent orders to the Marquis of Ormonde to conclude a truce with the insurgents. Ormonde, who was reduced to the last extremity, his soldiers being with out money, shoes or stockings, made a tinal effort to collect supplies for an attack upon the Confederates, but failing in the attempt he was constrained to obey the orders of his master. His proposal was received with enthusiastic satisfaction by the Anglo Irish of the Council. Their colleagues, seeing that success was almost assured, and that they might soon assume as a right what was now offered them as a favor, were unwilling to entertain his overtures or discontinue the war which was placing in their hands the power that is the hest guarantee of peace. Their protests were over-ruled, their warnings disregarded, the represent-atives of the noblest houses of the Pale presented themselves bareheaded before Ormonde to receive his signature to a truce of which he alone was to reap the benefit. Two years later the King commissioned Ormonde to convert into a permanent peace the truce, which had meanwhile been renewed at various intervals. The policy of the two sections of the Confed ration was again what it had been before. The articles of the proposed peace offered no security to the national religion, no indemnity to the dispossessed Irish of Ulster. Yet the instrument without these stipulations would satisfy the requirements of the gentry of the Pale. Not so the "Old Irish;" such a peace was no peace for them; they had sworn they would, by force of arms, obtain freedom of their religion, and freedom from oppression. They were inflexible in their resolve, and protested so forcibly against the proposed surrender of the advantages they had so dearly won, that the abettors of the peace were fain to pause in the negotiations.

The contest was at its height when John Baptiste Rinuccini, Archbishop of Fermo, and Nuncio Extraordinary of His Holiness Innocent X, landed in Ireland. He was a man destined to exert an important influence on the fortunes of the Confederation, and, from the first, took an active part in the intrigues within it. His personal character, as well as the high dignity with which he was invested, secured him the confidence and veneration of the Irish. He was a shrowd, sagacious politician, an adept in diplomacy, an enthusiastic advocate of Church liberty, so long as it meant immunity from State control, but a stern enemy of the liberty which meant individual independence in any but the higher grades of the ecclesiastical body. At once he declared himself a violent opponent of the projected peace. Despite his efforts and those of his supporters it was concluded, and published on tion. The voice once so enchanting in laugh and the 29th of July, 1646. The Papal envoy then took a strange step. He summoned to Waterford a Synod of the Clergy of the Kingdom. Under his directions this assembly declared that all who consented to, or furthered the peace, violated the oath of Confederation, were "perjurious," as it was then expressed—and were "consequently excommunicated." This declaration deprived the triumphant Ormondist faction of most of their followers. The Nuncio and Cleray appointed a new Council. Rinuccini was elected President and at the head of the combined forces of O'Neill and Preston advanced to Kilkenny and there imprisoned the members of the Council he had set aside.

I do not advocate and I do not condemn priestly government, though I would hesitate to define the there is relief! We can stay this destroyer of our circumstances under which Churchmen are fitting depositories of civil authority. There can, how-ever, be no rasbuess in saying that they lack the energy or unscrupulousness which make successful political leaders in such stormy times. Rinuccini and the Clergy did well in denouncing the peace; they did ill in taking upon themselves the government. The rivals whom they had exasperated by an imprisonment which had all the indignity with. out any of the inconveniences of captivity, laughed at the blunders they committed and the humiliations they underwent, and in beakers of beer drank to the downfall of their clerical goalers. By the next meeting of the General Assembly their captivity was at an end. They found their way again to their seats at the Council Board; from that mo-ment the power of the Nuncio, the Clergy, and the "Old Irish" steadily declined, and the favor of the Marquis of Ormonde became the prize for which the heads of the Irish Government contended. Ormonde took but slight pains to mark his appreciation of this servility. Unable to hold the Castle of Dublin he chose to deliver the King's chief fortress in Ireland to the keeping of the rebel Parliament rather than to the fulsomely loyal section of the Irish Confederacy. Having thus opened the way into Ireland for the armics of the Parliament and received £5,000 for his treachery, he sailed for England leaving his flatterers and his foes to their fate. Even this insult did not penetrate to the callous hearts of the irrepressible loyalists of the Council. The recreant Deputy had scarce quitted in my blood to the surface, and thus prevented it the kingdom when they began to intrigue for his from attacking some important organs of my sysreturn. O'Neill was an obstacle to their designs, tem." and O'Neill, though he was now the mainstay of the Confederation, they determined to destroy. In and a Their armies commanded by the inconstant Preston and the blundering Tanfe, had been cut to pieces by Jones—(battle of Dangan Hill)—the clear skin and healthy countenance, but to know its Parliamentarian Commander, and Lord Inchiquin, virtues it must be used, and were it within the

A short time before they had excluded O'Neill from

ground against Jones and Inchiquin, protecting by his very presence the Assembly dur-ing its meetings. The Supreme Council deliberated in security under the shadow of the banner of the "Red Hand," and here the Ormondist majority in it plotted his ruin. Again and again he had delivered them when the swords of the Parliament were at their throats; but, now, even at the moment when his strategic ability and the devotion of his parties which to be found arrayed against the Government, but his excessive loyalty the Government, but his excessive loyalty they were negotiating an alliance which should was more than once prejudicial to his religious crush him. The man whose friendship they sought was Morrogh O'Brien-Lord Inchiquin. He had fought during the war alternately for King and Parliament, but always against the Confederate Catholics. A Protestant by perversion, a savage by instinct, he had shed more blood than any of the marauding chiefs who then warred upon the Irish. But even so,-renegade, traitor, murderer.-he was a more acceptable ally than O'Neill, the uncompromising Catholic and the earnest patriot. He was enticed from the service of the Parliament, was admitted into the counsels of the Confederates, and joined his forces to those of Preston to overwhelm O'Neill. This accession to their ranks drew from his retirement the Earl of Clanricarde, one of the most powerful of the Anglo-Irish nobility-who had hitherto kept aloof from the Confederacy-he raised an army to aid in crushing the Ulster chief and his following. can be strongly recommended for Tourists, Sea-side

In the bitterness of his soul Rinuccini inveighed against the shameful alliance, excommunicated the authors and abettors of it, and then retired to Galway to prepare for his departure from Ireland. O' Neill fell back upon the fastnesses of his native province. A little later the Marquis of Ormonde landed in Cork; was conducted in triumph to Kilkenny, installed in the chair of the president of the Supreme Council ;-the League of the Confederate Catholics of Ireland was dissolved. A few months later, Oliver Cromwell, at the head of a powerful army, was sweeping away the remnants of the Confederation, as well as the royalist government that had supplanted it.

Into the further history of those whom I have brought before you as actors in these events it is, in most cases, not worth while to enquire. One word as to the fate of O'Neill. When Cromwell had stormed Drogheda, and having put its inhabitants and defenders to the sword, was advancing southwards, spreading death and ruin around bim, the terrified royalists bethought them of the veteran general whose skill had never been at fault, and who lay inactive with the remnants of his once gallant army by the walls of Derry. They had outraged him by every form of cowardly persecution; they had even outlawed him in the hour of their fancied triumph; now they begged him in this their direst need to save them once more. He was the one man in Ireland fitted for the task; and conquering prejudice and passion, he consented to attempt it. But it was not to be; his career was run. His last sickness, caused, tradition says, by poison administered by a hand of a gentleman of the Pale, was upon him when he gave the promise. At the head of his army, borne in a litter, he began his march. Exhaustion and pain compelled him to halt at a small village near Cavan, He felt the leaven of death in his blood; he bade adieu to his comrades in arms; was borne to the neighboring castle of Cloughouter, and died before the news of his country's hopeless ruin could sadden his soul When the cause for which he had fought was wholly lost, no enemy's hand desecrated his grave. They buried him, I have heard tradition mongers say, encased in his plate armor, with his goldenhilted sword by his side. I have known search to be made for his grave, but neither ignorant cupidity nor antiquarian veneration has yet been rewarded by discovering it.

Applause was frequent during the reading of the paper, and at its conclusion a vote of thanks was passed to the Rev. lecturer, on the motion of Mr.

Robert McDonnell, J.P.
An interesting discussion then took place on the paper, and the following Friday Evening was fixed

on, for the purpose of a debate on the subject .-Munster News THE INVALID-A PEN PICTURE.

See her pallid countenance, but a short time ago the picture of ruddy health, the envy of the school and the pride of the household. She was always welcomed by her schoolmates, for her lithe form d nleasing lisposition carri their ranks. Diligent, punctual and exemplary, obedient and graceful at home, she won the hearts of all. But, alas, we are sorrowed. Those rosy cheeks and ruddy lips are blanched by Consumpsong is feeble, husky and supplanted by a hollow cough. Let us approach her couch gently and take her hand. Do not shudder because of the feeble and passionless grasp. The hand once so hearty and plump is emaciated and shows bony outlines, while the cords and tortnous veins are plainly mapped upon the surface. The pulse that bounded with repletion, carrying vigor to the whole system and imparting life, beauty, vivacity, health and strength, is delicate to the touch. The feeble heart cannot propel the thin, scanty blood with force. Must we lose her while yet in her teens? Com-panions and friends gather around with words of cheer and consolation, and depart with moistened eyes and silent steps. Must we lose her? No! happiness and not suffer the loss of so bright a gem. Something more is required now than dietary and hygienic observance, for nature calls for aid and she shall have it. Take this pleasant medicine. It is invigorating. How it allays the irritable cough improves the appetite and digestion and sends a healthy tingle through the frame. The blood is enriched, nervous force increased, and the heart bounds with a new impulse. See her face brighten by degrees; the color is returning, her voice is getting clearer, and pleasant words are spoken. The strength falters yet, but is gaining. Let us take her out in the warm sunshine. In a short time she will be able to go without our aid, a cheerful girl. This delightful medicine must be God-blessed. It is restoring health to our loved one. She is emerging from her sickness sweeter and nobler than before, and Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery must have the credit. It has raised her.

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I have conversed with many who have used it

and all say they were benefitted by it. For myself, I have much pleasure in saying it improved my general health amazingly. It gives a clear skin and healthy countenance, but to know its who was now Parliamentiarian Lord President of Munster (battle of Knockinoss), and by the latter General their towns had been stormed and thousands of the inhabitants butchered in cold blood.

A short time before they had excluded O'Neill from

the southern provinces; -in their distress they now | widely make it known for its many virtues. Long implored his intervention. He forgot the insults may its inventor live to see the happy fruits of his

they had offered him-marched southwards, invention.
and they were saved. Alone he held his ALEXANDER CLARKE, D. D., Amherst, N. S.

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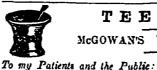
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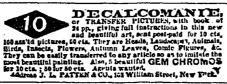
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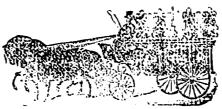
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On the Eighteenth day of May next, the above named Insorvent will apply to the said Court for his discharge under the said Acts.

Montreal, 5th April, 1875.
D. A. LAFORTUNE,
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his Attorneys ad litem. INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 & 1875.

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In the matter of ALEXANDER G. BURNS, of the City of Quebec, Bookseller & Trader,
An Insolvent.
On Wednesday the tenth day of May next 1876,

the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a

discharge under the said acts. ALEXANDER G. BURNS. Montreal, 21 March, 1876. 32

INSOLVENT ACTS OF 1869 and 1875. CANADA,

PROVINCE OF QUEEC, District of Montreal. In the matter of JOHN SIMPSON, of the City of Montreal, Trader,

An Insolvent. On Wednesday the tenth day of May next, 1876 the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under said Act.

JOHN SIMPSON.

Montreal, 21st March, 1876.