

to hang the English prisoners, in the event of Tandy's execution, at length extended to the latter a pardon, which, however, they afterwards attempted to evade in the basest manner; and it was not until Napoleon refused to sign the peace of Mathieu, unless General Tandy was released, that the English finally liberated him, and permitted him to return to France. He was received by the city of Bordeaux with public honors, and resumed his command in the French Army, in which he continued till the close of his career.

Previous to leaving Ireland, in 1792, Tandy brought an action against the Viceroy, Lord Westmoreland, and the members of the Privy Council, for a proclamation which had been issued, offering a reward for his arrest while absent in the North. Of this affair, Dr. Madden gives the following account:—

"Tandy's action against the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council was an evidence of as extraordinary temerity as his descent on the coast of Donegal, in 1798. The circumstances of Tandy's case are briefly these: He was secretary to the Dublin Society of 'United Irishmen.' It became the object of the Society to discover the views of the 'Defenders,' at Castle Bellingham, where he took the oath; he was informed against, and a bill of indictment was privately prepared against him at the Louth Assizes, the authorities expecting to take him on his way to Dublin, where he had shortly to stand his trial for libel. He was informed of his danger, however, at Dundalk, and soon after quitted the kingdom. Previous to his departure, in 1792, he had challenged Toler, the Solicitor General; and Toler, it is said, was content to waive his privilege as an officer of government, but finding that Tandy was dilatory in taking advantage of the readiness on his part, intimated to his opponent, he complained of the breach of privilege, and Tandy was summoned to the bar of the House of Commons; a warrant was issued against him, and subsequently a proclamation was put forth, offering a reward for his apprehension. These were the grounds of the proceedings against the Viceroy and Privy Councilors. The final hearing of the motion

came on November 26, 1792, the Hon. Simon Butler, Thomas Addis Emmet, and Mr. Nally for the plaintiff, Tandy. The result was what might be expected, and the case is only curious for the report of the speech of Emmet, the first of his on record, and the one at greatest length of any that has reached us. In that speech there were sufficient indications of ability of the first order to justify the anxiety felt to take him from the Bar, and to shelve such formidable talents on the bench."

Tandy died in Bourdeaux, in 1803; his companion in captivity, General Corbett, survived him until 1842.—*Irish-American Almanac.*

HOW TO READ PROTESTANT HISTORIES.

Well! perhaps the *correct* advice would be not to read them. But then as the *correct* advice is precisely the advice which is least frequently taken, and as there always will be Protestant histories to be read, and Catholics sufficiently curious to read them, and as, after all, there is always a great deal to be learnt from these histories if *properly read*, our advice resolves itself into—the way to read them *properly*. Now, the way to read them *properly*, if read at all, is "*cum grano salis*," which, anglicised means, "with a great many bushels of salt." We will exemplify our meaning.

In certain moments of leisure, looking over some old numbers of the *Cornhill Magazine* (a fair specimen of Protestant thought) we stumbled upon an article entitled, "How Prior Richard ruled his monks." As on seeing the title we immediately suspected that Prior Richard would prove a Middle Ages' monk; and as the manners and customs of the Middle Ages, have at all times had a peculiar charm for us, we sat ourselves down with most pleasurable anticipations for a quiet perusal of Prior Richard's Priorate. We were in a manner disappointed. The hands, indeed, were the hands of Esau, but the voice was the voice of Jacob. "How Prior Richard ruled *his monks*" proved to be "How Prior Richard ruled the *townsmen* of Dunstable." Our author, however, was