

LETTERS FROM BERMUDA.

LETTER XXX.

HAMILTON, 18—.

MY DEAR BOY—You have asked me to tell you who are the Irish peers in the House of Lords to day? All the old families having been banished or killed, many of the Lords are the descendants of men who sold their country and their independence for a title. They voted for the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, and Mr. Pitt rewarded their perfidy with a title. Here is a list of some peerages which were created for them expressly at that period: "The peerages of Clanmorris, De Blaquiere, Clonmel, Ennismore, Dufferin, Castlecoote, Rossinore, Cloncurry, Tyrrawly, Dunalley, Wallaccourt, Norbury, of bloody fame, and several more date their existence from the Union and to the Union. O'Connell, in his speech before the Corporation of Dublin, stated "that millions were spent in bribes; some got £8,000 for a vote, and no less than twenty peerages, ten Bishopsrics, one chief justiceship and ten puisne judgeships, were given to men who voted for the Union." Mr. Fox declared, "That the scheme of the Union went upon the false presumption that we could legislate better for the Irish nation than they could for themselves—a principle founded upon the most arrogant despotism and tyranny. \* \* \* There is no maxim more true in philosophy or politics than the great moral doctrine, 'Do as you would be done by.'" "They began," said Mr. Curran with the open and avowed sale of the peerage to any who were rich and shameless enough to be the purchaser." In this way the Irish Parliament extinguished itself under a weight of infamy. One of these members, Hon. Mr. Scott, Lord Chief Justice, created Lord Clonmel before the Union. He was a clever but utterly unscrupulous politician. When ill at one time a friend said to Curran: "Well, they say Clonmel is really going to die at last." "Do you believe it?" said Curran. "I believe he is scoundrel enough to live or die as suits his convenience." I only mention this Lord Clonmel to show the opportunity afforded by the laws for robbing the Catholics of Ireland, and many in high position took advantage of them, betraying trust. Lord Clonmel enriched himself by a gross breach of trust, which, of course, was at that time legal. He defrauded his step-daughter, Miss Roe, of the estate of Brolnaduff. Clonmel, when Mr. Scott, held this property in trust for a Roman Catholic who, by the English popery laws, was incapacitated from holding property. Walker's Hibernian Magazine for July, 1797, furnishes the key to this. [Married.] Edward Byrne of Mullinshack, Esq., to Miss Roe, step-daughter to Earl Clonmel and niece to Lord Viscount Llandaff. Miss Roe's large fortune was applied for on her marriage to Lord Clonmel, who refused it, saying: "Miss Roe is a papist, and I shall avail myself of the laws which I administer to withhold the money and property. Byrne filed a bill, but it was treated with contempt, and that valuable property fell into the Clonmel family. These facts transpired in the legal documents held by Mr. H—, a solicitor, and were written by Lord Clonmel's agent in reference to the Brolnaduff property.

"When men of infamy to grandeur soar They light a torch to show their shame the more."

I mentioned in former letter some facts of that period showing the tried fidelity observed by some needy persons in a similar capacity. Moore in his "Memoirs of Captain Rock" mentions the case of a poor Protestant barber, who, though his own property did not exceed a few pounds in value, actually held in fee the estates of most of the

Catholic gentry of the county. He adds that this estimable and honorable man was never known to betray his trust.

Arthur Young, writing previous to the Union at that period, made these sensible observations on the probable effects of that measure: "Going every year to England would surely by degrees make residents of at least eighty owners of the best estates in Ireland. Their children would be educated there, and in time would become mere absentee. Speaking of absentees: There is an old anecdote told of Maria Edgeworth, the authoress, who has written many excellent works upon the Irish people and other topics and many novels-worthy of a lasting place in our literature. Richard Lovell Edgeworth, her father, lived in Edgeworthstown, Longford county, for many years. He was a volunteer and also was a member of the last Irish House of Commons. He spoke and voted in opposition to the Union. Mr. Edgeworth was his daughter Maria's teacher and assistant in many works. "Essay on Irish Bulls" was a joint production. One evening when Maria was giving her father his tea, she had forgotten to infuse the heathen herb, and the beverage offered her father was very milk and watery indeed. "Well, Maria," said Mr. Edgeworth, "have you been writing on Irish Bulls to make such a blunder?" "No, papa," answered his witty girl, "it was Irish absenteeism."

Maria Edgeworth mentions Father Mathew's mission of temperance in one of her works. This young priest, whose sweet and patient disposition, homely eloquence and practical benevolence enabled him to win the hearts of the people. Through his means thousands were taking a pledge of total abstinence every week and in a short time there was no county and no city without its Teetotal Society. Public houses were closed and the quantity of whiskey consumed in Ireland had diminished one half and crime had diminished to even greater proportion. The enrolled Teetotalers were computed to exceed two millions. In the language of Miss Edgeworth "The mission of Father Mathew had succeeded, beyond all the predictions of experience, all examples from the past, and all analogy."

I cautioned you against reading histories which are written and concocted by the enemies of our religion and our race to gain popularity and please the dominant party.

Let me warn you against putting faith in Lord Macaulay's history of England, especially that part relating to the Stuarts. Irish history has been and is still written and falsified by furious partisans and shameless libelers, who are actuated by a desire to gain popularity by palliating or concealing the frightful cruelties committed upon the unfortunate Irish people by their English enemies. Milton, who has written such colossal falsehoods for posterity, was given the position of Latin Secretary of State under Oliver Cromwell's administration in 1649. He was a good Latin scholar; all government correspondence, &c., was then conducted in the Latin language. Milton did not long enjoy his fine position as he became totally blind in 1654; his friends called it a judgment on him. After he became blind he wrote his famous poem Paradise Lost. And Hume is also notorious for unvarnished statements and misleading accounts of English and Irish history.

"When fiction rises pleasing to the eye Men will believe because they love the lie: But Truth herself, if clouded with a frown, Must have some solemn proof to pass her down."

But gross inventions are more easily disproved by reference to other historians than are the plausible and polished misconstructions of Macaulay's history. I will state one instance only. Concerning Richard Lord Talbot's vice royalty Macaulay states

what is simply a monstrous perversion of facts. Richard Talbot had been familiar with scenes of barbarous persecution since his very childhood. He had witnessed the brutal cruelties of Cromwell and his soldiers in Ireland when a boy, and had seen hundreds of innocent men sent to the gallows (merely to get possession of their property) by Lord Shaftesbury, backed by English nobles. But Talbot took no life in return; he only took arms from men who were using them against his master and gave them to loyalists to help him. *Cela va sans dire.*

Lord Macaulay, who was Cabinet minister under Queen Victoria in 1848, when arms by his order were taken from Munster Catholics and distributed to Ulster Orangemen, treats in his history Tyrconnell's (Talbot's) act as a grave and serious offence. "All depends on whose axe is used."

An evidence of Lord Macaulay's malignity is the opinion volunteered by him, "That the Irish Catholics suffered nothing which he would not himself have inflicted."

Adieu. PLACIDIA.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of February, 1895, mails close and are due as follows:

	CLOSE.	DUE.
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
G. T. R. East.....	7.30 7.45	7.25 9.40
O. and Q. Railway.....	7.45 8.00	7.35 7.40
G. T. R. West.....	7.30 3.25	12.40 pm 8.00
N. and N. W. ....	7.30 4.30	10.10 8.10
T. G. and B. ....	7.00 4.30	10.55 8.50
Midland .....	7.00 3.35	12.30 pm 9.30
C. V. R. ....	7.00 3.00	12.35 pm 8.50
	a.m. p.m.	a.m. p.m.
	noon 8.35	2.00
G. W. R. ....	6.30 4.00	10.45 8.30
	9.30	
U. S. N. Y. ....	6.30 12.00 n	8.35 5.45
	4.00 12.35	10.50
	9.30	
U.S. West'n States	6.30 12 noon	5.45 8.30

English mails close on Mondays at 9.30 p.m., and on Thursdays at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to Monday and Thursday close occasionally on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for the month of January: 2, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31.

N.R.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district, should transact their Savings Bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.

T. C. PATTERSON, P.M.

Enthusiasm is a flame which leaps, not from mind to mind, but from heart to heart. It is blown into intense heat by a single heroic example more than by all proverbs. — Bishop Spalding.

Most men concede that it looks foolish to see a boy dragging a heavy sled up a hill for the fleeting pleasure of riding down again. But it appears to me that boy is a sage by the side of a young man who works hard all the week and drinks his wages on Saturday night. — Josh Billings.

SLEEPINESS is due to nervous excitement. The delicately constituted, the financier, the business man, and those whose occupation necessitates great mental strain or worry, all suffer less or more from it. Sleep is the great restorer of a worried brain, and to get sleep cleanse the stomach from all impurities with a few doses of Parmelee's Vegetables Pille, gelatine coated, containing no mercury, and are guaranteed to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Money would be more enjoyable if it took people as long to spend it as it does to earn it.

Always give good example, teach virtue by word and action; example is more eloquent than any discourse. — Blessed Henry Suso.

Love cannot live when memory is dead. That is why the Christian is so urgently exhorted to keep himself in the presence of God.

It may be only a trifling cold, but neglect it and it will fasten its fangs in your lungs, and you will soon be carried to an untimely grave. In this country we have sudden changes and must expect to have coughs and colds. We cannot avoid them, but we can effect a cure by using Rickh's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that has never been known to fail in curing coughs, colds, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest.

No one sins against the being he truly loves, and the surest way to keep one's love alive, and deep and true, is to realize what the beloved one is to us.

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