

LETTERS FROM BERMUDA.

LETTER XXVI.

HAMILTON, 18—

DEAR — I shall now return to Ulster—there, where

"Long wars for slight pretences made
And murder but a glorious trade."

Edmund Burke says: "Unheard of confiscations were made in the northern parts upon grounds of plots and conspiracies never proved upon the supposed authors. The war of chicanes succeeded to the war of arms and hostile statutes, and a regular system of operations was carried on in the Courts of Justice, first under pretence of tenures, and then of titles in the Crown, for the purpose of the total extirpation of the natives in their own soil. This species of subtle ravage was carried to the last excess of oppression and insolence."

"They bribe the flock, they bribe the son.
To sell the priest, to sell the sire;
Their dogs were taught alike to run
Upon the scent of wolf and friar."

At one time the same price was set upon the head of a wolf and that of a priest.

The Rev. Dr. Leland tells how James I. set up titles pretended to be derived from Henry II. to disturb possessions of over 400 years standing. In pursuance of his favorite object, the plantation of Ulster, he, James, had recourse to claims which the old natives rightly deemed unjust. The seizure of the lands of rebels caused little murmuring; but when James pretended to claim, by concessions from Henry II., the ancient property in possession of the old families for centuries, and to invalidate their titles to their ancient domains, great consternation was created amongst all classes. To facilitate matters James I. created a large number of peers, and created forty new boroughs in the poorest villages of Ireland." (Dr. Leland, vol. i., 7.)

In this manner the parliament was induced to pass a law vesting in the Crown the entire land of six counties, the properties of innocent people as well as the properties of the banished Earls. James immediately set about distributing the lands of the natives. By the laws passed persons of Irish descent were not to be permitted to reside upon the lands at all, nor were any Catholics so permitted; all who occupied the lands were obliged to take the oath of Supremacy. This was called the Plantation of Ulster." (Leland, Book iv., chap. 8.)

This historian tells also of the misery inflicted on the poor Irish in many districts, where the commissioners abused their trust and deprived the wretched natives of those little possessions which the King had reserved for them.

In the manuscripts of Bishop Stearne we find "in the small county of Longford twenty-five of one Sept were all deprived of their estates without the least compensation, or any means of subsistence assigned to them. Avarice and rapine were rampant."

Leland states that "the assiduity of the King's creatures in searching for the titles to lands not yet found to belong to the Crown was most detestable." (Book iv., chap. 8.)

In the records of the House of Commons it is stated: "That jurors who gave their verdict according to their conscience were censured in the Castle chamber in great fines; sometimes pilloried, with loss of ears and bored through the tongue; and sometimes marked on the forehead with a red hot iron, and other infamous punishments." (Commons Journals, vol. i., p. 807.)

"The dew of justice, which did seldom fall;
And when it dropped, the drops were very small."

I have in a brief manner shown you how Ulster was made Protestant, and why many people there are now opposed to Home Rule. I will conclude that subject with a short summary

taken from the Rev. Dr. Leland of what caused Irish misery: "Extortions and oppressions of the soldiers in various excursions from their quarters for levying the King's rents, or supporting civil power; a rigorous and tyrannical execution of martial law in time of peace; a dangerous and unconstitutional power assumed by the Privy Council in deciding cases determined by common law; their severe treatment of witnesses and jurors in the castle chamber (where fines of £4,000 were imposed on those whose evidence was displeasing to the Crown, and imprisonment till paid); the grievous exactions of the Established Clergy for the occasional duties of their functions; and the severity of the ecclesiastical courts." (Leland's Ireland, Book iv., chap. 8.)

"Far dearer the grave or the prison
Illumed by a patriot's name,
Than the trophies of all who have risen
On Liberty's ruins to fame."

"The favorite object of the Irish governors and the English parliament was the utter extermination of all the Catholic inhabitants of Ireland. Their estates and properties were already marked out and allotted to their conquerors; so that they and their posterity were consigned to inevitable ruin." (Leland, Book v., c. 4)

Another Protestant clergyman, Dr. Warner, in his history of the Civil Wars of Ireland, p. 176, corroborates this statement concerning the efforts to extermination of all Irish and all Catholics. Lord Clarendon—chap. i., p. 215—says "the parliament had sworn extermination of the Irish."

The Rev. Dr. Leland gives the following quotation, vol. ii., page 120: "Immediately after the victory of Knocknaw in Connaught, Lord Gormanstown turned to the Earl of Kildare in the insolence of success and said: 'We have slaughtered our enemies; but, to complete the good deed, we must cut the throats of those Irish of our party.'"

They probably did cut the throats of their Irish comrades.

I refer you to Sir Gavan Duffy's "Bird's-eye View of Irish History" for the confiscations, &c., in this and other parts of Ireland. "Le roi le veut" was the law of that period in most cases.

I have quoted Dr. Leland a great deal, because his interests and his prejudices both combined to render him adverse to Irish Catholics; therefore no one can assume that he is partial to them. I am not going to write a history of Ireland for you; but as I commenced this subject with Moore's banishment to Bermuda, and what I learnt from the ancient journals of that time about the "Act of Union," &c., Repeal and Home Rule, I wished to explain why Ireland is not united on that important matter. I have recommended you to read Sir G. Duffy's history, published in 1882. It has been translated into French—Histoire d'Irlande a vol d'oiseau. ("as the crow flies") traduit d'Anglais—and reproduced in the review "Le Monde Catholique." This little book can be read through in one afternoon. O'Connell's Memoirs of Ireland, dedicated to Her Majesty Queen Victoria, is also instructive reading; and I have more to tell about Bermuda; some places of interest yet remain to be described; but as I hope to make you as fervent an advocate of Home Rule as I am myself, I shall say a little more on that subject before returning to the Bermuda scenes of loveliness and peace. PLACIDIA.

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SUNSHINE HAS RETURNED.

THE SHADOW OVERHANGING A
NIAWARA FALLS HOME HAVE
VANISHED.

Little Mabel Dorety Cured of St. Vitus
Dance After Four Physicians Had In-
effectually Treated the Case

From the Niagara Falls News

In speaking to a friend recently we were asked if we had heard that little Mabel Dorety, the eight year old daughter of Mrs. Dorety, Ontario Avenue had been miraculously cured of St. Vitus dance. We replied in the negative but stated that we would investigate the case and ascertain the facts. Accordingly we visited the home of Mrs. Dorety, when she related the facts as follows:—"My little girl has had a miraculous experience. It is about two years and a half since Mabel was stricken with St. Vitus dance caused by the weakening effects of la grippe and rheumatism. Three local physicians were called in as was also one doctor of considerable reputation from Niagara Falls, N. Y., but in the face of the prescriptions of these physicians and the best of care, Mabel grew rapidly worse. She could not be left alone for an instant and was as helpless as an infant as she had no control of her limbs at all. She could neither walk without assistance nor take food or drink. At this stage one of the attending physicians said, "Mrs. Dorety, there is no use of my coming here any more. There is nothing that I know of can be done for your little girl." Well matters went on that way for a short time with no better results till one day I was sure the poor child was dying. I remembered having seen accounts of St. Vitus dance cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I determined to try them. I was skeptical as to the effect and only tried them as a last resort, but was soon agreeably surprised at the result. It was not long before they had a good effect and I then felt certain I had found a remedy that could cure my little girl if anything could. In less than three months she was so much better that the dread disease had almost disappeared, and the pills were discontinued. In a few months however she showed that the symptoms had not been entirely eradicated from her system, so I had her again commence the use of the Pink Pills. I feel certain that all traces of the awful malady will be swept away, for she goes to school now and we have not the slightest anxiety in leaving her alone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is certainly a grand remedy and I would not be without them under any consideration, for I think they are worth their weight in gold, as in my little girl's case they have been true to all they advertise. I am only too glad to let others who may be unfortunate know of this miraculous cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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The Catholic Almanac for Ontario is now to be had from the Office of the Catholic Register, mailed on receipt of price, 25 cents.

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

	CLOSE.	DEPT.
G. T. R. East.....	7.30 a.m. 7.45 p.m.	7.25 a.m. 9.40 p.m.
O. and Q. Railway.....	7.45 a.m. 8.00 p.m.	7.35 a.m. 7.40 p.m.
G. T. R. West.....	7.30 a.m. 2.25 p.m. 12.40 p.m. 8.00 p.m.	
N. and N. W.	7.30 a.m. 4.30 p.m. 10.10 p.m. 8.10 p.m.	
T. G. and B.	7.00 a.m. 4.30 p.m. 10.55 p.m. 8.50 p.m.	
Midland	7.00 a.m. 3.35 p.m. 12.30 p.m. 9.30 p.m.	
C. V. R.	7.00 a.m. 3.00 p.m. 12.35 p.m. 8.50 p.m.	

	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
G. W. R.	6.30 a.m. 2.00 p.m.	8.35 a.m. 2.00 p.m.	2.00 p.m. 7.50 p.m.	
	6.30 a.m. 4.00 p.m.	10.45 a.m. 8.30 p.m.		

U. S. N. Y.	6.30 a.m. 12.00 p.m. 8.35 a.m. 4.45 p.m.	4.00 p.m. 12.35 p.m. 10.50 p.m.
U. S. West'n States	6.30 a.m. 12.00 p.m. 8.30 a.m. 5.45 p.m.	

English mails close on Mondays at 9.30 p.m., and on Thursdays at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays 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.

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