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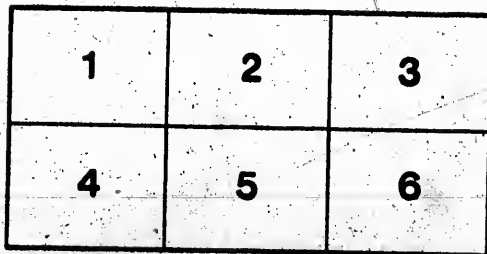
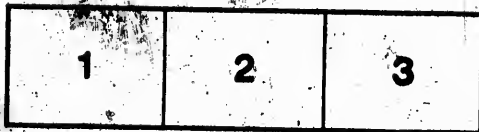
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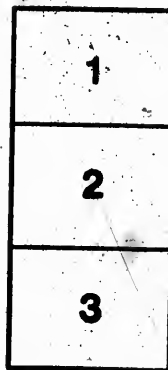
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# ST. PATRICK'S DAY SOUVENIR

.. COMMEMORATING ..

## The Centennial of the Irish Rebellion 1798.

.. THE ..

### STORY OF IRELAND'S GREAT STRUGGLES.

**T**HE present year will witness in Ireland a unique celebration, that of the dark, bloody and disastrous struggle of 1798. It is usual to celebrate victories, not defeats, and therein lies the singularity of the Irish celebration; for the men who faced British and Hessian bayonets a century ago were vanquished overwhelmingly though not ingloriously.

This summer thousands of Irish exiles and their descendants from every land beneath the sun will turn their feet toward the cradle land of the race, and there upon soil red-dened by their ancestor's blood and by silent mounds where those ancestors sleep they will renew their vows of fealty and devotion to the sacred cause of a nation.

Things have happily changed since the dark days of '98 and the visiting exiles of to-day will feel little enmity in their hearts for the horrible crimes of a century ago. Justice has since spread over the land many of her blessings, and under the mellowing influences of time and the benign growth of civilization rancors have been eradicated and rights extended and safeguarded. Then alas! might have made right and this perversion of a heaven-born principle it was that led to the tragic up rising of '98 and to the shameful and hellish atrocities perpetrated by both sides to the struggle.

It is not an easy matter to examine into the causes that led to the convulsion of '98 and make them clear to the non-student of Irish history. For unfortunately that history, has to deal with the great evils of international relations—radical and religious animosities. Irish history at best is a tragedy—one long nightmare of sorrow and of horror—and infused into it is a whole catalogue of crime, persecution, prosecution, injustice, corruption, intimidation, chicanery and murder. It has, too, many a glimpse of the noblest heroism disinterested patriotism and the most ennobling self-sacrifice. All these ills and virtues are the warp and woof of the story of Ireland and of 1798.

#### IRELAND BEFORE 1798.

##### A Glimpse at the Horrible Condition of Servitude In Which the Majority Lived

The rebellion of 1798 is regarded by the average person as a purely Catholic uprising against the political will of a Protestant power. It was nothing of the kind, although such an uprising on the part of Catholics would have been eminently justified. It was an Irish movement in which Catholics and Protestants were concerned and in which the leaders were chiefly of the latter creed.

The Catholics a little before that time had no legal existence whatever. As late as 1758 the head of the Irish judiciary, Lord Chancellor Bowes, made the statement from the bench and therefore, officially, that the law did not presume a Papist to exist in the kingdom, nor could

they "so much as breathe there without the conivance of the government."

The outbreak of the French revolution put a somewhat different complexion on things. That wonderful democratic eruption threw its fragments in every direction and the Foundation of Europe, continental and insular, tottered on its throne. As the revolution progressed and the principles of liberty, fraternity and equality became more discussed and more appreciated, naturally their echoes reached Ireland, then perhaps the most bigoted and intolerant nation of people on the face of the earth.

The Catholics were in chains and the Parliament, the purchased tool of England, was the jailer. Aptly indeed, did John Philpot Curran, in addressing members of this

#### A MEASURE OF RELIEF

As the French revolution progressed the English government and the English garrison in Ireland—the ascendancy—became alarmed. A national spirit had sprung up among a certain class of Irishmen—men who believed in justice, freedom and equality before the law—and lest that spirit should spread and affect the Catholic serfs it was proposed to gain the good will of those serfs. If the Catholics, then without any legal recognition and then as now the majority of the population, could be made to look upon England as their dear, kind friend, could be made to eschew the principles of the French revolution, the task would be easy in crushing the growing spirit of nationalism in Ireland and holding the country in political and commercial submission.

Accordingly, in 1792, a relief measure for the Catholics was introduced in the Irish Parliament in Dublin. "To day in any land under the sun, its provisions would be regarded as an insult by those whom it sought to benefit; but then to such a state of debasement had Irish Catholics descended, and so fearful were they that they might be regarded by their Protestant rulers as demanding their full political and civil rights that they drew up resolutions disclaiming unlimited and total emancipation." They only advanced four claims: "Admission to practice law, to serve in county magistracies, the right to serve on juries, and the right to vote in counties for Protestant members of Parliament alone.

Of course the resolution of the Catholics were ignored. The relief bill, however, passed and its nature will in a moment be inferred by the reader.

Meanwhile the principles of democracy and nationalism were taking root, and what was of far more consequence to the Irish the French republic declared war against England.

England was then the great advocate of the divine right of kings to rule. It matters not that the English nation cut off the head of Charles I, no other nation was to have an equal privilege, and naturally when England as the sponsor of kings became involved in the continental struggle it was purely a matter of prudence to be at peace at home before engaging in war abroad. And thus immediately following the French declaration of war a further measure of Catholic relief was introduced in the Irish Parliament.

#### THE IRISH PARLIAMENT

And here it may be said, parenthetically, that the Irish Parliament was a fraud. In the first place the Catholics the majority had no representation. Secondly, the Parliament could only frame the heads of bills. If the lord lieutenant disapproved these, the bills were dead; if he approved, they were submitted to the English Privy Council. If the council disapproved, the bills were dead; if it approved they were returned to Ireland to be acted upon in Parliament. Such was the nature of the so-called



THEOBALD WOLFE TONE.

Founder of the United Irishmen and Irish revolutionary agent to Paris and the Batavian republic.

Irish Parliament a little over a century ago put it: "Your ancestors thought themselves oppressors of their fellow subjects; but they were only their jailers and the justice of Providence would have been frustrated if their own slavery had not been the punishment of their vice and of their folly."

Irish Parliament "a body certainly the most unrepresentative and the most corrupt that the history has recorded."

The second measure of relief, however, passed. It had to pass, for it was a government measure, and the government, whether through bribing of members or otherwise was dominant, it was always dominant, the year, 1782, with its armed volunteers, excepted.

#### WHAT THE BILL GRANTED

"This act," says John Mitchell, a Protestant historian, "enables Catholics to vote for Protestant members of Parliament alone admits them to the bar, that is, the outer bar all honors and high places of the profession being reserved for Protestants; enables them to vote for Protestant municipal officers alone; permits them to possess arms, provided they have a certain freehold and personal estate, and, neither of which conditions applied to Protestants; allows them to serve on juries, but not on parish vestries, and admits them to hold military and naval commissions, the higher grades excepted — and it subjects the exercise of most of the new privileges to the taking of a most insulting and humiliating oath."

The measure, restricted as it would be to-day, considered, was a wonderful advance in toleration wonderful in view of this edict of the penal laws: "No papist shall be capable to have or keep in his possession or in the possession of any other to his use, or at his disposition any horse, mare or gelding of the value of £25 or more." All a Protestant had to do to obtain a good steed was to offer his Catholic neighbor the sum of £25; if the Catholic had a horse worth even \$1,000 he had to surrender it and might consider himself lucky if he didn't have to forfeit his liberty or his life at the same time.

The measure, however, called forth by the French revolution gave legal existence to Catholics. Hitherto they existed by toleration; now they stood within the pale of the law subject to its penalties though to a great degree excluded from its protection as from its privileges.

The necessity of dwelling even so briefly, upon these things, if not already apparent to the reader, will be made evident a little later.

#### CROWTH OF DEMOCRACY

Influences of the French Revolution on a Certain

##### Class of Irishmen

Meantime, as already said, a national spirit was springing up in Ireland. The echoes of the French revolution,



LORD EDWARD FITZGERALD.

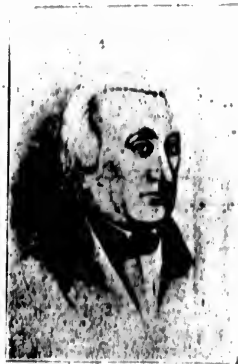
The commander-in-chief of the Irish revolutionary society of United Irishmen.

had reached in Ireland. "Liberty, equality and fraternity" were words to conjure with even as they are to-day, and to the five sixths of the Irish people — these words had a thrilling sound.

They meant fully as much to a certain Protestant element in the Irish nation — men who abhorred the base corruption of Parliament and who believed that the only way for that nation to attain and retain prosperity was to

give equal rights, civil, religious and political, to its subjects.

Prominent among such Protestant spirits was Theobald Wolfe Tone, a Dublin lawyer. He was one of the founders of the society known as the United Irishmen — the society that made possible and inevitable the eruption of 1798.



THEOBALD WOLFE TONE.

One of those who aided Wolfe Tone in establishing the society of United Irishmen in Dublin.

#### THE UNITED IRISHMEN.

At first the principles of the society were as legal, as legitimate and as commendable as any organization that has ever existed on earth. Its object was: "This society is constituted for the purpose of forwarding a brotherhood of affection, a communion of rights, and a union of power among Irishmen of every religious persuasion; and thereby to obtain a complete reform in the Legislature, founded on the principles of civil, political and religious liberty."

The first lodge of this society was established in 1791 in Belfast, among the Dissenters — the Presbyterians — then like the Catholics proscribed. The second was in Dublin. At the start Protestants chiefly joined the order though, of course, many eminent Catholics were also members.

But the government was not asleep. Its policy then as now was diabolical. It would not do to have the Presbyterians of the north and the Catholic join hands, and it was intolerable to suppose that a member of the Established Church should aid these in their aspirations. Accordingly the convention act of 1792, absolutely forbidding assemblies to which duly accredited delegates were elected or appointed, was passed.

It may be news to many, but it is a fact that the first legal convention held in Ireland afterward was the Dublin convention of the Irish National Land League on September 15, 1881. Thus for 89 years the "right of convention" in Ireland was suppressed.

#### BECOMES A SECRET ORDER

From this period the Society of United Irishmen became a secret order. The members had no other recourse. Through constitutional methods they had sought to reform Parliament; but now the law set them outside its pale, and they had the alternative of disbanding or of adopting revolutionary measures. They chose the latter. Indeed a little later it was a capital offence to administer the oath to a United Irishman, and on October 14, 1797, William Orr was executed for this offense at Carrickfergus, county Antrim, although it was morally certain then and positively proven afterward that he was innocent.

The ranks of the United Irishmen, however, grew. Catholics joined them in large numbers for the reason that the relief measure in their behalf was ignored by the ascendant party. Their bishops and priests opposed the society with all their energy, many of them going to the extreme of denying absolution to the Catholic who was a member of the order. One of those who was especially antagonistic to the society was Father John Redmond, of Wexford county. He was afterward hanged, and after his death his body was inhumanly treated not by the United Irishmen or their friends, but by the English government.

#### "TO HELL OR CONNAUGHT"

Meantime, horrible persecutions had broken out in the north of Ireland against the Catholics. The Orange Society was active there and within one year in the county of Antrim 7,000 Catholics were driven from their homes "to hell or Connaught." This is the number as given by the authorities, Mitchell, O'Connor, Emmet and Mc Neven, though Plowden gives the number as between 5,000 and 7,000.

True it was that the Catholics were abrogators of crimes and that they retaliated on their Protestant fellow countrymen. But though in the majority, numerically, they had in opposition to them the magistrates empowered to enforce the law, and the Orange Society in league with the magistracy.

Speaking of this Protestant persecution Henry Grattan said that it was a persecution conceived in the bitterness of bigotry, carried on with the most ferocious barbarity, by a banditti, who being of the religion of the state had committed with the greatest audacity and confidence the most horrid murders, and had proceeded from robbery and murder to extermination.

Finally the magistrates themselves were forced to retrace the outrages and in a public resolution 30 of them condemned them.

#### ADDING FUEL TO THE FLAMES.

In the midst of these disgraceful occurrences the government introduced two measures of far reaching consequences. One made the administration of unlawful oaths a crime punishable with death; the other was to indemnify magistrates from any excess of the form and rules of law. Aply did Grattan remark that the latter "divided the country into two classes: one consisting of the King's magistrates and the other of the King's subjects; the former without restraint and the latter without privilege."

The measures became law. On their merits alone they would have furnished sufficient provocation for the uprising which three years later came; but as it was, an uprising had already been determined on. The convention act of 1792 virtually forced the United Irishmen into revolution; the act of 1795 only hastened the issue.

#### THE FRENCH EXPEDITION.

On February 3, 1796, Tone arrived in Paris and through the good will of a minister, afterward President Monroe, was introduced to the French authorities. The result was that a French force was fitted out for the invasion of Ireland. The fleet consisted of 17 sail of the line, 13 frigates, 5 corvettes, making, with transports, 43 sail. The



GEN. HUMBERT.

Commander of the French invading force in Ireland in 1798.

troops numbered 13,975 men, with 11,160 stand of arms, 20 pieces of field artillery, 3 siege guns; 61,200 barrels of powder; 7,900,000 musket cartridges and 700,000 flints. But an evil fate was over the expedition. After it left the coast of France, the frigate *Fraternite*, having on board the admiral, Normand deGalles, and the commander-in-chief, Gen. Hoche, then perhaps the greatest living general, became separated from the other vessels. Other ves-

... during foul weather became detached from the fleet, and ultimately the formidable expedition that had set out from Brest in December, 1796, reached Bantry Bay in an absolutely crippled condition. Crouchy, of unshakable loyalty to the cause of Napoleon, was then in command and refused to land the badly demoralized expedition. All of the vessels ultimately succeeded in returning to France and a significant fact was that not one of them came in sight of a British man of war.

Thus ended the first attempt to land a French force in Ireland. Had it been landed, the history of Europe might have been changed.

**THE DUTCH FAILURE**

After the Bantry Bay failure, Tone turned his attention to Holland, then known as the Batavian republic. The Dutch were ready to aid and they assembled an expedition at the mouth of the Texel consisting of 16 sail of the line, 10 frigates, 15,000 troops and 80 pieces of artillery. For weeks adverse winds prevented the departure of the expedition to Ireland, and meantime a strong English fleet sailed off the Texel. Finally on October 11 the Dutch and English fleets came into contact at Camperdown and the Dutch were defeated. This ended another attempt to land an effective force in Ireland.

**On the Eve of Eruption.**

**Horrible Atrocities Sanctioned by the Government in Ireland.**

Meantime a regular reign of terror had broken out in Ireland and the year 1797 witnessed shocking outrages throughout the island. It would be impossible in such an article as this to give details, but a general idea may be had from the statements of the Earl of Moira in the British House of Lords. "I have seen," he said, "the most absurd as well as the most disgusting tyranny that any nation ever groined under. I have seen in that country a marked distinction made between the English and Irish. I have seen the most grievous oppressions exercised, in consequence of a presumption that the person who was the unfortunate object of such oppression was in hostility to the government; and yet that has been done in a part of the country as quiet and as free from disturbance as the city of London. \* \* \* When a man was taken up on suspicion he was put to the torture; nay, if he were merely accused of concealing the guilt of another. The rack was not at hand, but the punishment of picketing was in practice, which had been for some years abolished as too inhuman even in the dragoon service. Men had been hung up till they were half dead and then threatened with a repetition of the cruel treatment unless they made confession of the imputed guilt."

Speaking of the search for arms, for military proclamation some time before unconstitutionally required the people to give up their arms, the Earl of Moira says: "If any one was suspected to have concealed weapons of defence in his house, his furniture and all his property were burned. If it were supposed that any district had not surrendered all the arms it contained a party was sent out to collect the number at which it was rated, and in the execution of this order 30 houses were sometimes burned down in a single night."

**AWFUL BARBARITIES.**

It was evidently the intention of the government to goad the people into open revolt in order the better to

subdue them and force the act of union which went into effect in 1801. The government had by this time 130,000 troops in Ireland including regular, English and Scotch fencible regiments and Irish militia. But this was not deemed enough and German Hessians were sent to the island.

March 30, 1798, the whole of Ireland was placed under martial law and the soldiers were quartered on the people. The grossest of indignities were practiced. Female virtue was trodden under foot and no right of humanity was respected.

Under pretext of showing their allegiance to the government "law breed magistrates tortured inoffensive country people." On May 25, in the county Wexford 24 fathers of families, prisoners, were shot to death without trial. In Wicklow 41 others suffered death in the same way.

One species of barbarity practiced by the loyalists upon those who incurred their displeasure was the placing of pitch caps on their heads. In removing these sometimes the skin as well as the hair was torn off. "Various other acts were committed," says Mitchell, "so far as to cut away pieces of men's ears, even sometimes the whole ear or a part of the nose."

**GOVERNMENT FORCED THE OUTBREAK.**

Meantime the heads of the United Irishmen, who were still at large, exerted every influence to restrain the people. To be sure these leaders were planning revolution

... rizers of human blood. Had the fearless men, who, with scythes and pikes, faced the serried columns of British regulars, freely offering their lives on the altar of their country's independence, been properly led the story of 1798 would read differently. New Ross Emancipator, Vinegar Hill would to-day have a new meaning to the student of Irish history and Ballinacree might have been another Yorktown and another Washington might have been given to the world. But the Irish in that terrible blood and brutal struggle were leaderless and virtually armless. They never rose higher than a mob and like every mob that faces disciplined and well equipped troops they fell like grass before the scythe.

**First operations in the field by the Insurgents**

**And the Outbreak in County Wexford, With Its Record of Battles and Massacres, Until the Irish Defeat at Vinegar Hill.**

**F**OR the rebellion that broke out in Ireland in 1798, some of the causes of which we traced in a preceding article, the English government was well prepared. It had at its disposal in Ireland at the time an immense army of 137,000 troops of all kinds, and back of these were the mighty resources of a great nation.

The Irish on the other hand had few resources, and the seizure of their leaders on the eve of the outbreak left them without men qualified to command. The plans of the proposed rebellion were known to the government, the papers containing them having been seized on the arrest of the Leinster delegates in Dublin. The government therefore had the double advantage of knowledge and superior strength and the United Irishmen the corresponding disadvantages.

Among the papers seized on the occasion of the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and one of much interest was a list which gave as 250,206 the number of men enrolled in the ranks of the United Irishmen in February, 1798. Of these 110,300 were in Protestant Ulster, over 100,000 in Munster and the rest were distributed over the rest of the country, particularly in the counties of Kildare and Wicklow. The society also possessed a well garnered treasury and had numerous depots of arms and munitions.

The government acted on the information that thus fortunately was placed in its hands and whenever possible the war supplies of the United Irishmen were seized and measures were taken to thwart the plans of the leaders.

**FORCED THE UPRISING.**

Under the circumstances it would have been an act of prudence for the Irish to have delayed the uprising. The leaders indeed were anxious for delay. They knew it would be suicide for men unprepared as the Irish were to throw themselves against the disciplined troops of England. But the daily picketings, floggings and other outrages visited on those suspected of disloyalty goaded the people to revolt. That such was the object the government had in view can hardly be denied. Speaking of the condition of things in the county Wicklow Sir John Moore, one of England's most distinguished generals and the hero of the battle of Corunna, says: "Moderate treatment by the generals and the preventing of the troops from pillaging and molesting the people would soon restore tranquility and the people would certainly be quiet if the gentry and yeomen would only behave with tolerable decency and not seek to gratify their ill humors and revenge upon the poor."

Somewhat similar is the testimony of Maj. Gen. William Napier in commenting on the life of the famous Scotch general. "We ourselves were young at the time," he says: "yet being connected with the army we were



**FATHER JOHN MURPHY LEADING THE IRISH FORCES AT VINEGAR HILL.**

but they wanted to throw away the scabbard at their own time and not at the government's. The government however, was determined to force the outbreak to suit itself, and it succeeded. The chiefs of the United Irishmen, finding they could no longer hold the people in check, gave orders for a general uprising on May 23.

The government all along was fully aware of every plan of the United Irishmen. Its spies were active and they were well posted. On March 12 preceding, the delegates of the society for the province of Leinster were arrested at the house of Oliver Bond in Dublin, through information given by one Thomas Reynolds, a traitor in the order. The same day other United Irish chiefs, among them Dr McNeven, and Thomas Addis Emmet, were taken into custody, and warrants were issued for the arrest of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and other leaders. Fitzgerald was the majority of the leader's of the United Irishmen, was a Protestant and was an officer in the revolutionary war in this country. May 19 he was arrested in the house of one Murphy in Dublin after a desperate fight with his captors, Capt. Ryan, Capt. Swan and Maj. Sirr. All with the exception of Sirr were wounded and later Fitzgerald died of his wounds. Two days later the brothers John and Henry Sheares, both high in the councils of the United Irishmen, were arrested and hanged.

Thus on the eve of the outbreak the United Irishmen were deprived of their leaders and to his fact is attributable the unorganized and purposeless operations in the field that followed and useless and ineffective shedding of

on finally among the soldiers, listening with boyish eagerness to their conversation, and we well remember—and with horror to this day—the tales of lust and blood and pillage—the record of their own actions against the miserable tenantry—which they used to relate.”

Under these circumstances to prevent the people from rising in partial insurrections was virtually impossible, and the leaders fixed upon May 21 as the date for the general revolt. The order went forth to the people and there was soon ushered in a somber drama of blood and thought of which the heart today shudders.

THE FIRST ATTACK.

OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD IN KILDARE, DUBLIN AND MEATH COUNTIES.

The stopping of the mail coaches entering Dublin on the night of May 21 was to be the signal that the revolution had begun, and that night the insurgents were to seize the military camp at Loughinstown, the artillery at Chapelizod and Dublin Castle.

Two days before the outbreak the chief secretary of Ireland, Lord Castlereagh, notified the mayor of Dublin of the proposed plan to seize the city. Preparations were immediately made for its defence and among those who offered themselves to the authorities we find Daniel O'Connell the future emancipator of his Catholic fellow countrymen. As a consequence of these measures no attack was made on Dublin by the insurgents.

The night of May 21 came and according to programme the coaches on the highways leading to the capital were stopped. To this signal thousands of daring men responded and armed with pitchforks and pikes and other improvised weapons embarked in the bloody struggle.

The first attack was made on the town of Naas, 11 miles from Dublin. The place was defended by several hundred troops, with two field pieces, this garrison being commanded by Lord Gosford. The insurgents entered the town in the early morning of May 21 and a desperate hand to hand struggle took place in the streets, the rude pike of the peasant crossing with the bayonet of the trained soldier. Had the issue depended on these weapons alone, the peasant might have won; but the field pieces were brought to bear and mowed down by grape and canister, the insurgents were defeated. The loss to the King's troops was two officers and 31 men killed, while the rebels lost 110 men.

THE ATROCITY AT PROSPEROUS.

Simultaneously with this attack on Naas there occurred an assault on the garrison at Prosperous, a village six miles to the northwest. The fight there was one of almost unparalleled atrocity and was one of the most tragic episodes in the whole rebellion.

Prosperous was garrisoned by a detachment of North Cork troops and another of Welsh militiamen known as Ancient Britons. The majority of the garrison were lodged in the barracks in the center of the town, the balance occupying private dwellings nearby. All of these troops, with the exception of two sentinels, were asleep when in the early morning hours the insurgents quietly entered the place. To cut down the sentinels was the work of a moment and then a body of the insurgents rushed into the barracks. The commander, Capt. Swayne, was dispatched in the basement, where he had his quarters. By this time, however, the troops were aroused and after expelling their assailants they poured in a murderous fire. The fighting then became fast and furious and the peasants would have been beaten off had they not discovered that in part of the basement was concealed a quantity of straw. To this the torch was quickly applied. The heat and smoke rendered it impossible for the besieged to continue the defence and they begged piteously for mercy. They received for response a hideous howl of triumph from the pikemen outside, whose faces, lit up with the glare of the conflagration, and whose eyes, flashing the fire of hatred, made them resemble a host of demons. These ordinarily peaceable peasants had suddenly been transformed.

Those of the barracks' defenders who leaped out of the windows to escape the increasing heat fell impaled on the outstretched pikes below. The remainder formed into a solid body and made a rush for their lives, hoping to break

through the vortex of besiegers, but they found themselves confronted by a solid hedge of pikes formed in a half moon about the entrance. Hardly a man of the whole body of troops escaped.

For this heinous atrocity on the part of the insurgents there can be no palliation. It has been charged, of course, that it was a retaliation for the outrages committed by these same troops of Capt. Swayne, but it was savagery, nevertheless.

OTHER COMBATS AND OUTRADES.

Naas and Prosperous were not the only scenes of carnage on the morning of May 21. The insurgents made an attack on the village of Clane and for several hours a furious fight was maintained. The insurgents were repulsed and the royal forces then retreated to Naas.

At Ballymore Eustace, on the borders of Wicklow, the King's troops sustained an attack by the insurgents. Many of the troops were in private houses and these were fired, the troops perishing in the flames or being piked as they left the burning buildings. The insurgents were however, driven out.

This fight called forth an act of the most atrocious nature on the part of the troops. There were then confined in the jail 28 Catholics, who had formerly been members

on May 21, principal among them those of Carlos, Hacketstown, Monasteroven, Luan, Ballinglass Rathfarham, Dunlwayne and Barretstown. The insurgents were generally defeated and with heavy losses, principally because they had not a single leader who was capable of turning their numerical superiority and strategical advantages to any account. At Dunlwayne and Barretstown they were the victors, killing and capturing a body of Scotch Highlanders at the former place and meeting on a similar fate to a force of Suffolk Fencibles at the latter place.

In the town of Kildare, after the evacuation of the place by the King's troops, a body of insurgents appeared and seized quantities of pikes and fire arms which had previously been surrendered. Arming themselves with these they marched on Monasteroven, and by setting fire to the places rendered it untenable for the defenders.

The fight at Carlow was a one sided affair. In the early morning of May 25 a body of 1,500 insurgents marched into the town in a desultory manner. They received such a destructive fire from the garrison that they turned and fled. But their flight was intercepted by other bodies of troops and numbers of the insurgents took refuge in houses. The latter were fired by the troops and houses in all and the hiding inmates were burned. The loss to the insurgents was fully 100 killed, while not a man was even wounded on the side of the King's troops.

THE BATTLE OF TARA.

While these events, generally disastrous to the insurgents, were transpiring in Kildare county, hostilities broke out in Meath. On May 26 a strong force of insurgents encamped on Tara hill, 18 miles from Dublin. Strangely the King's troops sent against them consisted principally of Irish Catholics and the leader was an Irish Catholic, Lord Fingall. The insurgents were defeated after a most stubborn fight that they lost the battle for the reason that they were leaderless. An eyewitness gives this account of one of the incidents of the engagement:

“Capt. Malloy (commanding a portion of the King's troops) had three artillerymen place a six pounder in the road. The gun was no sooner placed than the rebels were at the muzzle; a number actually had their hands on it, the gun being fired made very great carriage. The unexpected discharge gave them a very great check. They still persisted to seize it, for which purpose they collected from all points and made a lodgment behind a wall joining the road. . . . Capt. Malloy had now ordered that the cannon should not fire till he gave the word. This encouraged the rebels to advance (supposing the ammunition was exhausted). They were permitted to come forward in prodigious force, greatly elated; but Capt. Malloy waited patiently till he had the enemy in such a situation as to do great execution when he ordered the cannon to fire. This being a few times repeated determined the fate of the day.”

The following day the bodies of 350 insurgents were picked up on the field, together with a variety of articles such as scythes, mallets, fowling pieces, pistols, swords, reaping hooks and pitchforks, showing the kind of weapons the men had who had taken the field to dispute the power of England. The prisoners, too, whom the insurgents had taken at Dunlwayne were found unharmed.

The defeat at Tara was disastrous to the insurgents, as it opened up communication between the capital and the north and allowed the sending of royal troops to the county of Kildare, than overrun by bodies of peasantry.

A GHASTLY MASSACRE.

In this county occurred one of the greatest massacres of the struggle. Encamped at Knockwin was a body of 2,000 insurgents under the leadership of a man named Perkins. May 26 the latter entered into negotiations with Gen. Dundas for a conditional capitulation. After communicating with the authorities in Dublin Gen. Dundas offered favorable terms to the peasantry and May 28 the latter threw down their arms and departed for their homes.

This conciliatory action on the part of Gen. Dundas had its effect almost immediately. Another body of insurgents, variously estimated at between 600 and 1,000, made overtures to surrender. The insurgents were gathered around an old Danish fort known as the Gibbleth Rath on the Curragh of Kildare, and they notified Gen. Dundas that they were willing to follow the example of Perkins' men, provided they were accorded similar conditions. Glad to end the struggle in this bloodless manner, Gen. Dundas



Wolf Tone, Russell and Neilson forming the United Irish Society at Cuvy Hill, Belfast.

of a yeoman corps. There was no evidence of disloyalty against them, but the commander assumed that, being Catholics, they naturally would sympathize with the rebels. Accordingly, after the battle, when it was determined to abandon the place lest a further attack by the insurgents be made, these 28 men were shot to death in cold blood.

BATTLE OF KILCULLEN.

On the forenoon of May 21 another engagement was fought at the village of old Killellen, in Kildare. A body of peasants had collected there and Lieut. Gen. Dundas in command of Killellen, led against them a strong force. Three times peasants were charged by cavalry and as often the latter were hurled back in disorder. After sustaining a loss of two captains and 21 men killed, and many others wounded, the majority of whom died from the lacerating effects of the pike thrusts, Gen. Dundas beat a retreat. The insurgents, bent on following up their victory, intercepted him between the village of Killellen Bridge and Naas. Gen. Dundas at the head of a body of infantry and strongly supported by cavalry gave battle, completely routing the Irish, who lost nearly 300 men.

The Irishman's pike was equal to the cavalry sabre, but it could not successfully oppose the volleys of infantrymen.

Many other engagements were fought by the insurgents

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dispatched Lord Gosford to receive their arms. When the latter arrived on the scene his eyes gazed upon a horrible sight. Strwn over the ground lay the remains of several hundred poor people, who until they were stricken down were awaiting the glad announcement that they could return to their homes.

It seems that Sir James Duff, at the head of a strong force of infantry, artillery and cavalry, had come up to the insurgents assembled on the Carragh. According to the Tory historian Murgrave, when Sir James Duff ordered the insurgents to surrender they replied with a volley which killed one soldier and wounded three. Whereupon the massacre followed.

On the face of it it seems absurd that a body of men who already had sued for peace would have been guilty of such a foul harry act, and furthermore we have the authority of Sir James Gordon, a Presbyterian historian, and Francis Plowden that Murgrave's version is wrong. The fact is as given by Gordon and Plowden that Sir James Duff and his men were thirsting for blood and anxious to shed it on any pretext. The pretext came through the bravado of a rebel, who said that if the troops wanted his fowling piece they should not at least have it loaded. Whereupon he discharged his weapon in the air, and the massacre was the result. Between 300 and 400 of the insurgents perished.

For this infamous act Sir James Duff received the thanks of the rotten Parliament in Dublin, while Gen. Dundas was censured for not endeavoring to end the rebellion in accordance with the dictates of humanity.

These events practically stamped out the rebellion in Kildare, Dublin and Meath.

### THE UPRISING IN WEXFORD.

#### Numerous Bloody Battles and the Insurgent Defeat at Vinegar Hill.

Meantime a bloody crisis had been reached in the county of Wexford.

Ordinarily the relations of the people of that county were more harmonious than in any other shire in the island, and an instance of this was the formation by Catholics and Protestants alike of yeomanry corps for the

defence of the country immediately after the attempted French invasion by H. de la 1796.

But the first months of 1798 saw a change in conditions. Orders came from the Castle for the purification of the yeomanry corps, by expelling those who should not take an oath that they were not United Irishmen. "The oath," says John Mitchell, "was to the effect that they were neither United Irishmen nor Orangemen: but practically the measure was so executed as to disarm none but the Catholics or such Protestants as were known to be liberal in their opinions." And then began outrages similar to those practiced in other counties. "Various kinds of torture," says the same Mitchell, "were now habitually applied by the magistrates, to extort confession of the two great crimes—having arms or being a United Irishman; and the merest suspicion or pretense of suspicion was quite enough to cause a man to be half hanged, flogged almost to death or fitted with a pitch cap"

The county was proclaimed under martial law and says Edward Hay, an authority. "The proclamation having given greater scope to the ingenuity of magistrates to devise means of quelling all symptoms of rebellion, as well as of using every exertion to procure discoveries, they soon fell to the burning of houses wherein pikes or other

offensive weapons were discovered in matter how brought there, but they did not stop here, for the dwellings of suspected persons and those from which any of the inhabitants were found to be absent at night were also consumed."

In this county as elsewhere it seemed the object of the government to force the people into revolt, and it succeeded. One of the many acts of violence was the massacre of Carnon. A number of prisoners had been lodged in jail there on suspicion of being guilty of possessing arms or of knowing those who did. They were taken out and shot by the yeomanry and the Antrim militia in the presence of their officers.

#### FORCED TO FIGHT OUTRAMPELY DIE.

But the specific act that forced the rebellion in Wexford county was the burning of the Catholic chapel of the parish of Monageer and Bodevogue. The curate was Father John Murphy, and so anxious was he to prevent any disturbance that he exhorted his people to deliver up their arms—an advice that was very generally followed. As soon as the arms were delivered the yeomanry took to the warpath. They plundered right and left, setting fire to Father Mar

the retreat of the Irish the infantry began the engagement. The Irish retreated to the crest of the eminence, where they found shelter behind an embankment. When the infantry cracked within half a musket shot of the embankment a few of the insurgents stood up as to draw their fire. Instantly the guns of the troops rang out and the line was obscured in smoke. Before the troops could reload the insurgents poured upon them like an avalanche. Pike and pitchfork crossed with musket and musket and the infantry fell in their own blood. Only five of the number escaped.

The cavalry retreated to Wexford, Emisecorthy and Gorey, committing numerous outrages on the way. These miscreants in their retreat called people to their doors and shot them down where they stood and in instances set fire to houses, burning their inmates to death.

#### OTHER INSURGENT VICTORIES.

Father Murphy and his followers, whose numbers were constantly increasing next marched to Emisecorthy, which they attacked. The garrison made a stubborn resistance, but was forced to retreat, losing 90 men and leaving the town in the hands of the insurgents.

And here becomes evident again one of the greatest drawbacks of the Irish movement—lack of leadership. What next to do such leaders as the Irish had did not know. Some wanted to attack one place, some another; there was no one capable of guiding the insurgents' efforts. Finally an advance toward Wexford was made and the insurgents camped at three Rocks, within three miles of the city. Here a detachment of the King's troops on the way to relieve Wexford was surprised and routed, the bulk of them being slain. Wexford then was surrendered to the insurgents and the whole county was in the flames of war. The insurgents then appointed Beauchamp Dagen at Harvey, whom they released from jail, their commander in chief and, while one party of them held Wexford, other parties formed encampments at Carrigrohilly and Carricklymore, the latter within six miles of New Ross. Their main encampment however was at Vinegar Hill, close by Emisecorthy, on the river Slaney. Here they erected rude fortifications and garrisoned the town of Emisecorthy. One of their vandals acts



IRELAND.—A SCENE IN COUNTY WEXFORD.

phy's chapel, his house and several of the houses of his people, some of whom perished in the flames. These outrages were committed on May 26.

Father Murphy collected his trembling flock in a piece of woodland and told them that they had better die in the field than be butchered in their homes. He urged them and they needed little urging to arm themselves with pitchforks and whatever other weapons they could procure and that night attack the yeomanry on their return. The attack was made, the yeomanry were exterminated and the peasants became possessors of their arms. Elated by their success, the peasants made a raid on Caploe Park, the seat of Lord Montmorris, and seized a quantity of arms and ammunition.

#### HEBEL VICTORY AT OULARD HILL.

May 27 Father Murphy and his followers, then numbering between 4,000 and 5,000 men, marched to Oulard Hill, where they encamped. A strong force of infantry sent from Wexford to dislodge them and the force was joined by different troops of cavalry. With full confidence of an easy victory they marched against Oulard Hill.

While the cavalry surrounded the hill so as to cut off

was the destruction of the interior of the Protestant church at that place. For this they have been justly condemned. It should be remembered however, that this act was one of retaliation, more than 30 Catholic churches having been destroyed in Wexford county alone by their opponents. It was however, inexcusable.

The next movement of the insurgents was directed against Gorey. A body of 1,000 of them had seized the little village of Ballybannon and were about taking up an advantageous place between it and Gorey when they were attacked by the Gorey garrison and routed.

Another unsuccessful movement was made against Newtownbarry. A strong body of insurgents from Vinegar Hill attacked the place and forced out the garrison. The latter was rallied a mile outside the town and returning defeated the insurgents killing 200 of them.

#### INSURGENTS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

The insurgents did not give up their intention of taking Gorey and a considerable force of them formed an encampment on Corrigoona Hill. Meantime 1,500 troops, with artillery, had been thrown into that town. The commander, Gen. Loftus, determined on attacking the insurgents

rather than wait to be attacked, and dividing his forces into two bodies he set out to meet the enemy. Other troops were to swell his ranks.

While he was planning to attack the insurgents at Carrigrohilly the latter had determined on falling upon him at Glory Hill and both armies began their march at the same time. The insurgents fell in with Col. Walpole's division of Loftus' army at a place called Tubberneering or Clough and a desperate fight followed. Early in the engagement Walpole, a brave and generous officer, received a bullet in his head, and afterwards was found on the field with his horse shot beside him and a number of private soldiers dead and wounded. The king's troops were overpowered and relieving themselves of their accoutrements, fled from the field. Many of them were overtaken and killed.

Gen. Loftus, hearing the reports of the musketry and being unable to bring his artillery across the field to the relief of Walpole sent out a small division of men to the scene of the combat. These were either killed or captured. Gen. Loftus continued his march to the scene of battle only to find that Walpole's division had been routed and that the insurgents had pursued them as far as Glory. Gen. Loftus then took up the pursuit of the insurgents, but on finding them posted on Glory Hill, with the cannon captured from Walpole pointed at him, he retreated to Fallow, in the county of Carlow.

DEFEAT AT NEW ROSS

The next move of the insurgents was against the town of New Ross, which since in their possession would have had open a communication with the counties of Waterford and Kilkenny. June 5 the insurgents attacked the place. General Harvey had sent a strong force to drive in some outposts of the enemy. Instead of being satisfied with doing this the Irish rushed impetuously into the town, drove back some of the enemy's cavalry, seized some cannon and for a time seemed masters of the town.

While some of the King's troops fled impudently beyond the river into Kilkenny, others held their ground, and the former having rallied returned to their assistance and dislodged the insurgents. The latter returned to the assault and were again repulsed. They rallied again and for the third and final time were hurled back after 10 hours fighting. The town itself was burned and Sir Jonah Harrington says that more than 5,000 (insurgents) were either killed or consumed by the conflagration.

The courage of the insurgents in this engagement was remarkable. Sir Richard Musgrave, the loyalist historian says of them "that such was the enthusiasm that though whole ranks of them were seen to fall they were succeeded by others, who seemed to court the fate of their companions by rushing on our troops with renovated ardor."

MASSACRE AT SCULLABOGUE

After this defeat, the insurgents retreated to Carrick Byrne Hill and here or rather at Scullabogue, at the foot of the hill occurred another inexcusable tragedy of the somber drama. The fugitives from New Ross were slaughtering unresisting prisoners, which was true. Whereupon a party of insurgents set fire to a barn containing two royalist prisoners and burned them to death. All the historians of the rebellion except the Tory, Musgrave, speaks of this act as one of retaliation, and even Sir Jonah Harrington, an eye witness to the battle of New Ross, and who held a high government position, spoke of it in the same way. Nevertheless, no matter how provoked, it was an act of savagery, pure and simple.

The act was enough to force Beauchamp Bagenal Harvey to resign the post of commander-in-chief. He was afterwards hanged and his head impaled on a spike at Wexford.

Father Philip Roche became his successor and he led his followers to the hill of Lashin, within two miles of New Ross.

BATTLE OF ARKLOW

Interest was turned to the county, where the two priests, Fathers John and Michael Murphy, led the insurgents. After the defeat of Walpole the insurgents very stupidly remained quiet at Carnus, whereas they should have pushed on and spread the rebellion in Wicklow county. Now, however, they took the offensive and led by the Fathers Murphy they advanced to Wicklow and on June 9 attacked the town of Arklow. They numbered over 20,000 men, 5,000 of whom were armed with guns, and they had in their possession three pieces of artillery. The effective garrison of the town consisted of 1,500 men.

The attack of the insurgents was one of desperate valor and the resistance offered was no less desperate. Time and again the insurgents rushed up to the cannon's mouth, only to be hurled back with thinned ranks. Having cannon themselves, they doubtless relied upon it too much, at any rate those who fought in the battles and who afterwards in fighting the battles of France became competent to judge, make this claim. The Irish, failing in their most furious rushes on the town, retreated.

loyalist's who thus lost their lives in Wexford at 101. Plowden says that report carried the number as high as 100. The truth will never be known.

BATTLE OF VINEGAR HILL.

All efforts were now concentrated by both parties on Vinegar Hill, a gentle eminence rising from the river Shanny and overlooking the town of Enniscorthy. Here assembled the bulk of the Irish army, if army it could be called, and closing in upon it were the forces of Gen. Lake, totaling over 11,000 men. Then as during the bloody and relentless struggle the Irish forces were not only poorly armed but leaderless. There was no one man who was capable of giving direction to the poorly organized multitude, although the numbers of that multitude were capable of the most desperate bravery.

On the contrary the King's troops were well equipped and had veteran commanders to lead them. They had, it is said (how truthfully the writer does not know) the strongest artillery force that had ever before in the world's history been gathered together.

At the break of day on June 21 Gen. Lake advanced to the attack, his forces being disposed in four columns. One of these columns, that under Gen. Neilliam, who defended Arklow, did not arrive in time and through this gap the defeated insurgents of Vinegar Hill were able to make their escape when the day had been finally lost.

The insurgents bore the fire of shell and grape poured upon them with coolness and bravery. Their position they knew was desperate and they fought with desperation. Even the women pinnet their husbands and sons in the bloody struggle and many of them were found dead among the men when the day's awful work was over.

"The troops," says Mitchell, "advanced gradually but steadily up the hill, the pressure kept up their fire and maintained their ground; their cannon was nearly as less their powder deficient, but they died fighting at their post. At length, enveloped in a torrent of fire they broke and sought safety through the spaces that Gen. Neilliam had left by the non-arrival of his column. They were partially charged by some cavalry, but with little execution, they retired to Wexford and that night occupied the town."

Enniscorthy was thus recovered by the royalists and on June 23 Wexford was delivered into their hands.

HELLISH ATROCITIES BY THE THROOPS

The defeat at Vinegar Hill placed the people completely at the mercy of the soldiery. Dececy forbids a description of some of the damnable excesses practiced upon the people, especially upon the women. The Hessian, under Gen. Ferdinand Hampech, were guilty of the most hellish outrages and even according to the savage law of retaliation there could be no measures of reprisal. Under all and any circumstances the Irish never made war upon women and this fact is attested by even the most confirmed of loyalist historians.

After Vinegar Hill the fighting was desultory, the insurgents scattering into Wicklow and Carlow counties. The yeomanry, however, kept up their atrocities, murdering people in their homes and on the highways. People were found after them on the highways with their skulls split asunder, their bodies ripped open and their throats cut across, beside some dead women and children." In the town of Gorey a band of insurgents found pigs feasting on the bodies of men who had been hanged the day before. That there were retaliatory acts for these no one can deny. And who will say that they were not merited!



IRELAND—A SCENE IN COUNTY WEXFORD.

MASSACRES IN WEXFORD.

Meantime in Wexford, of which the insurgents were in possession, the latter were carrying out measures of retaliation. Military executions were the order and loyalists were put to the sword.

One of those barbarous acts was what is called the "massacre of the bridge of Wexford." A man named Dixon, with the assistance of a band of insurgents whom he first made drunk, took out and put to death 97 Protestant prisoners. Fortunately, before this blood-thirsty monster could revel in more carnage he was stopped in his inhuman butchery.

Meantime, the royal troops were concentrating in Wexford county for a grand round up of the insurgents, and the insurgents, too, were flocking to the "camp at Vinegar Hill."

For royalist armies were approaching the insurgent camp from as many quarters, under commands issued by Lieut. Gen. Lake. The route of their march could be traced from the insurgent camps by the smoke of burning farmhouses and villages. As reports of their excesses and outrages upon unresisting people reached the insurgents the latter carried out their retaliatory measures and it was at the time of these dreadful alarms and outrages that the "massacre of the bridge of Wexford" was perpetrated. Rev. Mr. Giorlon, already quoted, places the number of

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DEATH OF FATHER MURPHY

With such knowledge filling their minds a band of insurgents under the leadership of Father John Murphy attacked the little town of Cooberbridge in the county of Kerry, and killed or took captive all opposing forces of Weatford militia. The prisoners they afterwards put to death — but they hanged them! To the credit of Father Murphy, he it is said, these murders were committed against his injunctions. These same insurgents after making an ineffectual attack on Castlemaurice were forced to retreat and at Kilkenny they were surrounded by a superior force of troops and forced to flight. They were comprehended. Father Murphy was captured, was tried by court martial, and on the same day was hanged and his head fixed on the market house in Tallon, the headquarters of Sir James Duff. The historian Sheridan states his body was cut open, the heart taken out and roasted and the fat melted and used by some of the Ancient Britons for greasing their boats.

Meantime other scattered bands of insurgents had penetrated into the county of Kerry. They were defeated at Clonard and their leaders met the worst doom — execution — while their heads were stricken off and impaled on spears.

THE FIGHT OF BALLACULLIS

Other bands of insurgents had taken refuge in the Wicklow mountains and whenever opportunity offered they made descents from their fastnesses and attacked the royalist troops. Finally it was decided to march on the town of Carnew.

The royalist troops received knowledge of this advance and a strong force of cavalry, known as the Ancient Britons, and supported by several yeoman cavalry corps, set out to cut off the insurgents. These Ancient Britons, next to the Hessians, were most abhorred by the Irish, for their outrages were many and horrible. The opposing forces came together at a place called Ballacullis one mile from Carnew. The fight was savage. To the very last man the Ancient Britons were killed as all were all the yeomanry who took part in the conflict.

After this, indeed, after Vinegar Hill, the engagements carried on by the insurgents were combats of despair. Separate bands of insurgents from time to time performed prodigies of valor but their efforts were spasmodic and desultory.

Vinegar Hill put an end to the rebellion in that part of Ireland, though unfortunately not to the outrages and cruelties practiced on defenseless people.

INSURRECTION IN THE NORTH AND ITS SUPPRESSION

And the Landing of the French Expedition Under Humbert in the West. The War stamped Out and the Irish Parliament Abolished.

The defeat of the Irish insurgents at Vinegar Hill, as detailed in a preceding article, put an end to extended operations by them in the south of Ireland, and had the severities practiced by the government been discontinued, it is probable that rebellion would not have broken out in the north. But the system pursued toward the malcontents, says the historian, Maxwell, "was discouraging and absurd. Much was promised, nothing effectually carried out; and the proclamation, which commenced by offering amnesty, merged into sanguinary denunciations and concluded

by devoting whole towns to plunder and conflagration. The system of free quarters brought terror alike to the innocent and the guilty.

From the humble cot to the stately mansion says Keating "no property, no person was secure. Numbers perished under the lash, many were strangled in the fruitless attempt to extort confessions and hundreds were shot at their peaceful occupations, in the very bosom of their families, for the wanton amusement of a brutal soldiery. The torture practiced in three days of Irish misery has not been equalled in the annals of the most barbarous nation and the world has been astonished at the close of the 19th century with acts which the eye views with horror and the heart sickens to recall. Torture was resorted to, not only on the most trivial, but groundless offenses. It was inflicted without mercy on every age and every condition; the child to betray the safety of the parent; the wife, the partner of her conjugal affection; and the friend and brother have expired under the lash, when the generous heart yearned to betray the defenseless brother or friend.

It may have been the dread that the suppression of the rebellion in the south would leave the govern-

ment free to punish — and perhaps with the same atrocious measures, as were practiced in the south) there, but whatever the cause it was resolved to take the field, and orders were issued to this effect.

IRELAND.—GLASNEVEN CEMETERY.



THE RISING IN ULSTER.

Lack of Efficient Leadership There as Elsewhere Caused Disaster.

The counties of Down and Antrim were to act in concert. But just when the insurgents were ready to take the field it was discovered that those in Down were leaderless. Russell, the commander-in-chief, had been arrested by the government some time before and imprisoned. Rev. Steele Dickson, a Presbyterian minister and an uncompromising revolutionist, was elected to succeed him, but he, too, was soon secured under the strong hand of the government. The command finally devolved on H. J. McCracken, a cotton manufacturer.

While Down, thus interfered with in her choice of leaders, urged the necessity of delay, Antrim, whose

THE DEFEAT AT ANTRIM

The first move of the Antrim insurgents was on the town of Antrim, situated midway between the two great military stations of Belfast and the camp at Blaris. The possession of this place by the insurgents would have opened up communication with the counties of Down and Donegal, both disaffected, and recruits from these quarters would readily have responded to the revolutionary standard. Accordingly on July 7 the insurgents marched on the town in four bodies. Already, however, Gen. Nugent, commanding the royalist forces in the northwest district, having heard of the intended attack, instituted measures to defeat it. Reinforcements had been ordered for the Antrim garrison from the camp at Blaris, and other reinforcements were on the march to the place by way of Templepatrick.

As one band of insurgents entered the town by one road reinforcements for the garrison appeared in an opposite direction. The insurgents fought with great valor and forced the retreat of part of the garrison with their artillery. A cavalry charge led by Col. Landey against the insurgents was unsuccessful and the cavalry was hurled back with a loss of five officers and 47 men. At this critical juncture more reinforcements for the garrison arrived and under the cheering news that another body of royal troops was on the way from Belfast the King's forces rallied and finally drove the insurgents from the place. Had the insurgents been properly led, the result would probably have been different, but their leaders, with few exceptions, were incompetent, if not cowardly, and failed to support one another. In this fight the insurgents lost 350 men.

The defeat at Antrim doomed the rebellion in that county. The insurgents retreated toward Ballymena, where many of them dispersed. Some of them made an unsuccessful attack on Larne and another weak attempt was made on Ballycastle. Finally at Donagore Hill those of them still in arms accepted an amnesty from the government and dispersed to their homes. Their leaders were excluded from the amnesty, however, sometime after McCracken was finally apprehended and hanged.

THE REBELLION IN DOWN.

The first engagement of the rebels in county Down was at Portlerrary where they were defeated by the garrison. On June 9 a band of insurgents assembled in the vicinity of Saintfield and joined action with Col. Stapleton, who had been dispatched to disperse them. Col. Stapleton fell into an ambush and before he could extricate himself lost 60 yeomen. He rallied his forces, however, and after a sharp conflict was able to retire with his command to Comber. The insurgents felt back on Newtownards, which they occupied and where they seized a large quantity of ammunition.

By this time Saintfield and its vicinity had become the rendezvous of the insurgents. Fully 7,000 men were gathered there and accessions were hourly being

made to their ranks. On June 10 a body of insurgents entered Bangor and after compelling numbers to join it marched to Saintfield. The following day the entire Irish forces marched to Ballinahinch near the center of the county, where they took up a strong position. The whole was under the command of Henry Monro a shopkeeper of Lisburn.

**BATTLE OF BALLINAHINCH.**

June 12 Gen. Nugent marched from Belfast and that night entered the village of Ballinahinch. The same day Lieut. Col. Stewart left Downpatrick and marched to Windmill Hill, at Ballinahinch, thus virtually effecting a junction with Gen. Nugent. The royal forces numbered 1,600 men, with eight pieces of artillery.

The insurgents made a grave blunder on this night. After the royal forces under Gen. Nugent had entered Ballinahinch the troops threw discipline and prudence to the wind and were soon in a beastly state of intoxication. Monro was urged to make a night attack on the town while the soldiers were drunk and had he done so a complete victory would have been assured. But he preferred to await the arrival at Windmill Hill of the column under Stewart and attack it when the soldiers were exhausted after their long march. Monro uttered an idle boast that the British army was in his power, and this was carried to other insurgent bodies that had assembled at other points. These latter were uncertain what to do. It was at one time decided to move on Ballinahinch and by co-operation with Monro make the defeat of the British more assured. In anticipation of Monro's success, however, the fatal resolve was taken to do nothing, but await the presumed victory of Monro and then press on to Newry, thus spreading the insurrectionary movement along the borders of Armagh on Louth.

A strange fatality seems to have possessed the leaders of the insurgent movement. Monro neither attacked the British in Ballinahinch, nor on Windmill Hill, and the following morning, June 13, saw the one party recovered from the effects of their night's debauch and the other, from the weariness of their previous day's march.

The battle of the 13th was, as might have been expected, a defeat for the rebels. They fought bravely, indeed, leaving 400 of their number on the field of battle; but they lost the victory they could have easily won, and they fled in every direction a panic-stricken crowd. Monro was afterward arrested. He was taken to Lisburn and was hanged at his own door; his wife and family being in the house. The rest of the insurgents dispersed and the rebellion in the north was ended.

**WHY THE REBELLION PETERED OUT.**

The great cause contributed to the extinguishment of the rebellion in the north — dread of the visitation upon the people of the bloody excesses perpetrated at Wexford. That fact no one can question. When the government order was issued, calling on the insurgents to disperse, and deliver up their arms and leaders the general commanding thus proceeded:

"Should the above injunctions not be complied with within the time specified, Maj. Gen. Nugent will proceed to set fire to and totally destroy the towns of Killinchy, Killinagh, Ballinahinch, Saintfield, and every cottage and farmhouse in the vicinity of those places, carry off the stock and cattle, and put every one to the sword who may be found in arms."

The following order regarding the concealing of rebels was issued in Belfast: "And shall it be found hereafter that the said traitor has been concealed by any person or persons, or by the knowledge or connivance of any person or persons of this town and its neighborhood, or that they or any of them have known the place of his concealment and shall not have given notice thereof to the commandant of this town such person's house so offending shall be burned and the owner thereof hanged."

The lesson conveyed in these proclamations was not lost and counties affected were soon pacified.



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## THE FRENCH INVASION.

## Humbert's Success at Castlebar and Subsequent Defeat in Longford.

**B**UT the rebellion was not ended yet. The agony of blood and torture was to be still further prolonged. The traditional disunion of the Irish produced its fruitage of spasmodic and disconnected uprisings and what should have been one grand movement from Antrim to Cork and from Dublin to Galway was only a series of purposeless skirmishes, massacres and reprisals.

Fortunately for England, during the brief struggle of 1798 the French republic was in a state of chaos. Napoleon was in Egypt and the Directory was weak, vacillating and bankrupt. It was willing to aid the Irish rebels, but it had not the means or at least not the energy, to deliberate, while an army of Irish who only lacked a few capable leaders, with perhaps a supply of arms, was being mowed down as grass before the scythe.

Finally in July, when the Irish rebellion was practically crushed, the French Directory made a move. Its plan for a new expedition was to dispatch small detachments from different parts and thereby keep alive the flames of war in Ireland until such times as a strong force could be landed.

For this purpose Gen. Humbert with about 1,000 men, was quartered at Rochelle; Gen. Hardy, with 3,000 men, at Brest, and Gen. Kilmaine, an Irishman, with 9,000 men, was held in reserve.

## HUMBERT'S DESPERATE PLUNGE.

Gen. Humbert, a brave and capable officer, chafed under the restraint of idleness, and throwing prudence to the winds he resolved to embark on the expedition on his own responsibility. "With three or four ships," says Mitchell, "about 1,000 men and a small force of artillery—without instructions and without any assurance of being supported he entered upon one of the most desperate attempts recorded in history."

August 22 Gen. Humbert reached Killalla bay, in the county of Mayo, with his expedition and landed it. He had a small supply of arms and clothing for the Irish who might join him, and these he distributed after he drove out the small English garrison from Killalla.

Gen. Humbert very wisely felt the necessity of pushing forward into the interior with as great rapidity as possible in order to gather the peasants, with whatever arms they possessed, around his standard. Leaving a garrison in Killalla he advanced on Ballina, which he seized and garrisoned.

## "THE RACES OF CASTLEBAR."

The English were then in strong force at Castlebar. Lord Lake had under him a force of 6,000 men, together with several crack militia companies that had seen service during the rebellion in other parts of Ireland. This formidable force Gen. Humbert, with about 800 French and less than 2,000 raw recruits, resolved to attack.

The English had taken up a good position a mile outside Castlebar and strongly commanded the road they supposed Gen. Humbert would follow. He took a different road, however, and on August 27 the opposing forces joined in action. In the beginning the royal troops, confident in their numbers, offered a stubborn resistance to the French and their Irish allies. The advancing French made an attempt to turn the British line, where upon the royal troops became panic-stricken and precipitately fled from the field, not stopping until they reached Tuam, 40 miles distant, while some of them continued their flight until they arrived in Athlone, 79 miles distant, covering the entire distance in 27 hours. The English lost the whole of their artillery—14 pieces—five stands of colors and in killed, wounded and prisoners 18 officers and 350 men. Some of the Longford and Kilkenny militia deserted to the French. The battle is now familiarly known as "the races of Castlebar."

From Castlebar Humbert continued his advance

toward Sligo. At Colony he encountered a strongly posted body of troops, 300 in number, under Col. Verker, and after an hour's action routed them. Changing his course he directed his way toward Manorhamilton, in the county of Leitrim, and then turning to the right he struck out with the design of reaching Granard, in the county Longford, where an uprising of the people had occurred.

## SURRENDER AT BALLINAMUCK.

Meantime Marquis Cornwallis, lord lieutenant of Ireland and commander-in-chief of the royal troops, had collected an immense army of 30,000 men. He was at Hollymount, 14 miles distant from Castlebar when Humbert began his march from the latter place. All during the latter's march he was closely followed by the troops of Gen. Lake and Col. Crawford. Between Drumshambo and Ballinamore, in Leitrim, the latter fell on Humbert's rear, but was driven off.

When on September 8 the French arrived at Ballinamuck, in county Longford, they were so hotly pursued by Lake and Crawford that they were unable to break down the bridge at Ballintra, across the Shannon. Marquis Cornwallis had marched to Saint Johnstown in order to intercept the French in front and surround them with an army of 30,000 men. Seeing the uselessness of a struggle Gen. Humbert surrendered. The French were treated as prisoners of war, but vengeance was wreaked on the Irish. The latter were excluded from quarter, and fleeing in every direction were pursued and to the number of 500 were put to the sword.

The suppression of the dying embers of revolution was then continued in Connaught Province. The insurgents were driven out of Ballina and a month after the landing of the French at Killalla and 15 days after the surrender at Ballinamuck the last battle in Connaught was fought at Killalla. As usual the rebels lost and there was visited upon them the usual vengeance of the executive.

The innocent suffered with the guilty and notwithstanding the exertions of the general and his officers the town exhibited almost all the marks of a place taken by storm. "Some houses were perforated like a riddle," says the Protestant bishop of Killalla Stock; "most of them had their doors and windows destroyed, the trembling inhabitants scarcely escaping with life by lying on the floors; nor was it till the close of the next day that their ears were relieved from the horrid sound of muskets discharged every minute at fleeing and powerless rebels."

Another partial outbreak, to which reference has not been already made, occurred in June in County Cork. On the 19th of the month near the village of Ballynascorthy a body of insurgents, armed with pikes, attacked 220 militia under Sir Hugh O'Reilly. The combat was stubborn for a time, but superior equipment and discipline told and the insurgents were routed, leaving between 50 and 100 men on the field of battle.

## DEFEAT OF ANOTHER FRENCH EXPEDITION.

The isolated action by Gen. Humbert determined the French Directory to hasten its preparations for landing a stronger force in Ireland. Such was the state of the navy and arsenal, however, that it was not until September 20 that an expedition, consisting of one sail of the line and eight frigates, under Commodore Bompard, and 3,000 men, under Gen. Hardy was ready for sailing.

Before that time a little band of French and Iris under James Napper Tandy landed on the north coast of Antrim, but hearing of Humbert's defeat fled to Holland. Tandy was arrested and was allowed to transport himself.

The expedition under Hardy and Bompard arrived off the entrance to Lough Swilly, County Antrim, October 10. The following day, before the expedition could be landed, a superior British fleet under Sir John Borlase Warren bore down upon it. The French were defeated after a desperate engagement or rather series of engagements and the only vessels that reached France in safety were the schooner Biche and

the frigates Romane and Semillante.

Wolfe Tone, who was aboard one of the vessels, was captured and taken to Dublin without delay, where he was tried and sentenced to death. He committed suicide in prison. Thus ended the career of the man who founded the society of the United Irishmen and made inevitable the rebellion of 1798 with all its horrors and cruelties.

## A REIGN OF TERROR.

## Bloody and Horrible Scenes Follow the Suppression of the Rebellion.

The rebellion of 1798 was now extinguished in blood, but for long afterward the scaffold was busy. No man was secure in his life or property. Miserable spies and perjurers invaded the sanctity of homes and on false testimony and often to indulge private revenge innocent men were dragged out to undergo the tragedy of the halter. The informer was the support of the government before and during the rebellion; he was also its guide and its aid after its close. In Dublin the reign of the "three majors," Sir, Swann and Sauly, is historical. They revelled in blood and the more innocent the blood the better they relished it. Under them and the army of perjurers and informers they captured innocent persons by the scores and by the hundreds were flogged to death and executed. The government lent its encouragement to such miscreants and paid out money—now a matter of record for anyone who seeks to know—to the perjured creatures. "That the rigid principles of British law," says the loyalist historian Maxwell, "were grossly departed from cannot be disputed, and that during that fearful period, meins and measures, infamous alike, were resorted to, must be admitted. No matter how villainous the character of the wretch, his testimony during these unhappy times was received in courts of justice. The general agent of condemnation was the informer."

"When it is remembered," says Mitchell, "that scenes similar to those were passing in every town as well as in Dublin, that many bridges and gallowshills showed their blackening corpses swinging in the winds; that in front of many court houses and over the gateways of many jails ghastly heads were grinning upon spikes, while every hour gave rise to some new and fearful rumor of horror yet unknown, some idea may be formed of the terror in Ireland."

To be a United Irishman even when the rebellion had been smothered in blood was to incur the penalty of death. This declaration was made from the bench in Dublin, and any member of a baronial or other committee was held accountable for every act of the body to which he belonged whether the act was done without his knowledge, in his absence or even at the extremity of the land.

## LORD CORNWALLIS' TESTIMONY.

But there is other testimony regarding the condition of affairs in Ireland, even after, with the exception of the eruption in Connaught, the rebellion had been crushed. Lord Cornwallis, the vanquished at Yorktown, the victor at Ballinamuck and the lord lieutenant of Ireland, thus writes under date of July, 1798, "The Irish militia are totally without discipline, contemptible before the enemy when any serious resistance is made to them, but cruel and ferocious in the extreme when any poor wretches, either with or without arms, comes within their power—in short, murder appears to be their favorite pastime."

And these were the men who were turned untrained upon the unarmed men and women of Ireland! Again Lord Cornwallis writes: "But all this is trifling compared to the numberless murders that are hourly committed by our people without any process or examination whatever. These men (the yeomanry) have saved the country, but they now take the lead in rapine and murder. The Irish militia, with few officers and those chiefly of the worst kind, follow closely on the heels of the yeomanry in murder, and

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every kind of atrocity. The feeble outrages, burnings and murders, which are still committed by the rebels serve to keep up the sanguinary disposition on our side.

"The conversation of the principal persons of the country all tends to encourage this system of blood; and the conversation even at my own table, where you will suppose I do all I can to suppress it, always turns on hangings, shooting, burning &c.; and if a priest has been put to death, the greatest joy is expressed by the whole company."

These are extracts from letters written by Lord Cornwallis to the Duke of Portland on July 8, and July 24, 1798, and coming as they did from the highest and most responsible government official in Ireland they cannot be disregarded.

**COST OF THE STRUGGLE.**

But the Irish rebellion was crushed! What its cost in blood and treasure to suppress a movement, which under a humane system of government would have no existence and which as we have already seen was actually forced by the government, was enormous.

"The number of the army lost in this rebellion," says John Mitchell, "amounts to 19,700 men; and according to the general government accounts of the total loss of the insurgents, it exceeded 50,000, without including women and children, great numbers of whom were shot down by the yeomanry or burned in their houses. The main loss of life, too, gives but a faint idea of the sufferings endured by the poor people. Many hundreds had been put to the torture and lacerated by cruel scourging to extort confession. Never perhaps, was any national insurrection in the world so savagely crushed; never was insurrection so thoroughly justified by the oppression that provoked it; and never were chiefs of any insurrection more pure in their motives, more gallant, more honorable and self-sacrificing than those whose bodies were now swinging upon gibbets, whose heads were grinning upon spikes or who were languishing in various prisons, to expiate the crime of loving their country and hating its oppressors.

The financial loss up to and including the Act of Union, the direct result and object on the government side of the rebellion, is placed by Madden, the historian, at something in excess of \$107,000,000.

This is the summary of the rebellion of 1798.

**NOT A CATHOLIC REVOLT.**

Among the Atrocities of '98 There is One fact of Which Irishmen May Feel Proud.

A few comments may not here be out of place on the dark chapter of a century ago.

It is a very general idea that the rebellion of 1798 was a Catholic one, and certainly the government sought to give it such a complexion. But as already said in the first of this series of articles it was nothing of the kind. It was more Protestant than it was Catholic, or rather to be historically accurate, it was an uprising of Catholics and Protestants and Presbyterians, (for in these days in unhappy Ireland the Presbyterians were merely dissenters, members of the Established Church alone being regarded as Protestants) against the impositions, the abuses and the outrages of the central government. Of the men who were leaders in the rebellion 112 were Protestant or Dissenters, only 56 being Catholics.

We have seen that when Dublin was threatened with seizure at the outbreak of the rebellion Catholics, and among them Daniel O'Connell, offered themselves to defend the city against the insurgents.

We have seen that the men who defeated the insurgents at the hill of Tara, in the county Meath, were chiefly Catholics and were led by Catholic commanders.

We have seen, too, that Catholic priests forbade the members of their flock joining the society of United Irishmen and that they went so far as to deny absolution to any Catholic who belonged to the society. Some of them no doubt were disaffected, but held back from an overt act of rebellion: while many of them exerted themselves to save property and life and soften down the savage spirit of the times.

"From the most unbiased accounts that I have seen," says Plowden in his Historical Review; the number of Catholic priests who gave in to the rebellion, fell considerable short of a score, which out of 2,000 and upwards in the kingdom is a very small proportion. Among those few no prelate nor ecclesiastic of consequence and respectability was found."

It is true that the rebellion in Wexford and the uprisings that sprang from that rebellion took on a religious character.

It is true that Catholics rebels killed—murdered—

Protestant loyalists and that on the Catholic side as on the government side excesses were committed that civilisation cannot condone.

But it must be remembered that the uprising in Wexford county was forced by the outrages of the soldiery and that the specific act that caused the revolt was the burning of the parish church of Father John Murphy and the firing of the homes of his people in which many of the inmates perished.

Already in a preceding article, I have alluded to the unjustifiable acts of the insurgents, among them the damage of a Protestant Church at Enniscorthy, County Wexford. If more than one church was destroyed the writer can find no record of it. On the other hand, we find that 16 Catholic churches were destroyed in that county during 1798—two in May, five in June, one in August, one in September, five in October, after the rebellion was crushed, and two in November. Up to and including the month of October 1800, we find that 26 Catholic churches were destroyed or damaged—three were damaged, the rest were destroyed!

In view of these facts the question may seriously be asked, "who gave a religious turn to the rebellion in Wexford?" and, incidentally, it may be remarked that during the rebellion in Ireland 35 more Catholic churches were destroyed, and some of them in counties not at all affected by the rebellion.

If then the rebellion had a religious aspect in Wexford, the responsibilities rest elsewhere than with the people who rose in revolt. For the outrages perpetrated on them the insurgents naturally, though not justly, retaliated in kind according to their ability.

In the province of Connaught the rebels perpetrated no atrocities. "During the whole time of the civil commotions," says Bishop Stock, the Protestant Bishop of Killala, "not a drop of blood was shed by the Connaught rebels except in the field of war." The difference between the people in the south and west will be found in the different modes of their treatment by the government.

**A THING TO BE PROUD OF.**

One thing to the credit of the Wexford rebels everywhere was their respect for women. "I have not been able to ascertain," says Rev. Mr. Gordon, a Presbyterian, "one instance to the contrary in the County Wexford, though many beautiful women were absolutely in their power."

As much cannot be said of the other side. "I lament to say," says Maxwell, "that many gross cases of female grievances were charged not only upon the troops but upon men, from whose position in society a very opposite line of conduct might have been expected." Sir Jonah Harrington also bears testimony to the chivalry of the Irish. "In all the ferocity of the conflicts," he says, "the storming of towns and villages, women were uniformly respected by the insurgents. But the foreign troops in our service—the Hessians—no not only brutally ill-treated but occasionally shot gentlewomen."

This fact alone should make Irishmen proud of '98, and here it is fitting to quote the familiar poem, written by Dr. Ingram of Trinity College, Dublin, and loudly praised by Mr. Labouchere, the brilliant English radical:

**THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD.**

Who fears to speak of Ninety-Eight?  
Who blushes at the name?  
When cowards mock the patriot's fate,  
Who hangs his head for shame?  
He's all a knave, or half a slave,  
Who slights his country thus;  
But a true man, like you, man,  
Will fill your glass with us.

We drink the memory of the brave,  
The faithful and the few—  
Some lie far off beyond the wave—  
Some sleep in Ireland, too;  
All—all are gone—but still lives on  
The fame of those who died—  
All true men, like you, men,  
Remember them with pride.

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Some on the shores of distant lands  
 Their woe's hearts have lab'd,  
 And by the stranger's heedless hands  
 Their lowly graves were made;  
 But, though their clay be far away,  
 Beyond the Atlantic foam,  
 In true men, like you, men,  
 Their spirit's still at home.

The dust of some is Irish earth,  
 Among their own they rest;  
 And the same land that gave them birth  
 Has caught them to her breast;  
 And we will pray that from their clay  
 Full many a race may start,  
 Of true men, like you, men,  
 To act as brave a part.

Thy rose in dark and evil days  
 To right their native land;  
 They kindled here a living blaze  
 That nothing shall withstand.  
 Alas! that Might can vanquish Right—  
 They fell and passed away;  
 But true men, like you, men,  
 Are plenty here to day.

Then here's their memory—may it be  
 For us a guiding light,  
 To cheer our strife for liberty,  
 And teach us to unite,  
 Though good and ill, be Ireland's still,  
 Though sad as theirs your fate;  
 And true men, like you, men,  
 Like those of Ninety Eight.

THE SEQUEL OF 1798.

**Destruction of the Irish Parliament and Union of Ireland With England.**

The sequel to the rebellion was the act of union which abolished the Irish Parliament, a Parliament proudly guaranteed to the nation by the British constitution.

No more disgraceful act was ever passed by any nation and no act was ever passed through more disgraceful means.

The Parliament, as said in a preceding article, was unrepresentative of the people. The majority had no representation whatever and the minority was composed in the main of manor proprietors and their placement, generally aliens, who had no permanent interest in Ireland. The House of Commons contained 300 members and through the borough system 90 individuals returned a majority of that body.

The Parliament was thus a fit subject for "metallic corruption" and neither the English government nor the Irish government was backward in offering bribes.

When the object of the government to abolish the Irish Parliament became known to the agents of the crown every effort was made to pack the Parliament with those favorable to the scheme of union. And yet so lenacious was the little flicker of national life in that body that it flared up on the object of the government becoming known and for more than a year held the government at bay.

THROUGH CORRUPTION AND INTIMIDATION.

But the government well understood the class of men whom in the main it had to deal with. Some of them were beyond corruption, others were not, and corruption and intimidation were practiced. In January, 1799, we find that Castlereagh, the chief secretary for Ireland, acknowledged the receipt of \$25,000 from the English secret service fund to be used for the corruption of members of Parliament and in the letter of acceptance this Irish briber says: "Arrangements with a view to further communications of the same nature will be highly advantageous and the Duke of Portland may depend on their being carefully applied."

While Castlereagh was applying bribes Lord Cornwallis, the lord lieutenant, was using intimidation. He sounded Sir John Parnell, the great-grandfather of Charles Stewart Parnell, and finding that he could not be bought and that

he would oppose the union he dismissed him from his position as chancellor of the exchequer, "and," he added, in writing to the Duke of Portland, "I shall pursue the same line of conduct without favor or partiality whenever I may think it will tend to promote the success of the measure"—the union.

The government having thus through unblushing bribery and intimidation supposedly built up a strong clique of adherents invited a test vote in Parliament. The government was defeated, however, the majority for the opponents to the union being six. The result was a surprise to both sides. Knowing the extent to which corruption had been practiced, the nationalists had naturally supposed that the government would carry the point, and the latter undoubtedly had a similar feeling. Both were surprisingly undeceived.

But the government did not abandon hope. It applied itself more assiduously to the task of corruption, intimidation and deception. When the test vote was taken there were 84 absentees. They were opposed to the union, else they would have been required by the government to be present. To these the government addressed itself and through bribery it won 43 of them to its side.

GOVERNMENT DECEPTION.

It then addressed itself to the Catholics. The latter, as already said, had a few years before, under certain conditions, been admitted to the franchise; that is, they were allowed to vote for Protestant members of Parliament alone. The government represented to them that for political reasons it could not make public pledges, but if the act of union passed it (the government) would provide for the payment of the Catholic clergy on the same terms as those enjoyed by the clergy of the Established Church. It made the same suggestion to the Dissenters—the Presbyterians.

There is no doubt that Lord Cornwallis honestly made this compact, and no doubt that he was authorized to make it by the English Premier, Pitt. Nevertheless after the act of union was an accomplished fact the compact was dishonored. England's King refused to abide by it. He positively said that he was never a party to any such stipulation and that the subject had never been broached to him. Whereupon Pitt resigned, only, however to accept office a short time afterward.

Twenty-eight years later an English King signed the measure for Catholic emancipation and signed it on the advice of his minister that he had either to honor the bill or take revolution.

Castlereagh went further than this in making friends for the union of the kingdoms. He introduced a compensation bill for those who would lose their seats by the act of union. "Every aristocrat who returned, members was to receive in cash \$75,000 for each member; every member who had purchased a seat should have his money returned from the Irish treasury, and every member who was in any manner a loser by the union should be amply repaid. The amount drawn from the people of Ireland in taxes for this shameless proceeding was fixed by the secretary at \$7,500,000. Thus did the English agent actually make the Irish people pay out of their own pockets the bribes by which their servants were induced to betray them to their enemies.

In the face of such corruption, practiced upon men such as composed the Irish Parliament, there was little hope at the time of national regeneration. Many men, indeed, "the unbridled intellect of Ireland," as Tractant fitly called it, opposed the act; but "metallic corruption" was too deep seated and the act of union was carried. Ireland ceased to be a nation; yet in 10,000,000 Irish hearts out-aside the shamrock lies the idea of national lives.

It may never bear fruit. It may. Who can forecast the destiny of a people? Who say that the spirit of 1798 is dead and shall never more quicken the minds and hearts and aspirations of a people? A cause once lost is not necessarily dead, not when a people believe in it, hope in it, vow by it and love it. The struggle of '98 holds more than a blood-stained memory; it holds an inspiration.

H. F. McCABE.

MAYOR PREFONTAINE, B. C. L. M. P.



MAYOR RAYMOND PREFONTAINE.

It has not fallen to the lot of many citizens of Montreal to attain so prominent a position in the very foremost rank as the subject of the present sketch, Mayor Raymond Four-nier Prefontaine, M. P. for County Hochelaga. He is descended from one of the oldest and most honorable families in the Province of Quebec, his ancestors having settled here in 1680. At a comparatively early age he gave promise of extraordinary administrative ability which soon brought him into prominence. After graduating from the Jesuits College, Montreal, he was called to the Bar in 1873, his career in the practice of law being marked with brilliant success. It soon became evident, however, that he was destined to play a conspicuous part in the political

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arena. In 1875, he was nominated as Liberal candidate for Chambly, and in spite of the fiercest and most determined opposition, he carried the county, his success being solely due to his extraordinary oratorical ability and power in convincing the electorate. In 1878 he was defeated at the general election, but in 1879 was again elected. In 1881 the Conservatives swept the whole country and Mayor Prefontaine suffered defeat along with many other Liberals.

In 1877 he was elected Mayor of Hochelaga and re-elected in successive years till 1884. In the following year he entered the civic council as representative for Hochelaga ward, and from this time dates his career of practical usefulness to Montreal. Nearly all the improvements in the city during the past twelve years either owe their origin to Mayor Prefontaine or have received his earnest and energetic support. Whatever project he became sponsor for was sure of ultimate success, and this was often achieved in the face of bitter opposition, arising from conflicting proprietary interests. As chairman of the Road Committee he has been instrumental in carrying out all the great improvements that have made Montreal the admiration of all visitors.

In 1886, that memorable year in the history of Canadian politics, the eyes of the Dominion were turned to him in the bitter contest in Hochelaga County. He carried the county as representative in the Federal Parliament in the face of all the strength the Government could concentrate his victory being hailed with the greatest rejoicing by the nationalists on the occasion. At the general election in 1896 he still retained his seat, although the opposition was equally strong. In Parliament he ranks high as a vigorous debater, and is greatly admired for his trenchant style of oratory.

He did more towards securing an electric car service for Montreal than any one else, and this is but one of the many boons he has been instrumental in conferring on the citizens of Canada's Commercial metropolis.

On Feb'y. 1st of the present year he was elected Mayor of Montreal, by acclamation, a fitting tribute to the zeal, energy and ability he has along devoted to the best interests of the city.

His pronounced and able advocacy of Home Rule for Ireland has endeared him to the hearts of Irishmen amongst whom he numbers a host of staunch and admiring friends.

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# The London House

65 & 67 CHABOUILLEZ SQUARE.

Mr T. J. Leahy the Popular host of The London House has during his two years of Proprietorship, made this Hotel one of the best in this City to day. He has made many modern improvements, since he assumed charge, and to-day it is undoubtedly one of the Coziest and most cheerful Houses, in the business centre. Within easy reach of both Railway Depots and situated as it is in a beautiful part of the City, it offers many advantages to the visitor who will make it his home during his sojourn. With a jolly Irish Proprietor, entertaining and obliging, and an excellent Cuisine, and spacious parlors, well furnished and heated rooms travellers have nothing more to desire, and will find themselves in home like quarters by locating at The London House.

Mr Leahy was born in St. Antois, Que., where his parents still reside; and has, during his residence in this City, earned an enviable reputation among the Hotel fraternity and our citizens generally.



"THE PEPTONINE"

A true Food for infants; weak persons, sufferers from poorness of the Blood, invalids, convalescents and bad digestion. How many young children, the love of their parents, the hope of the Country, are prematurely dying, owing to the want of nourishing food.

Positively, for infants, the Mothers Milk is the most dear and nourishing Food for the first Months, but debility, Weakness and many other ailments often prevent Mothers from giving the natural nourishment and oblige them to resort to other processes.

WE ADVISE THE USE OF THE PEPTONINE

THE PEPTONINE contains all the nutritious elements pure and complete made from purest wheat, imported direct from Hungary sterilized by the most modern process; and the safest in use in France and in all Europe. It does not contain any ferment or pernicious microbe. With this product indigestion, diarrhea, vomiting inflammation of the bowels, and all other infant diseases emanating from improper food are not to be feared.

Cautious Mothers will use the "THE PEPTONINE" if they desire to see their children grow strong, healthy and vigorous. Weak persons, or those afflicted with Anaemia, or with disordered stomachs, the result of over-eating. Invalids and convalescents will derive a great benefit from the use of "THE PEPTONINE."

Thank to the purity of the preparation and the easy assimilation, they will soon regain strength and vigour.

This preparation is highly recommended by the most eminent medical authorities. Mr. M. F. Coursoil of Montreal is the general agent for THE PEPTONINE, and it is now on sale by all groceries and by the best Drug Stores in the City and Country.

For special rates for the trade address personally or by letter to.

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Frankfort and Pork Sausages of all kinds.

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### The ALBION HOTEL. MONTREAL

Mr. James Devlin for nearly a quarter of a century Chief Engineer of Dominion Penitentiaries lately located at Kingston, Ont., has purchased a controlling interest in the old established Albion Hotel, McGill Street.

The many friends of Mr. Devlin in this city will be glad to know that the Albion under the new management will sustain its past high reputation with the travelling public.

The house is being lighted throughout with electric light and other extensive improvements and general renovation of the entire house is now in progress. We bespeak for Mr. Devlin success in his new business.

The Bar has been thoroughly refitted and is in keeping with the other extensive improvements. The Table will continue to be kept up to its well known reputation as the best in the city as can be attested by anyone who has stopped at the ALBION.

### A PIANO HOUSE OF GOOD REPUTE.

Among the many musical establishments of the Metropolis of Canada—that of Willis & Co., of 1831 Notre Dame Street, takes certainly first place easily. This old established firm has been known popularly for a quarter of a century, while the pianos sold to their legion of customers are of no more local repute, being the Standard Pianos of the World.—The KNABE piano of Baltimore, established in 1835, the favorite of d'Albort, Carreno and Rubenstein, is also found at Rideau Hall, The White House, and at the Montreal Archbishop's Palace.

The Bell Pianos and organs 83,000 made and sold. The Williams pianos of Toronto taken with the foregoing, make an output of high class instruments aggregating as much as all competitors put together. On St. Patrick's Day, these pianos at a cost of hundreds of dollars for the day alone, are placed freely by Willis & Co. at the disposal of the Irish Societies and Clergy, who will not forget this well known house when buying pianos.

Telephone Bell 194.

J. P. WHELAN, JR., M. A., B. C. L.

Advocate and Barrister.

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# WHITE STAR LINE

(Which is essentially an Irish Line.)

REPRESENTED HERE by B. J. COGLIN,

(A TRUE SON OF THE SOIL, AND ALWAYS IN SYMPATHY WITH HIS KIND.)

The Steamers of the "White Star Line" have all been built in Belfast, a city that has always played a prominent part in the history of Ireland. The district which Belfast is geographically and financially the great centre holds a prominent place in the history of the country. Of the many patriots who adorn the pages of history, for the last century, the north of Ireland has the honor of having given to the world such men as Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmett, Lord Edward Fitzgerald of 1798 fame; John Mitchell, and a host of others of 1847 and 1848, and in still more modern times we have stars of the first magnitude such as the Marquis of Dufferin, Lord Russell of Killowen, and other names that for generations to come will be honored and revered.—But, what we wish to deal with more particularly, under the heading of this article, is the capacity and ability of Irishmen for practical and successful development of the best interest of the country. This is particularly exemplified in the history of the "White Star Line" having their magnificent fleet of Steamers, which have done so much for Ireland, and especially for the Commercial Metropolis of the North of Ireland, built in Belfast. While it is to be regretted that millions of the Irish people have been, through force of circumstances, compelled to leave their native shores, the "White Star Steamship Co." have been ever foremost in catering for the comforts of those whose fate it was to leave their native land. There are still living many persons in Montreal who can vividly call to mind the fever of 1847 and 1848 and its dire results. These were caused greatly by the barbarous treatment that poor Irish emigrants were subjected to while crossing the Atlantic Ocean in the sailing vessels of that period, when they were under the necessity of bringing with them their own food, bedding and all utensils necessary for a prolonged voyage. These were generally of a scanty nature, and owing to the length of the voyage were in a great measure the cause of the fatal ship fever.

In striking contrast to this deplorable state of affairs the following sketch will shew what the "White Star Line" is now doing for Transatlantic Steerage passengers.

"It is now four years since the "White Star Line" inaugurated the practice of supplying Steerage Passengers with bedding and mess utensils, then a new departure, which has materially added to the comfort of that large and important class of Transatlantic Passengers.

With the object of further adding to their comfort, they have for some time past considerably improved the entering, and tables laid with table cloths and usual requisites, the Steerage passengers being waited upon at meals by Stewards who wash up and take

charge of the eating utensils during the passage, which is now accomplished within six days in place of the old-time long voyage of three months."

The coming leviathan, the second Oceanic, of 17,000 odd tons gross measurement, and length 704 feet, indicates another great advance, and, it may be noted, the enterprise which is bringing into existence the greatest steamship in the world, is that of the company, which, unlike some of the foreign steamship lines with which it has to compete, owes none of its success to heavy subsidies received from the Government. The second Oceanic will be 274 feet longer than her celebrated namesake, and her size four and a half times as great. Instead of a single propeller she will have twin-screws with separate sets of triple expansion engines, and like her twin-screw sisters, the Teutonic and Majestic, will have three masts instead of the familiar four of the older ships of the line.

The company are now introducing a still newer type of vessel, in the Cymric. She is a steamer of 12,551 tons gross measurement, and her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 600 feet; beam, 64 feet; depth, 42 feet. The Cymric has twin propellers driven by two independent sets of quadruple expansion engines, with boilers working up to 210 lbs. pressure. She is the largest cargo-carrying steamer in existence, exceeding in size the Georgic, the next largest of the fleet by 2,300 tons. In addition to her large cargo capacity, the Cymric is fitted for the conveyance of live cattle on two decks, well clear of the passenger quarters. In one important feature the Cymric differs from the other cargo steamers of the line. She is provided with accommodation for a number of cabin passengers. Hitherto saloon passengers have not been carried by the cargo and cattle steamers of the White Star Line. But it is has seemed to the managers that in the very large vessels which are gradually superseding the earlier steamers in the trade, there is ample space for passengers without interfering with, or being interfered with, by the accommodation required for cargo and other purposes. And to those passengers who desire not so much the extreme speed of high-powered steamers as comfort and good accommodation, the Cymric should prove attractive as a means of making an easy and pleasant trip across the Atlantic.

Mr. Coghlin's connection with the "White Star Line" is indicative of the man. During the 25 years of service with that Company, he has time and again refused the offers of a position as representative of other steamship lines, preferring to continue with his first love. This is accounted for, in a great measure, by his admiration of the enterprise and constantly advancing improvements of the Company, as well as their

proverbial reputation in always being in advance of the times and always anticipating the progress of events. The vessels of the gigantic fleet of "White Star Steamers" have all been built by Messrs Harland and Wolff of Belfast and of this fact Mr. Coghlin is justly proud, as it speaks volumes for the Ship-building enterprise of Erin-go-Breagh.

All questions will be cheerfully answered, and all information, in connection with the "White Star Line," freely given on application to

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That's where the trouble comes in, and some of these "OTHERS" are unprincipled enough to call cheap, adulterated and unwholesome brands by the name given to our goods.

There is only one genuine line:

## WHITE MOSS COCANUT.

Sole Manufacturers:

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A purer or better article cannot be produced.

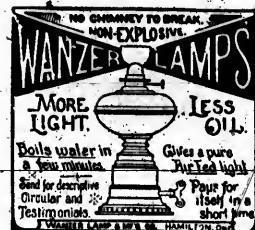
Put up in three size packages, 5c, 10c and 20c

Where the most pleasing results are required in pastry no other coconut can fill the place of the genuine WHITE MOSS.

When buying remember the name

\* WHITE MOSS \*

Canadian Coconut Co.



upon at meals by Stewards who wash up and take

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From Liverpool...  
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30 May...  
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**ALLAN LINE**  
Royal Mail Steamships

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Royal Mail Service Calling at Londonderry

ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE

From Liverpool	Steamer	From Montreal	From Quebec
11 April	LARRENTIAN	1 May	1 May
20 "	PARDIAN	10 "	10 "
5 May	PARDIAN	21 "	21 "
12 "	VALPURNIAN	10 "	10 "
20 "	NUMDIAN	1 June	1 June
28 "	LARRENTIAN	11 "	11 "
5 June	PARDIAN	18 "	18 "
12 "	CARTHAGINIAN	25 "	25 "
20 "	VALPURNIAN	30 "	30 "
28 "	NUMDIAN	7 July	7 July
5 July	PARDIAN	14 "	14 "
12 "	LARRENTIAN	21 "	21 "
20 "	VALPURNIAN	28 "	28 "
28 "	NUMDIAN	4 August	4 Aug
5 August	PARDIAN	11 "	11 "
12 "	LARRENTIAN	18 "	18 "
20 "	VALPURNIAN	25 "	25 "
28 "	NUMDIAN	1 Sept	1 Sept
5 Sept	PARDIAN	8 "	8 "
12 "	LARRENTIAN	15 "	15 "
20 "	VALPURNIAN	22 "	22 "
28 "	CARTHAGINIAN (new)	1 Oct	1 Oct
5 Oct	NUMDIAN	8 "	8 "
12 "	PARDIAN	15 "	15 "
20 "	LARRENTIAN	22 "	22 "
28 "	VALPURNIAN (new)	29 "	29 "
5 Sept	CARTHAGINIAN	5 Nov	5 Nov
12 "	CARTHAGINIAN (new)	12 "	12 "
20 "	NUMDIAN	19 "	19 "

Steamers will call from Montreal at 9 a.m. on day of sailing passengers making close connection with Trains due in Montreal at 7.30 a.m. from Minneapolis, Chicago, Toronto, New-York and Boston.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part where the least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking room on the promenade deck extending the whole width of the ship. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

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**CABIN:**  
\$25 and \$30.00 Single. \$100 and \$110 Return.  
According to Steamer and location of room, all having the same privileges in the cabin.  
A reduction is made on Round Trip tickets, except on the lowest rates.

SECOND CABIN:

Liverpool, London or Londonderry \$34.  
Round trip at reduced rates.

STORAGE:

Return tickets good by either route.  
Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry or Queenstown \$25 50 and \$35 50

Prepaid tickets to bring friends from the old Country at lowest rates.

The Steamers of this service carry all class of passengers. The Saloons and staterooms are in the central part where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music room and smoking room on the promenade deck.

Steerage passengers are provided with full outfit of bedding and eating utensils for the voyage free of charge. Which are kept in order by the Company's Stewards.

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Osgow, Londonderry and New York Service.

Late State Line of Steamers.

From New Pier, Foot of W. 31st Street, New-York.

From Glasgow	Steamers	From New-York
20 April	STATE OF NEBRASKA	5 May 3 p.m.
4 May	MONDOLIAN	19 " 3 p.m.
17 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	1 June 2 p.m.
20 "	MONDOLIAN	17 " 3 p.m.
3 June	STATE OF NEBRASKA	2 July 8 a.m.
1 July	MONDOLIAN	15 " 2 p.m.
15 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	28 " 1 p.m.
20 "	MONDOLIAN	12 Aug. 1 p.m.
12 Aug	STATE OF NEBRASKA	20 " 11 a.m.
28 "	MONDOLIAN	9 Sept. Noon
9 Sept.	STATE OF NEBRASKA	21 " 3 p.m.

The Steamships Mongolia and Niota of Nebraska are not surpassed for their excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. The Saloons are forward, Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the Vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every Stateroom.

First Cabin \$45 to \$60 Single. \$90 to \$110 Return.  
Second Cabin, \$35. Return, \$61.15. Steerage \$23.50.  
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**McGALE'S BUTTERNUT PILLS** 25 CTS. PER BOX

CURES Biliousness, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Habitual Constipation, Purifies the Blood, and Improves the appearance of the Skin.

For sale everywhere or sent by mail on receipt of price.

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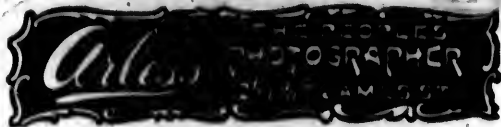
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For the Scientific Feeding of Infants and Invalids.



MR. DUNCAN is the only gentleman in the Dominion who prepares Modified Milk for infants and invalids. It is sold only under doctor's prescription and since commencing two years ago the great majority of the medical men of Montreal and in fact all over Canada prescribe it for their patients. Mr. Duncan has daily orders from Toronto, Ottawa and other large outside cities.

The process which is a very elaborate one results in the conversion of cow's milk to the same consistency and properties of mother's milk. According to infants who are able to have the breast exactly the same conditions as the more fortunate child who draws its sustenance from the material for its.

As to its excellence of what is claimed for it, all the leading doctors of the City will testify in its favor. It is in use in the Foundling Home and other large institutions of a similar character.

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