

duced so much evidence of the sale of commissions by Mrs. Mary Anne Clarke, one of the mistresses of the Duke, that a Parliamentary Committee was appointed to investigate. So scandalous were the disclosures that his Royal Highness was forced to place his resignation as Commander-in-Chief in the King's hands. In this connection two facts are noteworthy in any study covering the merits of the Union issue. The British Government announced on December 7, 1802, less than two years after the wholesale bribery of the Irish Parliament, that:—

"In case any place or office either shall have been, or shall hereafter be procured, or obtained by Corrupt means the Government are determined to enforce the penalties of the Law and to prosecute the offenders with the utmost severity. And they do hereby promise a reward of One Hundred Pounds to any person or persons who will give information and satisfactory proof of any place or office being so obtained, so that the parties concerned therein may be proceeded against accordingly."

This is fact No. 1. Fact No. 2 covers the "black list" of those members of the Irish Parliament who received bribes for supporting the Union. This black list was in the hands of the British Government, with all the evidence the Government needed, because it was the Government's own evidence, to punish the receivers of bribes as well as the officials who gave them. This black list, published in 1803, by Sir Jonah Barrington, discloses the identity of the receivers of bribes who, having been "planted" in the Irish Parliament, sold that Parliament to England in the consummation of the Union which ex-President Taft compares with the Union between the North and the South.

No. 1 in the list is R. L. Aldridge, an English clerk in the Secretary's office, who had no connection, even remotely, with Ireland. No. 2, Henry Alexander, Chairman of Ways and Means, cousin of Lord Caledon. As a bribe his brother was made a bishop, and he himself was appointed Colonial Secretary at the Cape of Good Hope. No. 3, Richard Archdall, was made Commissioner of the Board of Works. No. 4, William Bailly, was made Commissioner of the Board of Works. No. 5, Right Hon. J. Beresford, was made First Commissioner of Revenue. He was brother-in-law to Lord Clare. No. 6, J. Beresford, jun., was purse-bearer to Lord Clare, afterwards a parson, subsequently Lord Decies. No. 7, Marcus Beresford, Lord Clare's nephew, was a colonel in the army. No. 8, J. Bingham, was created a peer and received £8000 for two seats, which amount was afterwards increased to £15,000 by the Government. After the bribe he was known as Lord Clanmorris. No. 9, Joseph H. Blake, was created a peer. He was later known as Lord Walscourt. No. 10, Sir J. C. Blackwood, was created a peer. He bore the title of Lord Dufferin. No. 11, Sir John Blaquiere, was created a peer, with numerous offices and pensions. After the bribery he was called Lord de Blaquiere. No. 12, Anthony Botet, was appointed Commissioner of the Barrack Board. No. 13, Colonel Burton, brother to Lord Conyngham, received nothing as far as is known except his rank as colonel. No. 14, Sir Richard Butler, voted against the Union in 1799; after he received £15,000 he voted for it in 1800. No. 15, Lord Boyle, son of Lord Shannon, received with his father £30,000 for their seats and boroughs. No. 16, Right Hon. D. Brown, was brother to Lord Sligo; it is not known what he received. No. 17, Stewart Bruce, gentleman usher at Dublin Castle, was made a baronet. No. 18, George Burdett, was made commissioner of a public board. No. 19, George Bunbury, was made commissioner of a public board. No. 20, Arthur Brown, voted against the Union in 1799. After the bribe, the amount of which is not recorded, he voted for the Union in 1800. No. 21, Bagwell, sen., received as a bribe half the patronage of Tipperary. His son was made a dean. No. 22, Bagwell, jun., received the other half of the patronage of Tipperary and got the Tipperary Regiment. No. 128 was William Bagwell, his brother. It is not known what he received. William Hancock, No. 60 on the list, composed and sang songs against the

Union in 1799. After he was promised a peerage, which he subsequently got, he composed and sang "patriotic" songs for the Union in 1800. No. 81, Lord Loftus, son of Lord Ely, Postmaster-General, bid high. He was created an English marquis, receiving £30,000 for his own and his father's boroughs. No. 85, Francis McNamara, was cheap, being content with a private pension paid by Lord Castlereagh. No. 89, H. D. Massey, was cheaper still. He sold out for £400 cash. Professional politicians, Irish included, have been selling out ever since. Heaven be praised for those who with God's help resist temptation.

This will suffice. The entire black list, containing 140 names, with the amounts of the bribes and the honors attached to them, is too long to publish here. It is a matter of record to which all statesmen may refer.

The American people, knowing nothing of the corruption in which the Union was born, cannot understand the "hostile attitude" of the Irishman who knows all about it. To compare such a Union with the Union of the United States, and to cite the Civil War of 1861-1865 as a precedent in the maintenance of all Unions, is not only to strangle history, but it irritates Irishmen in Ireland and the sons of Irishmen in America.

Loving the Union of the United States and hating the Union of England and Ireland, they are looked upon as "hyphenates," who refuse to forget the "more or less vague wrongs of the past" and foolishly assert the right of Ireland to secede from a Union that never had existence. If ex-President Taft would resort to the records, I for one have little doubt that he would become just as valiant a champion of Irish rights as he is now a champion of English wrongs.

JUSTICE.

Michael, come in. Stop crying at the door.

Come in and see the evil you have done.

Here is your sister's doll with one leg gone,
Naked and helpless on the playroom floor.

"Poor child! poor child! now he can never stand!
With one leg less he could not even sit!"

She mourned, but first, with swift avenging hand,
She smote, and I am proud of her for it.

Michael, my sympathies are all for you.

Your cherub mouth, your miserable eyes,

Your grey-blue smock, tear-spattered, and your cries
Shatter my heart, but what am I to do?

He was her baby, and the fear of bears
Lay heavy on him so he could not sleep

But in the crook of her dear arm, she swears.

So Michael, she was right and you must weep.

—ALINE KILMER, in *America*.

FOR

Father McMenamin's Memorial Church

PETONE

SEND A BRICK

2/6

To REV. PATRICK QUEALY,

Sacred Heart Presbytery,

Petone.

CLINCHER CYCLE TYRES are guaranteed six, nine, twelve, and fifteen months. If your dealer is out of stock, try the next Cycle Shop.

T. R. Gordon,

Sight-Testing Optician, Expert Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Phone 734.

Gisborne.