

mirable novel." It is an original work of the very highest order.

19. What may be said of Griffin's poetry?

It is remarkable for its pure beauty, freshness, and originality, while at the same time it glows with the fire, fancy, and feeling of youth.

20. Name some of his finest pieces of poetry.

Old Times, The Sister of Charity, The Isle of Saints, The Shannon's Stream, A Portrait, and A Place in Thy Memory, Dearest.*

21. Who was John Banim?

John Banim, a famous novelist and dramatist, and "a bright-hearted, true-souled Irishman," was born at Kilkenny in 1798, and, like Griffin, he early sought fame and fortune in London. After years of brave, successful toil with his pen, an insidious disease made him a cripple, and he came home to die in peace and honor.

22. Who was his literary partner for many years, and what did they jointly produce?

His brother Michael; they jointly wrote the celebrated *Tales of the O'Hara Family*.†

23. What was John Banim's aim as an author?

His aim, it seems, was to do for Ireland what Sir Walter Scott had done for Scotland.

* "Old times! old times! the gay old times!
When I was young and free,
And heard the merry Easter chimes,
Under the sally-tree.

"My Sunday palm beside me placed,
My cross upon my hand,
A heart at rest within my breast,
And sunshine on the land."

† Michael Banim was the sole author of *Father Connell, The Croppy, The Ghost-hunter, Crohoore of the Bill-hook*, and some others. The works of the Banim brothers are usually published in ten volumes.

24. How do you estimate his defects and good qualities as a writer of fiction?

Banim had little humor, and his descriptions are often too detailed and elaborate; but, on the other hand, he possessed a vivid fancy, patriotic fervor, and great intellectual vigor. He pictures the peculiarities of Irish character in strong light and shade.

25. Which are his chief plays?

Sylla and Damon and Pythias.

26. Mention two of his best novels.

The Boyne Water and The Nowlans.

27. What may be said of this author's *Letters* to his family?

They are among the most hearty, direct, and graceful specimens of epistolary correspondence in English literature. There is about them a simplicity, easy dash, and pointed brevity for which we look in vain among the letters of other famous authors.

"There is one praise which the least interesting of Griffin's works may claim,—and it is the highest of all praise,—that not one of them contains a 'line which dying he may wish to blot:' they breathe the purest morality, inculcate the highest principles, and express the deepest religious feeling."—*Dublin Review.*

"Banim's love of country breaks forth in almost every page of his writings. He has vehement indignation for her wrongs, deep sympathy with her sufferings, nor does he shrink from entering into what are sometimes painful and revolting details, when it is necessary to expose the ill-doings of her oppressors."—*Dublin Review.*

LESSON IV.

DANIEL O'CONNELL. DIED 1847.

Chief works: *Speeches.*

RICHARD LALOR SHIEL. DIED 1851.

Chief works: (1) *Speeches.* (2) *Sketches of the Irish Bar.*

28. Who was Daniel O'Connell?

Daniel O'Connell, the unrivalled master of popular

eloquence, and one of the purest and greatest political geniuses of modern times, is chiefly known as the champion of Catholic emancipation in Ireland.

29. Tell us something of his life.

He belonged to an ancient Irish family; was born in the county of Kerry in 1775; was educated in Belgium and France; studied law and was called to the Irish bar in 1798; obtained Catholic emancipation in 1829; and was the first Catholic for generations that had a seat in the British Parliament.* He died while on his way to Rome. The life of O'Connell is the history of Ireland for nearly half a century.

30. What did O'Connell afterwards remark of his first speech, which was made in January, 1800?

"All the principles of my subsequent political life," he said, "are contained in my very first speech."

31. What were some of the most noted characteristics of this great man?

O'Connell was a man of prodigious energy, with a patient inflexible will before which difficulties disappeared as the mists of the morning. He was deeply religious, and was truly the embodied voice and spirit of Celtic Ireland.

32. What may be said of him as a popular orator?

As a popular orator he has not been approached in modern times; but he never wrote a speech, and he did not often make a set oration. †

* Since the days of Sir Thomas More, the English House of Commons had seen no Catholic within its walls so grand and gifted as Daniel O'Connell.

† John Randolph, of Roanoke, who hated an Irishman almost as much as he did a Yankee, when he got to London and heard O'Connell, the old slaveholder held up his hands and said: "This is the man—those are the lips, the most eloquent that speak English in my day." And I think he was right.—*Wendell Phillips*.

33. What eloquent man greatly aided O'Connell in the battle for Catholic emancipation?

Richard Lalor Shiel.

34. Give me of the chief points in his life.

Shiel was born at Waterford; was educated at Stonyhurst College, England, and Trinity College, Dublin; studied law, and was called to the Irish bar. After Catholic emancipation he held a seat for many years in the British Parliament.

35. What has been said of his tireless devotion in the cause of Catholic emancipation?

In the battle for Catholic emancipation this splendid and impassioned orator was heard everywhere in Ireland shrieking forth the wrongs of his people.

36. Which are his chief works?

Speeches and Sketches of the Irish Bar. The famed paper on O'Connell, in the *Sketches*, was translated into French, German, Spanish, and Italian. It is an exquisite pen-picture.

"Hannibal is esteemed the greatest of generals, not because he gained victories, but because he made an army. O'Connell, for the same reason, must be considered among the first of legislators, not because he won triumphs, but because he made a people."—*Henry Giles*.

"I have heard all the grand and majestic orators of America, who are singularly famed on the world's circumference. I know what was the majesty of Webster; I know what it was to melt under the magnetism of Clay; I have seen eloquence in the iron logic of Calhoun; but all these together never surpassed, and no one of them ever equalled, the great Irishman, Daniel O'Connell."

—*Wendell Phillips*.
"Shiel—a man who, while our language lasts, will be spoken of as one of the most brilliant orators of Ireland."—*R. S. MacKenzie*.

LESSON V.

THREE POETS—DAVIS, MANGAN, WILLIAMS.

37. Who was Thomas Osborne Davis?

He was an eminent poet and journalist, was born at Mallow in the county of Cork, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He devoted himself heart and soul to the cause of his country, and died, deeply lamented, in 1845, at the early age of thirty-one.

38. What has been truly remarked of Davis?

That with him "a new soul came into Ireland." He helped to create a national spirit, a national poetry, and a national literature. The burning love of his native land fired his soul as a sacred inspiration. He wrote:

"She's not a dull or cold land;
No! she's a warm and bold land,
Oh! she's a true and old land—
This native land of mine."

39. Which is Davis's chief work?

A volume of *Poems and Essays*—a truly valuable work.

40. Mention some of his most popular poems.

Fontenoy, My Land, Nationality, The Penal Days, The Sack of Baltimore, and A Nation Once Again.

41. What is remarkable about Davis as a poet?

Until three years before his death Davis had not written a line of poetry. Yet his glorious quill dashed off poems for the Dublin *Nation* that will endure as long as the English language—poems that will be read and admired as long as there is a true man of the Irish race living. His poetry was the expression of his own manly nature, patriotic heart, and lofty char-

acter. It might be more polished, but it came warm from the heart. It finds its way back to the heart. It has the true ring which finds an echo in every bosom that can admire the brave and the beautiful.

42. Who was James Clarence Mangan?

He was the most original poet among the gifted school of writers that shone in the Young Ireland Party. His brief career, however, was full of sorrow, and he died at Dublin, his native city, in 1849.

43. Which is his chief work?

His *Poems*, original and translated, which have been published in two volumes.

44. How does Mangan rank as a translator?

He is inimitable—the very prince of translators. He is among the few writers of any time or country who have succeeded in transfusing into their own language not merely the literal meaning, graces of style, and musical movement of foreign poems, but also their true spirit and suggestiveness. Often his translation far surpasses the original. He was a most accomplished linguist, and translated from the Irish, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Danish, as well as Turkish and other Asiatic tongues.

45. Who was Richard Dalton Williams?

He was a native of Tipperary, studied medicine at Dublin, and belonged to the same school of writers as Davis and Mangan.

46. Name some of his finest poems.

The Dying Girl, The Sister of Charity, A Thought on Calvary, The Munster War-Song, and The Lament for Clarence Mangan.

47. What are the chief characteristics of Williams as a poet?

He had an eye for the beautiful in all things, and

his gentle soul glowed with the bright love of faith and country. Some of his religious pieces are the most finished of his compositions. *The Dying Girl* is one of the pure gems of English literature.*

"It was the object of Davis in all his writings to fire the spark of nationality in the breast of each Irishman."—*Dublin Review*.

"Judging him now, a generation after his death, when years and communion with the world have tempered the exaggerations of youthful friendship, I can confidently say that I have not known a man so nobly gifted as Thomas Davis."—*Sir Charles Gavan Duffy*.

"I was but a boy at the time, but I remember with what startled enthusiasm I would arise from reading the *Poems* of Davis; and it would seem to me that before my young eyes I saw the dash of the Brigade at Fontenoy: it would seem to me as if my young ears were filled with the shout that resounded at the Yellow Ford and Benburb—the war-cry of the Red Hand—as the English hosts were swept away and, like snow under the beams of the rising sun, melted before the Irish onset."—*Father Burke. O.P.*

"The man most essentially a poet among the writers of *The Nation* was Clarence Mangan. He was as truly born to sing deathless songs as Keats or Shelley; but he lived and died in a provincialized city, and his voice was drowned for a time in the roar of popular clamor. He was so purely a poet that he shrunk from all other exercise of his intellect."—*Sir C. G. Duffy*.

"The solidity, the strength, the brilliancy, and the impetus of Williams's political ballads strike the sense like the rush of a squadron of cavalry. There is more imagination in this vehement Tipperary singer than would form one hundred of the ordinary rhetoricians who attempt 'the toil divine of verse.' His intellect is robust and vigorous; his passion impetuous and noble; his perceptions of beauty most delicate and enthusiastic; his sympathies take in the whole range of human affection; and his humor is irresistible."—*Dublin Nation*.

* This exquisite piece consists of seven stanzas of eight lines each. The first stanza runs thus:

"From a Munster vale they brought her,
From the pure and balmy air—
An Ormond peasant's daughter
With blue eyes and golden hair.
They brought her to the city,
And she slowly faded there:
Consumption has no pity
For blue eyes and golden hair."

LESSON VI.

EUGENE O'CURRY. DIED 1862.

JOHN O'DONOVAN. DIED 1861.

48. Who were the two most celebrated Irish scholars and antiquaries of the present century?

Prof. Eugene O'Curry and Dr. John O'Donovan—men of fine critical judgment, immense learning, and rare accomplishments.

49. Tell us something of O'Curry.

O'Curry was born in the county of Clare, in 1796, and owed little to schools, being a life-long student. He was connected for some years with the antiquarian department of the government survey of Ireland, and in 1854 he was appointed to the chair of Irish history and literature in the Catholic University, a position that he held till his death.

50. What was the first great service he rendered to Irish literature?

He performed with admirable skill the work of cataloguing and describing the vast stock of Irish manuscript literature contained in the libraries of Trinity College and the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

51. What should be ever remembered to his credit in connection with the Brehon Laws?

The Brehon Law manuscripts were in greater part discovered by O'Curry, and he was the first modern scholar able to decipher and explain them.* O'Curry

* Charles O'Connor, of Belanagar, the ablest Irish scholar of the last century, acknowledged in a letter, dated 1786, that neither himself "nor any other Irish scholar in this kingdom" understood the language of the Brehon Laws.

and his brother-in-law, O'Donovan, were engaged for years in transcribing and translating these ancient laws of Ireland. Death alone ended their labors.

52. What famous work did he publish in 1860?

Lectures on the Manuscript Materials of Ancient Irish History—a deeply interesting volume, which takes its place among the greatest critical and historical works of modern times.

53. Which was his last work?

Lectures on the Life, Manners, and Customs of the Ancient Irish. It is a complement to the *Manuscript Materials*.

54. Give a brief outline of O'Donovan's career.

John O'Donovan was born in the county of Kilkenny, in 1809, and when only fifteen years of age he became Gaelic instructor to General Larcom, the head of the government survey. He was connected with O'Curry, Petrie, and others in the antiquarian department of the survey. He became a Doctor of Laws of Trinity College, and filled the chair of Irish history and literature in Queen's College, Belfast.

55. By what great work is he best known?

By his translation of the *Annals of the Four Masters*, with many learned notes. This unrivalled work was published in 1851, in seven quarto volumes, and it called forth the compliments of such eminent foreigners as Hallam, Guizot, and Jacob Grimm.

56. Name some of his other works.

Grammar of the Irish Language, and an incomparable essay on Irish surnames in the Introduction to his translation of O'Duggan's *Topographical and Historical Poem*. He did a vast amount of work as an editor and translator.

"Eugene O'Curry belongs to the race of the giants in literary research and industry, a race now almost extinct."—*Matthew Arnold*.

"Without these national records—the *Annals of the Four Masters*—minutely illustrative as they are of an integral portion of the empire, the history of Great Britain could never be regarded as complete."—*London Athenæum*.

LESSON VII.

THREE NOVELISTS—LOVER, CARLETON, LEVER.*

57. Who was Samuel Lover?

He was a native of Dublin, and the author of a number of very popular Irish songs and novels.

58. Which is his best work of fiction?

Rory O'More, a story containing passages of great power. It is full of point, humor, amusing incidents, and well-drawn characters.

59. Which of his songs are, perhaps, the most admired?

The Angel's Whisper,† *Rory O'More*, and *Molly Bawn*.

* For dates of death, see *Short Dictionary*.

† THE ANGEL'S WHISPER.

(A beautiful belief prevails in Ireland that when a child smiles in its sleep it is "talking with the angels.")

A baby was sleeping, its mother was weeping.

For her husband was far on the wild raging sea;
And the tempest was swelling round the fisherman's dwelling,
And she cried, "Dermot, darling, oh! come back to me."

Her beads while she numbered the baby still slumbered,
And smiled in her face as she bended her knee.

"Oh! blest be that warning, my child, thy sleep adorning,
For I know that the angels are whispering with thee.

"And while they are keeping bright watch o'er thy sleeping,
Oh! pray to them softly, my baby, with me,

And say thou wouldst rather they'd watch o'er thy father—
For I know that the angels are whispering with thee."

The dawn of the morning saw Dermot returning,

And the wife wept with joy her babe's father to see;
And, closely caressing her child with a blessing,

Said, "I knew that the angels were whispering with thee."

60. Who was William Carleton?

He was a native of the county of Tyrone, and one of the greatest of the Irish novelists.

61. What was his first work of marked power?

Traits and Stories of the Irish Peasantry, which was first published in 1830.

62. Name some of his finest productions.

The Poor Scholar, *Valentine McClutchy*, and *Willy Reilly*.

63. Which is his masterpiece?

The Poor Scholar, a story that abounds in beautiful and touching passages. It is an interesting and highly finished work.

64. Give some idea of the other two works.

Valentine McClutchy vividly paints the horrors of landlordism—that blighting curse of modern Ireland. *Willy Reilly* pictures the unhappy state of society during the dark period of the penal laws, and is a work of great power and absorbing interest. It is, perhaps, the most widely read Irish novel ever written.*

65. Who was Charles Lever?

He was a native of Dublin, a physician, and one of the most popular novelists of the century.

66. Name some of his most characteristic works.

Charles O'Malley, *Roland Cashel*, and *Lord Kilgobbin*.

* We read Carleton's early works with mingled feelings of pity, sorrow, admiration, and indignation. He perverted talents of a high order to base ends. Though partially educated for the Catholic priesthood, he became a pervert, and some of his early writings are marked by a bitter anti-Catholic spirit. He lived, however, to regret this, and made due amends in his later productions, especially in the three works just noticed.

67. What is the strong point of *Charles O'Malley* as a novel?

As a genial, mirth-provoking book, bubbling over with fun, it is really unmatched.

68. What have you to remark of *Lord Kilgobbin*?

It is Lever's last work, and is rich in brilliant dialogue.

69. How do you estimate Lever as an Irish novelist?

His books sparkle with wit and humor, and as a describer of natural scenery he takes rank next to Sir Walter Scott. At all times he respects purity and modesty, but he never got beyond the mere surface of Irish life. He felt no true sympathy with the people of Ireland.*

LESSON VIII.

JOHN MACHALE. DIED 1881.

Chief works: (1) *Public Letters*. (2) *Translations*.

THOMAS N. BURKE. DIED 1883.

Chief works: *Lectures and Sermons*

70. Who was John MacHale?

John MacHale, the most illustrious Irish prelate of the nineteenth century, was for many years Archbishop of Tuam. His golden pen enriched the Irish

* There is one class of his countrymen of whom Lever was so entirely ignorant that his attempt to represent them is full of offence, insult, and injustice—the Catholic priesthood. It was, of course, a bid for popularity. It has been well remarked that when Carleton, Lover, and Lever began to write, a large portion of the Irish could not read, and they wrote for Englishmen, Scotchmen, and the horde of Anglo-Irish who throve on the miseries of Ireland. Such clowns could appreciate nothing that did not ridicule the Catholic priest and the Irish people.

and the English languages. The poet T. D. Sullivan writes :

" In our green isle of old renown,
From many a by-gone age
Full pure and clear the fame comes down
Of soldier, saint, and sage;
But high amidst those glories bright
That shine on Innisfail,
'Tis ours to write, in lines of light,
The name of John MacHale."

71. What are his chief literary productions?
Public Letters and Translations.

72. What period of time is covered by his *Public Letters*, and how do you value them?

The *Public Letters* of Dr. MacHale touch on nearly every important event in Irish history from 1820 to 1846, and are carefully edited by himself. They rank with the letters of Junius and Dr. Doyle. Those describing his travels in Europe are, perhaps, the most interesting, and abound in exquisite passages.

73. What are Archbishop MacHale's principal translations?

He translated Homer's *Iliad*, Moore's *Melodies*,* and the *Pentateuch*, or five books of Moses, into Irish.

* The following is Dr. MacHale's elegant translation of *The Harp that Once through Tara's Hall* into Irish verse. The original is on page 360.

Ah éirí, do rcap éirí éallaid 'h ní
Na zaece ceolta bhí,
Tá 'n ballaid Teahna 'hoir 'n a luide
Zan fearrad ceoil, no nínn:
Wan rúd ta 'h t-am, éuaid éar, faoi ceo,
Tá casl, 'r a élu faoi fuan;
A' r cnoide, 'fancuiz molta ceo,
Ní a' m'zearh iad go buan.

74. Who was Thomas N. Burke?

Father Thomas N. Burke, the famous Irish Dominican, was styled "the Prince of Preachers" by Pope Pius IX.

75. What is your opinion of his *Lectures and Sermons*?

The *Lectures and Sermons* of Father Burke are among the most remarkable literary productions of this age. The subjects are interesting and important. The style is clear, simple, and picturesque. The five *Lectures*, in answer to the calumnies of Froude, form an important addition to our historical literature. Father Burke could be grave, humorous, or pathetic at pleasure.

LESSON IX.

MRS. ANNA JAMESON. MISS MARY CUSACK.

76. Who was Mrs. Anna Jameson?

Mrs. Jameson, a native of Dublin and a daughter of Murphy the painter, won a distinguished reputation as a writer on art and literature, and died in 1860. As a writer on art she ranks with Ruskin.

77. Name her chief works on sacred art.

(1) *Sacred and Legendary Art*, containing legends

Ní cluiscan cnuic na Teahna treun
Wearz cnuinnúgadh ban, no faoi,
Óm fuaznann í beir reáca, paon,
Fuaim bhíre teud 'ra h-oidce!
Wan rúd do 'h t-raoinraé, 'r anah tra
A dúrtear í go deo,
Aé 'nuair a bhírean cnoide 'z a éradadh,
A'z foirúgadh í beir beo.

of the Saints and Martyrs, as represented in the Fine Arts. (2) *Legends of the Monastic Orders*, as represented in the Fine Arts. (3) *Legends of the Madonna*, as represented in the Fine Arts. (4) *The History of Our Lord*, as exemplified in works of Art.

78. Mention her other noted works.

Lives of the Early Italian Painters and *The Characteristics of Women*.

79. Who is Miss Cusack?

Miss Mary Cusack, otherwise known as the Nun of Kenmare, is an Irish lady of rare gifts and an eminent writer.

80. Name her principal biographical works.

The Life of St. Patrick and *The Life of Daniel O'Connell*, which are by far the ablest and most exhaustive works on their respective subjects in literature.

81. Which is her chief work on history?

The History of the Irish Nation.

LESSON X.

DENIS F. MACCARTHY. AUBREY DE VERE.

82. Who was Denis Florence MacCarthy?

Denis Florence MacCarthy, for many years Professor of Poetry in the Catholic University at Dublin, was one of the most gifted and accomplished poets of this century. He was styled the Poet-Laurate of Ireland.

83. Under what two heads may his chief works be enumerated?

Under the heads of *original poems* and *translations*.

84. Name some of his original poems.

The Bell-Founder; *The Bridal of the Year*; *The Pillar-Towers of Ireland*,* a descriptive poem full of beauty and music; *The Voyage of St. Brendan*, an exquisite poem abounding in beautiful imagery; *Con O'Donnell*, a fine dashing piece, overflowing with fire and energy; and *An Ode for the O'Connell Centenary*, a poem of rare merit. Of all Irish poets since Moore, MacCarthy is by far the most fluent, versatile, and melodious.

85. Mention his most noted translations.

The Dramas and *Autos* of Calderon, † which he translated into pure and beautiful English. Such accomplished American critics as Ticknor and Longfellow are lavish in praising MacCarthy's admirable translations.

86. Who was Aubrey De Vere?

Aubrey De Vere, the third son of the late Sir Aubrey De Vere, ‡ was a distinguished Irish writer, both in prose and verse. He became a Catholic in 1851.

87. Can you name some of his best-known poems?

Innisfail, *May Carols*, and *Legends of St. Patrick*.

* This poem consists of twelve stanzas, of which the following is the first:

"The pillar-towers of Ireland, how wondrously they stand
By the lakes and rushing rivers, through the valleys of our land;
In mystic file, through the isle, they lift their heads sublime,
These gray old pillar-temples—these conquerors of time."

† Calderon, the Shakspeare of Spain, died in 1681. He was a pious priest.

‡ Sir Aubrey De Vere was a poet of merit. He wrote choice sonnets, and two dramas—*Julian the Apostate* and *Mary Tudor*.

The spirit of religion and patriotism, tinged with a gentle melancholy, breathe through these fine productions. He has also written some choice sonnets.

88. Name his most noted dramas.

Alexander the Great and *St. Thomas of Canterbury*, two works of distinguished merit.

89. Which are De Vere's best-known prose works?

English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds, and *Picturesque Sketches of Greece and Turkey*.

LESSON XI.

BIOGRAPHERS—MITCHEL,* MADDEN,* GRIFFIN, FITZPATRICK, O'HANLON.

90. What is John Mitchel's chief production as a biographer?

The Life of Hugh O'Neill, a clear, animated, and brilliant work.†

91. What valuable series of lives do we owe to the pen of Dr. R. R. Madden?

The Lives of the United Irishmen, which contain ample details of the causes that led to the rebellion of 1798. It is a well-written work of much interest.

92. Who wrote the *Life of Gerald Griffin*?

His brother, Dr. Daniel Griffin, a gifted and learned physician. It is an exquisite work.

93. Who may be considered to hold the first rank among Irish biographers?

Dr. William John Fitzpatrick.

* For date of death, see *Short Dictionary*.

† Many years after, when an exile in America, Mitchel wrote a *History of Ireland* from the Treaty of Limerick to the present time. It is a continuation of the Abbé MacGeoghagan's *History of Ireland*.

94. Which is his masterpiece?

The Life and Times of Bishop Doyle, which may safely be pronounced one of the finest biographies in the whole range of modern literature.

95. Mention some of Fitzpatrick's other works.

The Sham Squire, *Irish Wits and Worthies*, and *the Life of Charles Lever*.

96. Who has been styled the Irish Alban Butler?

The Rev. John O'Hanlon, author of an excellent work—the *Lives of the Irish Saints*.

LESSON XII.

HISTORIANS — NAPIER,* O'CALLAGHAN,* PRENDERGAST,* MEEHAN, LECKY, SULLIVAN,* DUFFY, MACCARTHY.

97. What is Sir William Francis Patrick Napier's most remarkable historical work?

History of the War in the Peninsula, which an eminent critic has styled "the greatest military history in the English language."

98. What famous military history do we owe to the pen of John Cornelius O'Callaghan?

History of the Irish Brigades in the Service of France, a splendid work, to the preparation of which the author gave the labor and research of twenty-five years. It ranks with Napier's *History*.

99. What work of rare value and research, covering a mournful period of Irish history, was written by John P. Prendergast?

The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland.

* For date of death, see *Short Dictionary*.

100. What recent work throws much new light on the last years of O'Neill and O'Donnell, the celebrated Irish princes?

The Fate and Fortunes of O'Neill and O'Donnell, by the Rev. C. P. Meehan.

101. Name some of the chief works written by William E. H. Lecky.

History of England in the Eighteenth Century, *History of Rationalism in Europe*, and *The Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland*.*

102. How does Alexander M. Sullivan rank in the field of letters?

He is an orator and historian of undoubted eminence. His principal works are *The Story of Ireland*, *New Ireland*, and *Speeches and Addresses*.

103. Who has recently told the story of a portion of Irish history in a style of much felicity?

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, in his *Young Ireland*.

104. What is your opinion of Justin MacCarthy as a writer?

He is one of the most fascinating writers of this age, both as a novelist and historian. His chief work is *The History of Our Own Times*.

SUMMARY OF CHAPTER III., BOOK III.

1. The nineteenth century has been a period of great change in Ireland.

2. Catholic emancipation dates from 1829.

* Lecky was a skilled writer, but he belonged to the rationalistic or irreligious school. He is commonly bitter and offensive when speaking of the Catholic Church. He is sometimes even blasphemous, as in his *History of Rationalism*. In the same work he jeers and misrepresents St. Thomas Aquinas.

3. The year 1847 witnessed the death of O'Connell and the starvation of the Irish people.

4. The Protestant Church, which brought such countless woes to Ireland, was disestablished in 1869.

5. During the reign of Queen Victoria, Ireland was partially depopulated. In 1841 the population of the island was 8,174,000; in 1881 the population was only 5,160,000—a decrease of *over three millions in forty years*.

6. The political rascality of the English Government in its treatment of Ireland may well be summed up in the words of Shakspeare:

"I clothe my naked villany
With old odd ends, stolen from Holy Writ;
And seem a saint, when most I play the devil."

7. The penal laws left *four millions* of Irish unable to read or write, when Catholic emancipation became a fact in 1829.

8. The Irish people love knowledge, and have made marvellous progress in a short time. Ireland is now *the least illiterate country in the world*.

9. Irish genius has done much to enrich English literature.

10. The Irish language, sad to say, is gradually sinking into decay, and English is taking its place.

11. Moore was the *first* Irish Catholic who became a master of the English language.

12. Dr. Doyle was the *first* Irish Catholic bishop who wielded a powerful pen in English.

13. Moore's *Irish Melodies* are among the immortal masterpieces of our literature.

14. The "Young Ireland Party" originated a new

and brilliant school of literature. Among the eminent writers of this school were *Davis, Duffy, Mangan, Williams, McGee*, and *D. F. MacCarthy*.

15. Eugene O'Curry and John O'Donovan were the most eminent Irish scholars and antiquarians of modern times.

16. The principal Irish novelists of the Nineteenth Century were *Griffin, Banim, Carleton, Lover*, and *Lever*.

17. Mrs. Jameson was a most distinguished art-critic.

18. Among Irish biographers, *Fitzpatrick*, author of the incomparable *Life and Times of Dr. Doyle*, ranks first.

19. Ireland has given to English literature its two best military historians—*Sir William Francis Patrick Napier* and *John Cornelius O'Callaghan*.

20. *Bird's-eye view of the chief Irish writers and works of the nineteenth century :*

John Lanigan, *Ecclesiastical History of Ireland*.
 Bishop Doyle, *Letters on the State of Ireland*.
 Thomas Moore, *Irish Melodies*.
 Gerald Griffin, *The Collegians*.
 John Banim, *The Boyne Water*.
 Daniel O'Connell, *Speeches*.
 Richard L. Shiel, *Speeches*.
 Thomas O. Davis, *Poems*.
 James C. Mangan, *Poems*.
 Richard D. Williams, *Poems*.
 Eugene O'Curry, *Lectures on the MS. Materials of Ancient Irish History*.
 John O'Donovan, *Translation of the Annals of the Four Masters*.
 Samuel Lover, *Rory O'More*.
 William Carleton, *The Poor Scholar*.
 Charles Lever, *Charles O'Malley*.
 Archbishop MacHale, *Public Letters*.
 Father Burke, O.P., *Lectures and Sermons*.
 Mrs. Jameson, *Sacred and Legendary Art*.
 Miss Cusack, *Life of Daniel O'Connell*.
 Denis Florence MacCarthy, *Poems*.
 Aubrey De Vere, *Poems*.

John Mitchel, *Life of Hugh O'Neill*.
 R. R. Madden, *Lives of the United Irishmen*.
 Daniel Griffin, *Life of Gerald Griffin*.
 William J. Fitzpatrick, *Life and Times of Dr. Doyle*.
 John O'Hanlon, *Lives of the Irish Saints*.
 Sir W. F. P. Napier, *History of the Peninsular War*.
 John C. O'Callaghan, *History of the Irish Brigades in France*.
 John P. Prendergast, *The Cromwellian Settlement of Ireland*.
 C. P. Meehan, *O'Neill and O'Donnell*.
 W. E. H. Lecky, *Irish Leaders*.
 A. M. Sullivan, *New Ireland*.
 Sir C. G. Duffy, *Young Ireland*.
 Justin MacCarthy, *History of Our Own Times*.

See *Short Dictionary* for Sir Jonah Barrington, William Maginn, Lady Morgan, Rev. Francis Mahony, John Francis Maguire, Lady Wilde, Mrs. S. C. Hall, Sir Robert Kane, and other Irish writers not noticed in the foregoing lessons.*

* For a fuller account of the English Literature of Ireland during the Nineteenth Century see *The Prose and Poetry of Ireland*, *Williams's Poets and Poetry of Ireland*, *Hayes's Ballads of Ireland*, and *Duffy's Young Ireland*.