

**THE DIVIDED IRISH:
AN HISTORICAL
SKETCH**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649563456

The Divided Irish: An Historical Sketch by Albert S. G. Canning

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

ALBERT S. G. CANNING

**THE DIVIDED IRISH:
AN HISTORICAL
SKETCH**

THE
DIVIDED IRISH

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH.

BY

THE HON. ALBERT S. G. CANNING, 1832 -

Author of "Words on Existing Religions," etc., etc.

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel as ithers see us ;
It wad frae mony a blunder free us,
And foolish notion."

—Burns.

LONDON

W. H. ALLEN & CO., LIMITED.

13, WATERLOO PLACE, S.W.

1894

PREFACE.

THIS work is republished with additions, in the hope that it may be useful to general readers. When first published, in 1888, an able London Review stated that it laid too much stress on the clerical element in Irish politics. Recent history, however, apparently justifies the views then expressed. When the clergy of the Irish majority withdrew their support from Mr. Parnell he lost influence with a decisiveness that astonished even his shrewd and practical mind. Whether he lost it deservedly or not may be a matter of opinion. But of the fact and its result there can be no doubt, proving that in politics, clerical influence among the Irish masses remains the chief and ultimate guide.

A. S. G. CANNING.

June, 1894.

345161

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
CHAPTER I.	
Introduction	1
CHAPTER II.	
From the reign of Henry the Eighth the enmity between the English and Irish, and later between the British and Irish, became mingled with religious antagonism ...	10
CHAPTER III.	
The religious hostility between British Protestants and Irish Catholics replaces national enmity	20
CHAPTER IV.	
British and Irish historians and poets increase rather than diminish this hostility	33
CHAPTER V.	
Decisive political influence of the Irish Catholic clergy over their people in James the Second's reign	43
CHAPTER VI.	
The aims and desires of Irish Catholics, Prelatists, and Presbyterians compared	54
CHAPTER VII.	
The Irish revolt of 1798 compared to previous Irish wars and rebellions	61
CHAPTER VIII.	
Mistaken ideas of the Irish rebels about their chief leader, Wolfe Tone, in 1798	72
CHAPTER IX.	
Effect in Ireland of Napoleon the First's career and the European alliance against him	79
CHAPTER X.	
Great but temporary influence of O'Connell throughout Ireland	90
CHAPTER XI.	
After O'Connell's death, the Irish disaffected as in 1798, seek alliance with French republicanism	99

Contents.

vii

	PAGE
CHAPTER XII.	
Effect of the European revolutions of 1848 and later years upon the Irish people	110
CHAPTER XIII.	
The Fenian movement is more connected with America than with France, and is opposed by the Catholic clergy	122
CHAPTER XIV.	
The Home Rule agitation succeeds the Fenian movement.—Remarkable influence of Mr. Parnell over the Irish at home and abroad.	134
CHAPTER XV.	
Adherence of Mr. Gladstone to the cause of Home Rule.—Secession of Liberal Unionists	147
CHAPTER XVI.	
Mr. Parnell repudiated by Mr. Gladstone.—Revolt of the majority among Mr. Parnell's followers, who substitute Mr. Justin M'Carthy.—Mr. Parnell's death.—Mr. Redmond chosen in his place by the minority ...	156
CHAPTER XVII.	
✓ Development of the antagonism between Irish landlords and tenants	167
CHAPTER XVIII.	
✓ Religious enmity in Ireland permanent since the Reformation	180
CHAPTER XIX.	
Continued prevalence of religious animosity among the Irish masses, Catholic and Protestant, despite the spread of secular education	192
CHAPTER XX.	
✓ Ancestral ideas and prejudices remain the foundation of Irish popular sentiment... ..	199
CHAPTER XXI.	
General ignorance or misconception of History in Ireland amid increased enlightenment on other subjects ...	209

WORKS REFERRED TO

1. Alison, Sir Archibald, History of Europe.
2. Buckle, H. T., History of Civilisation.
3. Bagenal, Philip, The American Irish.
4. Berkeley, Hastings, Wealth and Welfare.
5. Carnegie, Andrew, Triumphant Democracy.
6. Caron, Le, Twenty-five years in the Secret Service.
7. Dickens, Charles, Barnaby Rudge.
8. Froude, J. A., The English in Ireland.
9. Hallam, Henry, History of the Middle Ages.
10. Handbook on the Irish Question, The Speaker's.
11. Home Rule, Handbook of.
12. Guizot, M., History of Civilisation.
13. Ingram, Professor, History of the Legislative Union.
14. Jennings, Lewis, M.P., Mr. Gladstone—A Study.
15. Kidd, B., Social Evolution.
16. Lecky, W. H., History of England in the Eighteenth Century.
17. " Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.
18. " Leaders of Public Opinion in Ireland.
19. " The Empire.
20. Lilburn, Richard, History of Orangeism.
21. Macaulay, Lord, History of England.
22. " " Essay on Ranke's History of the Popes
23. Milton, John, Peace with Irish rebels.
24. Mitchel, John, History of Ireland, and Jail Journal.
25. M'Carthy, Justin, M.P., History of our own Times.
26. " " Junr., Ireland since the Union.
27. Moore, Thomas, Irish Melodies.
28. O'Connor, T. P., The Parnell Movement.
29. Prendergast, The Cromwellian Settlement in Ireland
30. Reid, History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland.
31. Rosebery, Lord, Preface to Round the Empire.
32. " " Life of Pitt.
33. Scott, Sir Walter, Waverley Novels.
34. Shakespere, Historical Plays.
35. Spenser, Edmund, View of Ireland.
36. Sullivan, A. M., New Ireland.
37. Tennyson, Lord, Lines on the opening of the Indian Exhibition.
38. Tone, Theobald Wolfe, Memoirs of.
39. Trench, Stuart, Realities of Irish Life.
40. Whately, Archbishop, Annotations to Bacon's Essays.

THE DIVIDED IRISH.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

THROUGHOUT Britain, for many years, party-spirit, allied with religious animosity, has been little known, or at least produced few dangerous results. To a great extent this feeling has become within it almost a matter of history.* Thus the two greatest British novelists of the century, Walter Scott and Charles Dickens, describe it in historical tales with an impartiality unknown, or unexpressed at any former time. Scott, alike delighted and instructed his readers by describing estimable or worthless characters among all po-

* "Mere political changes leave the great body of the community untouched, or touch them only feebly, indirectly or superficially, but changes, which affect religious belief, are felt in their full intensity in the meanest hovel.—Lecky's "England in the Eighteenth Century," Vol. II.

litical and religious parties in Britain. Dickens, writing many years later, apparently saw little occasion to dwell upon this subject. His works chiefly address English readers, among whom hypocrisy, meanness, and selfish avarice, the usual accompaniments, perhaps, of a long period of domestic peace, wealth, luxury, and commercial competition, needed condemnation more than an almost extinct spirit of political and religious bigotry. In his chief historical novel, "Barnaby Rudge," Dickens describes the "No Popery" riots in London of the last century with a fairness which would never have been popular except in a community free from religious prejudice. But in the midst of light, as Macaulay says, the thick darkness of the Middle Ages rested upon Ireland, and in some respects his remark still applies to that perplexing country. Many parts of it still cherish and recall the memory of remote civil wars with a vivid interest, and often a vindictiveness no longer manifested in other civilised lands.

/ During the Reformation the cause of Roman Catholicism was steadily maintained by the native Irish, while the English and Scottish colonists, chiefly in the north of Ireland, fol-