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the dead, view this monument with respect; beneath are deposited the remains of John Barry. He was born in the County of Wexford, in Ireland, but America was the object of his patriotism, and the theatre of his usefulness and honor. In the revolutionary war which established the independence of the United States, he bore the commission of a *Captain* in their infant navy; and afterward became its Commander in Chief. He fought often and once bled in the cause of Freedom, but his habits of war did not lessen in him the peaceful virtues which adorn private life. He was gentle, kind, just and charitable, and not less beloved by his family and his friends than by his grateful country. In a full belief of the doctrines of the gospel he calmly resigned his soul into the arms of his Redeemer, on the 13th of September, 1803, in the 50th year of his age. His affectionate widow hath caused this marble to be erected, to perpetuate his name after the hearts of his fellow citizens have ceased to be the living records of his public and private virtues."

Well may the Louisville (Kentucky) Advertiser, as it reviews the past, exclaim, that it was "emigrant blood and the valor of generous foreigners which insured success to our revolution." As a Catholic, Commodore Barry had good reason to dislike the English government, for its laws in his time against Irish Catholics were very cruel indeed. By the 8th of Anne, no Catholic in Ireland was allowed to instruct or educate any other Catholic. By the 7th, William 3d, no papist was permitted to be sent out of Ireland to be educated—by 12th George 1st, any Catholic priest was to be hanged for marrying a Catholic to a Protestant—by 2d Anne, Catholic clergymen coming into Ireland to preach to Catholics were to be hanged—by 7th George 2d, any attorney marrying a Catholic was to be degraded from his profession—by another statute, *no papist was allowed to ride a horse worth over 5l.—* by 20th George 2d, barristers and attorneys were obliged to waive their privilege and betray their clients if Catholics—and by 9th George 2d, papists residing in Ireland were bound to make good to protestants all losses sustained by the privateers of any Catholic king ravaging the Irish coasts!

JUDGE CRAMPTON.

PHILIP CECIL CRAMPTON, one of the justices of the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, was born in Connaught, entered Dublin College in 1797, and was called to the bar in 1810. He has a mild address, a prepossessing appearance, fluency of speech, and was always friendly to "moderate reform" and catholic emancipation. When Lord Grey and the "very moderate" reformers of old abuses called whigs, came into office in England, Mr. Crampton, was made Solicitor General, got a seat in the Commons for an English borough, drew up the Irish Reform bill, (not a very liberal one certainly,) and defended the power who had made him a placeman, against O'Connell and Feargus O'Connor on the one side, and Peel and Wetherell on the other. Of course his situation was uncomfortable, but the whigs rewarded him by a seat on the Bench a day or two before they lost their power. In early life Judge Crampton acquired great distinction in the sciences; but his crowning merit in my opinion, is the fact that he was the originator of the great temperance movement in Ireland—in that glorious field he preceded Father Mathew by many years, and sowed the good seed for that philanthropic reaper.

The state trials in which Mr. O'Connell and some of his friends are defendants, were to take place in January, 1844, before Chief Justice Pennefather, and Judges Burton, Crampton, and Perrin.

REV. THEOBALD MATHEW.

This wonderful man is a native of Cork, his place of residence—a sincere friend to the liberties of his country—a pious and truly disinterested minister

The inscription
as follows;
se mansions of