

Carton VIII  
**THE EMIGRANT**

NON IGNARA MALL, MISERIS SUCCURERE DISCO.—VIRG. ÆN. (LIKE YOU, AN ALIEN IN A LAND UNKNOWN, I LEARN TO EMBLEM WAYS SO LIKE MY OWN. DEYDEN.)

Vol. 1.

Quebec, Saturday, July 8, 1848.

No. 20.

**SADLIERS' CHEAP CASH**  
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Quebec, 16th May, 1848.

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H. E. SCOTT,  
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CAIRNS, H. F., No. 3, St. Louis-street.  
CAMPBELL, ARCHD., No. 2 Treasure-street.  
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FINN, R. 14, Sous le fort Street.  
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TEASDALE, THOS., No. 27, Buede Street.

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BURNS, THOMAS, 88, Diamond Harbour.  
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**TENANT-RIGHT—THE RIGHT REV. DR. MAGINN.**

The following letter was received by the Secretary of the tenant-right meeting at Dangan-rony, from the Right Rev. Dr. Maginn:—

"Clanmoy, May 15th, 1848.

"Dear Sir—I received by this evening's post your ever-to-be-esteemed favour, which was forwarded to me to this locality, where I have been for the last few days on my visitation. I need not say that I fully appreciate the high compliment which your committee, and the tenant farmers of my native province, have so kindly paid me. What considerably enhances its value is the fact of such a cordial invitation coming to me from those who so widely and conscientiously differ from me in their religious views. This omens well for the future prosperity of our hitherto unhappy, because divided country. It is, Sir, a blissful sign of the times in which we live, which should not be mistaken or disregarded by our rulers. Many who have lashed on our divisions and wicked dissensions, who ridiculed themselves with the spoils of those who, forgetful of their common Christianity, foolishly warred with each other about religion, which should ever see even in the face of an enemy that of a friend, still cherished the fond hope that, by flinging once more among us the apple of discord, and renewing dissension, they might continue their spoliation, and perpetuate their misdeeds. Thank Heaven, Sir, we have unmistakable proofs that they will be disappointed. The contemplated meeting of the tenant farmers of Ulster, of all classes and creeds in Danganrony—on that eventful spot, and hel- lowed by the most glorious recollections, is proof sufficient for them that never again shall they be able to play the part of the spoiler, for the ruin of both—that all attempts will henceforth be vain to get the children of the same province to engage in deadly conflict, and cut each other's throats in their spirit of revenge or recreation. I have had, Sir, so many opportunities of expressing my opinions on the subject of tenant right, and of placing my mind on the immutable justice of the tenant's claims before the public, that to repeat myself would be altogether in- profitable. I have nothing to retract of what I ever wrote or said on that question. It is not, Sir, a question to be argued—the question of the tenant's right is so self-evident that the man who could bring himself to dispute it, must be either a knave or a fool. I have, however, this to add, that I am myself convinced that the Ulster tenantry of Ireland, need not entertain the slightest hope of any equitable adjustment from our present parliament. As it is now constituted it is, in the main, a landlord parliament. As whole sympathies are with the proprietary of the country, without a particle of consideration for the farmer. The minority of 20, who have the honesty to think with Mr. Sharnam Crawford, are as the dewdrop in the ocean, and no matter how well disposed cannot, with the odds against them, in any way successfully contend. The slightest reflection on the recent debates in parliament at once convinces that the majority there are as deaf as adders to the cries of justice; and that the Irish farming classes might as well hope that a reasonable attention, or respect, for their just claims from Gil Bias' den of spoilers, as expect fair play from this majority of our law-givers. It is a principle, Sir, in ethics, the truth of which is proved by the experience of us all, that habitual invertebrate injustice is the most reckless and incurable of vices; and that it will beat more readily surrenders its prey than the habitually unjust their plunder. Such persons are as proof against argument as they are insensible to shame, and the claims of equity. The landlord class in Ireland—the foster-children of alien legislation—have been so indulged in their habits, that they have become for their second nature, and you might as well attempt to wash the Ethiopian white, as think to make them loosen their hold on their victims, and allow them that reasonable independence, which God and nature declare to be right. This state of things, Sir, will ever continue so long as the foster-fathers and their foster-children lool together in the same senate, and are permitted to make law for Ireland.

There is only one way in which the Irish tenant farmer can hope to obtain security of tenure and see the honest claims of industry enforced, and that is by having a parliament of his own, where the farming classes would have their representatives chosen out of their own order—a parliament where the importance of the agricultural would be fully recognised, and the due consideration of his claims be made a matter of necessity, if not of choice. This I know is rather a delicate subject, and some would have it a little too Jacobinical in its tendency. I shall not, however, shrink from the avowal of my views; as I believe them to be just, and conducive to the commonweal—such an avowal must be ever grating to the ear of those who would refuse to man his dignity—to the selfish few who take no interest in the happiness of their kind and who have never yet said to themselves—

"This is my own, my native land."

"I do, Sir, believe that a good honest old farmer would make a much more respectable legislator than many who hitherto—among us discharged that duty, and that his 'Grass, Minerva' would be much preferable to the studied craft and cunning of gentle ticklers, who consider it the privilege of their high birth to live without a conscience, and turn God and their country to the profit of their station. It is not, Sir, in my mind, the lace coat or the coronet that should make the law-giver. Common sense would be a much more useful ingredient, and this, like Jacob be- neath the hairy garment of an Esau, may be found under the farmer's frize as under the silken robe of the proud Earl. Numa, Fabricius, Curius, Dentatus, and Cincinnatus, were farmers; and they were not the less in council, nor the less brave in the battle-field, because they handled at home the spade or the sickle. An honest nobility I admire, and venture to their stewardship I believe them worthy of every respect; but when high birth is made a title to oppress with impunity, it may claim our forgiveness, but never our veneration. Old Burns spoke more than you-times when he said—

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,  
The man's the gold for 't that."

"Might I, Sir, here presume, devoted as I am to my fellow-countrymen, of every class and creed, to speak my mind to you freely and plainly. It is only an Irish parliament composed of the proper materials for legislation, where all

grades of Irishmen shall have their proportionate number of members, that the Irish tenant's just claims can ever expect the sanction or security of law. The good Sir William Somerville would at home have free scope for the kind intensity of his nature, and would not hesitate to extend to land what he gives to his own tenants—justice. Abroad, out, as it were, of proper element, he seems bewitched and bewitched, and in the shape of law offers the Irish farmer a serpent instead of bread. When such things can happen in the green wood, what may we expect in the dry?

"Your meeting in Danganrony, at the present crisis, is as auspicious as I fondly hope it will be productive of incalculable service to our common country. A word from it, declaring that as your petitions have been treated with contempt and scorn by a British parliament, you will one and all, forgetful of past differences, and extending to each other the right hand of fellowship, peacefully and constitutionally combine to have under your beloved Sovereign a Parliament of your own, where you will have justice done you, would have a charm in it sweeter than any Irish melody, and more potent than any spell that ever fell from wizard's lips, since the day that Egypt's magic changed rois into serpents, or water into blood. I know there are strong prejudices against this view of the subject, and childish fears about Catholic ascendancy, and the destruction of Protestant interests. I sincerely thank your committee and the tenant farmers of Ulster, for affording me this opportunity of somewhat allaying these fears, and removing these prejudices which I know are being honestly and conscientiously entertained.

"What I here write I have already written in a confidential communication to one of the wisest, the greatest, and the best among the Protestants of Ulster. I give you, Sir, the sentiments as I wrote them, without changing a particle. They were not then intended for the public, but for a personal, of a Protestant friend." Let the Protestant and Presbyterian ascendancy understand (I echo the feelings not only of the Catholic clergy but of the Catholic laity of Ulster) that they shall have from us every security that honest men can give on their rights, every iota shall be respected; and that the Catholics of Ulster, especially, will stand by them through weal and woe, in defence of their immunities, and for the advance of their native province. We, Catholics, wish for no state connection—we repudiate ascendancy. We are satisfied with the state of our church—her independence from state control and her dependence on the Protestant ascendancy, and the destruction of the faithful. We are ready, for our country's good, to make a sacrifice for others which we would not allow others to do for us; you, even to tax ourselves for the support of their clergy. Let the Protestant clergyman have his rights done, or, if you please, his Irish dues; let the Protestants have an ample, generous support paid him out of the Irish Treasury. Provided Ireland be free, happy and contented, this, and more, we will cheerfully concede.

"I don't hesitate to say, that we, Catholics of Ulster, have our strong provincial prejudices, and leanings—yes, as strong as any Protestants could entertain. With our native province, are, of course, our warmest sympathies. Its interests are ours. In its prosperity we wish to share, as we would share in its adversity, and should—should I believe to be impossible—even happen, an attempt be made on Ulster's rights or immunities—on the rights of property or the rights of conscience of a single individual, Protestant or Presbyterian—neighbours and brethren—all—the children of the same soil—born and nursed on the lap of our own beautiful Ulster—the heads and hands of one million seven hundred thousand Catholic Ulsterians will be with our dissenting friends, to defend them against unjust oppression and to battle with them against every foe, foreign or domestic—United Ulster may stand on its rights and defy invasion. Ulster's Catholic people has its monument in Benbulbin, and Protestant courage has its witness in Walker's testimony on the Walls of Derry. The Ulster green flag, with an Orange border and the blue fringe of the covenant, once unfurled, we might fearlessly inscribe upon it Scotland's glorious motto—

"Nemo impune laesabitur."

"I sincerely regret that indispensable duty will prevent me from being with you in person on your great day for Ireland. My heart and soul, however, will be with you. I believe you cause to be the cause of justice, cheer and truth. Receive, Sir, the warmest expressions of my gratitude for your honorable and kind notice of me, and believe me, in all sincerity, to be the Ulster tenant-farmer's friend, without distinction of sect or creed, and your most faithful and obliged servant,

EDWARD MAGINN.

"B. Dixon, Esq., R. N., Secretary."

DESTRUCTION IN COUNTY MAYO.—[This following communication is transmitted to us, with the accompanying letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Briggs.—Ed. Tab.]

York, June 14th, 1848.

My dear Mr. Lucas.—I shall take it as a great favour if you will find room in your next Tablet for the accompanying note. It is from a respectable worthy Catholic gentleman with whom I have the honour of being acquainted.

The Very Rev. gentleman who is at present the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Tuam, tells me that, from the wary proceeding proposed of the county, he believes his poor tenants and countrymen of that neighbourhood will be ruined beyond those two months. I have notice that the Rev. J. McCorrick says, in his last Tablet—"If not timely aided by the State, the next two months will necessarily see the ruin of our poor forced to an untimely and fatal death."

Do, then, Mr. Lucas, forcibly and feelingly, to the humane and charitable readers of the Tablet that the time now appears when those who are perishing will cease; that the present time of crisis; and that, by assistance being now afforded, the lives of hundreds of our fellow-Catholics can be saved.—I am, my dear Mr. Lucas, truly and faithfully,

Barley-hill, Swinford, Co. Mayo,  
June 10, 1848.

"My Lord—You will find confidence in me for trespassing on you at the present time (when I know you must be very busy) on you from your own flock, with your charitable disposition, and your sympathy for the wealthy Catholics in your neighbourhood, befall of this most wretched and calamitous crisis."

"But when I tell you that the same beings daily dying here from the same cause,