ratepayers of his union. He had reached the quay

having any bad thoughts of ye either, yeh, what thoughts of ye could he have but what's good ; la young tinder hearted crethur that's bearing the could and hardship late and airly widhim, and niver yet sed a cross nor a bitter word agin him. Troth, avic, darling, ye'll keep the money. Shure Td give my davy The O'Donpell niver owned a pinny of id. Didn't he buy that bedstead and the restrof thim bits of odds and inds whin first he came there, at a cant there was at ould Remmy O'Dowd's, another near spiteful divil like himself, that never shared a bit nor a sup yet, nor give a night's lodging to a poor man? And, indeed, I suppose it was Reinmy owned the goold, for he was a snuggler, and they say he made a power of money that way, and though he had neither chick nor child, he tuk to gathering and scraping for all the world as he had a houseful: so of course, we'll keep the money darling, because it's clear the Lord sint it to us; and if ye have anything on your mind, agragal, about spinding id, shure we can pay it back agin.'

(Continued)

STATE OF ITALY. (London Tablet.)

The risk of telling unpopular truths ought never to withhold a fearless exposure of that terrible facts of the Italian Revolution. It is not a contemptuous denial in the House of Commons, a plausible Consu lar despatch, or a chaffy reply from the Premier when inconvenient questions are asked, that can or will silence the voice of the miserable Southern provinces, constantly uplified against a system of oppression. cruel in exact proportion to its fear and weakness It is scarcely possible to give an adequate picture of the destitution and misery of which the whole country south of Kaples is the theatre. Famine among other evils is imminent, for no cultivation of the soil can take place in half the provinces on account of the terror maintained, not by the Brigandage, but by the attempted suppression. The fields are tying waste, and numberless localities the harvest has not yet been sown. In La Puglia especially this is the cast, and it being the granary of the kingdom of Nurles, the results are fearful. The agricultural population are especially the objects of the cruelines of the soldiery, and the "exceptional measures" show no signs of slackening. The population of the Two Abruzzi have always been, like the Irish harvesters in England, a body of migratory labourers during the harvest months; but now they are unable to gain their usual livelihood, as they run the rise of being taken and shot as brigands, as happened ten days since to a body of barvesters, who, being stopped on their way to La Puglia by an outpost of Bersaglieri, were shut up in a cottage and barnt alive. These strong measures, unfortunately no longer "exceptional" ones, have had their effect. The peasants fig in terror from their farms, and fields, once rich with grain, are lying fallow, their only crop the dead holies of their murdered cultivators. Traffic and commerce are at an end, and the fair of Foggia, three years since one of the greatest corn exchanges in Europe, was the other day almost empty of its staple produce of grain, and the sale confined to wool and a few horses. In the Gargano also, noted as the scene of the Fantuni proclamation, the grain has not been sown, and the distress of the coming winter is tearful to contemplate. The landford class suffer as severely as the peasantry, as their rents are not paid, and the new taxes could scarcely have been imposed at a moment when the country was less able to support the burden It is a general assessment of pro-Servants, furniture, succession, contracts, registration; all are made the subject of imposts which never existed under the Bourbons. Living is dearer in consequence, and as the rents cannot be paid on many estates, either in money or in kind, from the standstill in agricultural pursuits and the depupulation of the rural districts by means of the increase of the bands, the conscription, and the eaforced flight to the forests of the terrified peasantry, our teaders may gain some idea of the discontent now existing among every class of the Neapolitan giving the word to fire. The captain in command people. The Royalists are still in great force, and continue to fight up to the very gates of Naples | Pilone's band on Vesusius continually drives the Berseglieri cutposts to the suburbs of Porties. At Torre del last week attacked them, leaving more than a hundred Piedmontese nor- de comba: It is quite certain that M de Kalkrutte was the gentleman who arthat the attack on Chiavone by the French posts at Veroli and Atatri, resulted in their complete defeat, and the French do their utmos. Low to stille all re-actionary intelligence from the Abruzzi. Tristany has joined Chisvone, and there now five large bands | him can bear witness to the entire purity of the moin tall force in that province. Troops go out and attack them from Chien, Teramo, and other garrisons, but the result is the same -a complete decimation of the Sardinian army, and the retirement of the bands to their fastnesses, after having done the enemy far more harm than could be accomplished with their small means in any other way. Crocco's band of eighty horse and a handred fort are all armed with being the nuiversal tactics of the Reaction. They are now drawing a complete cordon of bands round Naples, cutting off the correspondences from the Basilicata and Capitanata, and covering the disemare, for the most part, old soldiers of the Bourbonist lised remains. We have seen the tomb of a cowardly army, armed at the expense of the Neapolitan emi-regicide crowned in our day with immortelles, and grant nobles, and not by the Pontifical Court, or even by the King, who remains perfectly neutral, and chivalrously refraining from complicating the relations of the Holy See, which has so generously given refuge to him and his. The reaction is by no means becour without stain, and who have braved and won dependent on the encouragement it receives from Bome; and it is very false theory that it is a foreign movement. The facts prove the exact contrary. The foreign element has been eliminated from the so-called brigandage, and yet it is as strong, as numerous, as energetic as ever. Borges, bear and devoted adherent of the Bourbons as be week ever inflicted one half the damage on the l'admontesa troops that Crocco, Cipriani, and Lo Zambro have done this spring. Troops are constantly called for, and sent and destroyed; from Loretto, Chieti, Ancona, and others of the Italian garrisons large detachments are being forever despatched, but no resalt is attained beyond tremendous loss by the regu- resting in St Angelo have little to say to the matter. lar troops; the National Guard standing aloof whenever practicable, and frequently refusing to act, as was the case the other day at Salerno. The struggle comes from the people, and is essentially popular. If Francis the Second were in Kamschatka instead of Rome the Newpolitans would equally refuse to accept the rule of l'iedmont; and no conquered people have ever made a longer or more persistent protest against foreign invasion. If the Powers continuo to refuse intervention and a restoration of Francis the Second, Naples will simply be reduced to accept Murat as a refuge from famine, anarchy, and atheism. She is fighting for existence, and social and religious order, quite as much as for dynastic aland of liberty ! claims; and if ever country made a gallant fight. against fearful odds, it has been the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, whom it has been too fashionable tot stigmatise as a cowardly and faithless nation. Abruzzi and Capitanata, Molise and the Calabrias. tell'a very different story : and any one who, knows. what these poor peasants have gone through, rather th merenomice their faith and loyalty, can scarcely do other than admire their simple and religious ad-

they are practised conspirators, and the master hand name. He is now even more unpopular in Nuples dren, who would otherwise become a burthen on the Paris if the issue is to illustrate the fable of the chestuses the cats of Downing atrects as his instruments, and for whose ultimate advantage they have done many a dirty and dangerous piece of work. The time is coming in Naples when no party will be quite strong enough to be predominant. The Mazzinian faction would willingly make common cause with the Bourbonists to oust Piedmont, but the latter have neighbours and keep aloof. The Royalists, though by far the largest party, want recognised chiefs and an effective organisation. Piedmont has no party left. The hosannas of Victor Emmanuel's visit have

given place to the bitterest execration, and it is a great pity that those deluded persons who read the recent flaming accounts of the King of Sardinia's reception, could not compare the picture and description with the miserable realities of Naples at present existing There is no paper (except the Times and Fost) that he has done more general injury to the Royalist cause, by its shameless and wide-spread pictorial calumnies regarding the Reaction, than the Illustrated Landon News. Last year it was not ashamed to produce a croquis of Chiavone's band roasting a prisoner! the chief looking on. Earlier numbers contained pictures of cowardly outrages on Sicilian villages by the Bourbonist troops. Bourbonist soldiers shot by Sardinians for plunder and rapine. The King and Queen crouching in terror in a corner of the casemates of Gaeta. Garibaldi entering as Christian conqueror to be blessed with bell, book, and candle at Piedigrotts, and his English legion marching in triumph, escorted by an elated crowd, through the streets of Naples. It is true that ne same persons would take their politics from the pages of an illustrated paper, particularly if he knew how little our special artist saw of many of the scenes he depicted; but the impression these things make on young persons, and hundreds who have no means of testing the truth, is incalculable, and the partiality displayed is so notorious that it deserves a word or two of condemnation. Why did not "F.V." when he was in the Abruzzi give us the sufficiently tragic episode of the execution of Borges, the murder of poor young De Trasseguies, the slaughter of Casalduni, and the many retreats made by the Bersagtiert in picturesque akirmishing order before the pursuing brigands of Cipriani. It would have been poite as good a field for his pencil, and there are few finer subjects than could be afforded by the beautiful is sident known to all who have read the chronicle of the siegs of Gaeta, of Marin Sofia, called from her casemate to the ward of the Trinitz, and kneeling at the bedside of the poor old Tyrolese veteran, who could not die till be had spoken his last words of layalty to his Queen and country woman, who risked her life amid the shot and shell of a besieged town to give bim the last comfort that human lips could speak to him in this world. We have had none of these things, and even the arts are pressed into the service of the winning side. Yet Victis! the motto holds good now as in old days of ruthless Pagan Rome. Who cares now to hear that an unhappy conscript was stabbed nearly to death by brutal soldiers for trying to escape last week in Naples, and that too, after his legs were broken and he was in-capable of flight or resistance? Who will stop to rend the details of another equal piece of cruelty to a | sell their very bed-clothes to pay this tax, while I am Avelling, and who, when too ill to go on, was shot as your readers may look to this. They may not an encumberance.

Who will give more than a passing worû of indig-Comte de Kalkrutte, of whose last moments some few details have reached us. He was taken at Mola di Gaeta, but not in arms, and was shot without any form of trial whatever, on the sole flat of a Piedmontese outpost, with two young men who had accom- land. punied him-one the son of a respectable tradesman in Rome. He died as he had lived, a brave soldier, refusing to have his eyes bandaged, and himself divided a large sum of money found on De Kalkrutte among the executioners, thus furnishing an additional inducement to summary proceedings, as had the case been referred to Naples, the Ausrian consul would Greco and Torre del Augunziata, he has twice in the in all probability have interfered, and they would have lost their spoil. It is a curious coincidence ranged the obsequies of Borges, and he himself acted as one of the chief mourners.

This melancholy affair has caused the greatest feeling of anger and disgust, and those who knew tives which led M. de Kalkrutte, allied as he was to many of the noblest houses in Hungary, to abandon friends, country, a brilliant position in society, and devote himself heart and soul to uphold a cause not the less sacred in his eyes because unfortunate. Our wn correspondent, whose letters afford the materials of this article, bears witness to the self-devotion with which he went to meet his fate, having seen him for Piedmontese rifles; seizure of urus and provisions some house the day before he left Rome. There is no sympathy now for anything but success. If the victima of reaction had been beroes of Italian liberty we should have exhausted the quarries of Carraga, and the pens of all the rhymester between the Pobarkation of numerous bodies of volunteers. Tuese and Liris, in monuments and epitaphs to their canonpatriots weeping over the fate of Lacatelli, the murderer, but we have no verdict but that of the Norfolk jury, " Wilful Murder and serves him right," for the ate of men, whose courage is without question, whose the worst of deaths, with no stay but the innate chivalry that stands by the losing side through weal or wee, and that looks to the fulure and to history to right their memory.

The desertions among the Neapolitan conscripts go on unabated. At Campobasso on the nineteenth there were sixty-three desertions from the twentythird, forty-seventh, and forty-eight of the line. These men are all so much gain to the bands, and have no other course than to join the nearest, as they generally do, taking their arms with them Indeed, the Piedmontese outposts are the arsenals of the reaction, and the fabled stands of arms quietly The new Tribunals are at length coming into play, and we shall soon be in a condition to judge of their working. Some one has said that trial by jury was either the best or worst form of justice attainable, but few would like to trust the issue of an important afficir to a jury of men pensioned by the Conforteria, and with no right of challenge for the accused.

The typhus fever is raging in the gaols of Nola Avelling, and many other provincial towns, and there have been many cases in the Viccaria on account of the great heat and the over crowded state of the prisons. Eighteen thousand political prisoners on the official statements is not a bad sum total for

La Marmora has again sent in his resignation, and it is supposed this time it will be accepted. It is a great pity General Butler cannot be persuaded to succeed him. He would be the very man to carre out the policy of Turin and with Furnel and Eantoni as his aide-de-camps, Mr Edwin James as Solicitor-General, and Sir John Dean Paul as Chancellor of little to be desired. The old Sardinian Marshal has, by Talleyrand's motto, " Point de zele surtout;" but | be stained with such deeds as have been done in his a subsistence for himself and a family of grandebil- means not merely oppression but extermination?

is at work to guide and combine. There have been than Cialdini, and has issued orders of terrible seve-actimmense number of signatures obtained of late in rity in every part of the provinces. Our latest news the provinces for a coming plebiscite, by means of is of a decided advantage gained by Captain Zimthe provinces for a coming plebiscite, by means of is of a decided advantage gained by Captain Zimsmall books circulated amongst the poorest and least respectable classes of the population. Our attention Russian officer and one of the very few foreign heads has been frequently drawn to this faction as the real of the reaction. There is a considerable ferment in dauger to be apprehended, as a result of Palmerston- Naples in consequence of the constant farrests. As in policy in the Mediterranean, and it will be at usual the State trials are fixed for the beginning of stinging satire on the Statesmen of the Congress of the month, but it is impossible to rely on the word of the Government, given and broken as it has been so nuts and the monkey - the monkey Imperial, who frequently. As it is not easy to obtain evidence against innocent men; there is a decided disposition shown to procrastinate what has become an embarrassment, as political trials are not the safest measures in days of excitement like these, especially when popular sympathy goes with the accused, and popular hatred is the portion of the Executive. The Maratists are working for their own ends ceaselessly profound distrust of the honesty of their Liberal and energetically. The "Francesisti," as the party prefers to call itself, is using the lowest class of Mazzinian agents for the purpose of spreading the most infamous calumnies against the Bourbons, and many believe that the result will be, that goaded on all sides by the oppressors, despairing of the return of their own sovereign, there will be ere long an outbreak of the populace, a republic will be proclaimed, France will kindly intervens with a couple of battalions and a little moral support to preserve public order, and Mon consin " will appear in the nick of time, either in the shape of the gallant Prince Plon Plon, or of Lucien Murat. What more will be required? The voting urn will be seen upon the table, and the expedition long waiting at Bastia, will anchor off the

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

LORD PLUNKETS PROSELYTISM IN WESTERN CONNAUGHT. .

To the Editor of the Tablet.

Dear Sir, - I request the insertion of the accompanying letter. From it your English readers will see what a fearful delusion is practised on the English religious public by the agents of Proselytism in this part of the country. But how can we come to disabuse them? I don't know what English prints may have been made the vehicles of deception; and even if I did, I question of their 'sense of fair play 'would impel them to publish the rectification. Would you try and make out if any of your leading London organs have been induced to trumpet this 'great success' of Lord Planket's which, in all honest truth, is one of the greatest failures of the kind ever yet known and then, perhaps, in the interest of truth, and also for the sake of our poor 'West Connaught' peasants you would send them slips of the enclosed, which if published, may open the eyes of our reader.

Is not mine, Sir, a difficult task? that of coping with a man of Plunker's name, wealth and influence who can command an unlimited supply of money by means such as he now adopts, while, at the same time he wields all the fearful power of an Irish landlord to proselytise the unfortunate people under my charge. If betimes I have used lauguage which might seem rather extreme, what wonder while I witness such a system as is thus illustrated - and that a system, propped up by her Majesty's Government? As the only means of breaking the spirit and weakening the Faith of my poor people who had bravely bid defiance to every threat and spurned every blandishment, three additional barracks of police have been quartered on us for 12 months, at a cost of some 401. a month, and this for the protection of Lord Pinnker's fifthy pound, built up to the alter of my church almost, and on the graves of the dead. I assure you, Sir, the poor people have been obliged to sick conscript, whom some military were escorting to striving to keep them from utter starvation. Perhaps admire my anti-English politics, but let them know that my views regarding England and Ireland are nation to the murderers in cold blood of the brave yours and I understand theirs as regards North and South America. I respectfully appeal to your readers though they may differ from me in politics, to consider the case of my poor people, to proselytise whom Lord Plunket now appeals to the pockets of all Eng-

> I remain, Sir, PATRICE LAVELLE

Mount Partry Jone 30. To the Editor of the Express. Mount Partry, 28 June, 1862.

Sir,-le your impression of this day, I have seen a letter signed Planket Tnam, announcing the great success' which of late years has been youch safed to his efforts at wholesale proselytism in Western Connaught, and grounding on this ' great success' an appeal which he makes to the puckets of Englishmen for funds to give permanency and security to the results of that 'success.' Now in reply to that, I beg to undle the following offer to his fordship, viz for every shilling which he gives me for every convery of the lamine times come back to the Mother Church with the return of food, I shall give him 12, for each convert mate by, or through his 'labours' during the same period; i.e., within the last ten years, or since the people began to recover from the effects of the famine of 1845 and '47.

The truth is, Sir, that during the last twelve years Lord Planket, with the expenditure of thousands and thousands of pounds, has not been able to make half that number of 'converts.' During all that time I am aware of but one instance - that of a poor starving helf-witted orphan! I challenge Lord Punket to state the number of his converts! Let him take up Achill, Connemara, and Partry-the latter being his great stronghold, in which the 'notice to quit's and the 'ejectment' are the grand reserve to aid the monies of the societies Lot him give the names of his 'converts,' in the different parishes, and if the whole uffair of the 'great success' is not found to be a 'great imposition,' I pledge myself never to write another line against his lordship. It will not do to say, 'churches have been built,' clergymen have been provided,' but let him show one the congregations from 'error' gathered into churches. Those are the test of 'great success' I respectfully submit, and if these are not forthcoming -if these are a poor myth-if the little of them that famine developed for a season, have almost entirely disappeared, what must be thought of the peer and Protate who appeals to an English public, utterly ignorant of the facts, for money on the pien of 'great success.'

Let nie, however, suppose that Lord Plunket has has been misted by designing people who live on a system of religious excitement, and on this hypothesis now ask him to institute the strictest inquiries forthwith-to get the names of every single 'convermade in 'Western Counaught,' of late years' and still professing their new creed, for each of whom I pledge myself to give him 11, if he gives me only one shilling for each of those who by a very intelligible process glided back into the congregations of 'error' the moment the spectre of famine disappeared from the land. I ask of you in a spirit of fair play to nublish this. If Lord Piunket has snoken truth it can only serve his cause; if otherwise, ought not the readers of your journal be disabused of the error into which he would lead them.

I remain, your obedient servant, PATRICK LAVELLE.

HARBORING MURDERERS-SECRET SOCIETIES .- A short time since we recorded a very serious and wanton outrage, committed in Carrigherry. This has been made the subject of a most useful address to his parisbioners by the amiable Priest of the parish. The facts of the case are shortly as follows: - Some short time back a p or man, of between 60 and 70 years of Exchanger, a Cabinet might be formed which would nge, arrived with a small boat laden with turf in the Fergus, and was laboring to ascend that river, so as herence to a fallen dynasty. The Muratist movement | it is well known, long been disgusted with much he to dispose of his corgo at the quay of Carrigherry .is now beginning to tell It has been long brewing, was made responsible for, and it is only to be re- That turf had been produced for this poor old fellow and the caution of the party is extreme; they hold gretted he ever suffered his once honoured sword to by subscription in order to enable him to make out

of Carrigherry, otherwise Ryanua, and had cast anchor: but in the silence and darkness of the night his boat was attacked by some of those nocturnal and savage legislators who are yet to be found amongst our people, and his aged person most inhumanly treated - his body beaten and bruised, and his skull fractured, and now he lies dangerously ill in the hospital. The magistracy and the police of the district are on the alert to discover the perpetrators of this inhuman outrage, but as yet their exertious are without effect. On Sunday, the Rev. Mr. Molony, P.P. of Newmarket, and also Carrigherry, celebrated Divine service in the parish chapel of the latter place, and addressed an exceedingly large congregation on the solemn duties which they owed to God, one of these being 'to love our neighbors as ourselves.' The Rev. gentleman then spoke of this outrage, which he stigmatised as a savage and cowardly outrage, as one of those peculiar description of crimes which reflected dishonor on humanity, and east disgrace on the country. 'A poor old man (said this good Priest) now bordering on seventy years of age, struck lown by some cowardly and savage hand. Gracious God! are our people becoming worse than brutes? The brute is guided by instinct alone, yet he never inflicts injury on his fellows; but man, who is made after the image and likeness of God, who has an immortal soul-who is endowed with reason, enabling him to distinguish between good and evil-who is called 'the Lord of the Creation'-allows his debased and grovelling passions to level him below the brute. What, my brethren, does the Lord God teach us? He says - Love God above all things, and your neighbor as yourself.' And if you do this, you fulfil the whole law, for it is upon these two points that the whole law hinges. Yet we have had a barbarous crime committed. A poor man who was endeavoring to live bonestly - to be industrious - to keep himself and his helpless grandchildren from being a bur-den on the industry of others—stricken down by a murderous hand. My heart sickens; and although I stand upon the platform of the altar of God, I confess my blood boils within me at the thought which places before my mind's eye that aged man, with his silver hair, weltering in his blood. Oh! brethren, brethren, this is fearful! - and so surely as I stand here, I will punish those who are guilty of this atrocious outrage - I will devote every energy and every power I possess to detect the guilty, and bring him or them to punishment for this crime; and I tell one and all of you that if the perpetrator or perpetrators any one of you, if he or they are not surrendered to justice, those who protect them, hide them, aid them, or help them, or keep their secret, are guilty of an equal crime, for which they will have to answer hereafter at the bar of eternal justice, if they escape in wretches who perpetrated this act is or are known to you, he or thoy must be given up to justice - any one who hides these ruffians must be cut off. The Church harls them out -- she 'spews them out of her mouth.' She has no communion with the abertors of murderers, and will hold none with them; and, therefore I tell you, one and all, that if you know these miscreants give them up to justice-hant them from amongst you; do not bring down the curse of no oftended God upon this hitherto peaceable parish and a quiet unoffending people. If you know these guilty ones give them intimation that their presence here is no longer to be tolerated. Let no fellow-laborer speak to them, nor work in the same job with them -let them go to some other quarter, where the guilt of their misdeeds will follow them; for here, I tell you they shall not stop to pollute my people. I must also caution you against these secret sociaties. which are now, as they always have been, a curse to this country; avoid them-they are contrary to the law under which we live, and by which our lives and properties are protected; and any one who becomes member of a secret society resists the law, and he that resisteth the ordinance of God earns for himself damnation. The Rev. gentleman concluded a most impressive discourse by repeating his warning against secret societies, and by calling on his flock to give up or detect, or to hant from amongst them the cowardly and ruffically perpetrators of this inhuman outrage -Limerick Chronicle. ENGLISH CRIME C. IRISH CRIME. - Mr. Charles

Dickens, an author who can by no means be charged with a leaning either to the religion or the political sentiments of the vast amjurity of the Irish people, has, in a paper entitled 'Thuggee in Ireland,' more fairly than could well be expected by those who are acquainted with his previous writings, not only referred to the cause of these harrible agrarian crimes, but he has even ventured to point out the means by which, and the persons by whom, their recurrence might be prevented. At the very outset there is a species of fairness in contrasting the state of crime in England and Ireland. Mr. Dickens says for instance : . In Great Britain the forefinger will grow weary running down a tabulated column of the useful 'judicial statistics,' set apart for the borrid crime of murder; and judges of assize find themselves, as in a recent hiverpool 'jall delivery,' almost broken down with the duty of investigating the revolting details of nearly one dozon and a-balf of murders. The poisoned bowl, the bludgeon, and the knife, are the popular instruments of the British assassia; the rusty single barrel and the heavy slug, those of the Irish.' After thus describing with his usual vividness the murder-mapia of the day, Mr. Dickens proceeds to say in reference to agrarian murders in Ireland that-'It may be said one reason why this barbarity still endures in Ireland, must be placed to the peculiar social condition of the Irish peasant. With him his scrap of land, be it only the size of a small room, is a necessary of life, as much as bread and meat are to other men. Once this support is taken from him (and he may be put adrift at any moment), he becomes destitute and a pauper. Until something is done to alter this serf-like relation to land, from one of pure life and death to a natural commercial connexion, readily dissoluble without violence or fatal consequences, no very addical reform may be looked for.

No Monk or the Whies -- Ireland at last has got enough of the Whigs. She has paid dearly for her long alliance with the faithless party which never conried her but to betray, never promised but to deceive. The history of Whiggery in Ireland for the last twenty-eight years, in fact since the first reformed Parliament, is one of duplicity and crucky combined. No man ever got so many fair promises from rolling authorities as did O'Connell from the Whigs -no man ever suffered more grievous disappointments than he did at their hands. 'The Whigs have deceived me,' cried out he on his return to Dublin, after the unprincipled Minister had abandoned the Appropriation clause. But the Whigs more than de- size to invest capital in Irish landed estates. ceived him. They thought to transport him more than once. They prosecuted him twice for the exercise of a constitutional right. They packed juries to convict him by perjury. They made trial by jury in his case 'a delusion, a mockery, and a suare.'-They expatriated the bravest and the best of our land for loving their country. They have given us all our 'coercion acts,' from that of 33 to that of '62, the more securely to perfect our degradation. In two years they starved two millions of our race. They send as stock jobbing Premiers and dleing petulant Secretaries to starve us into atter abjection or final extirpation. Such are the Whigs. This is what we owe them, and how shall we repay? Are we in Ireland, after all this experience, to confide henceforth time comes, as coming it is a pace, shall we prove to the heartless and faithless tricksters - that we are alive to their systematic contempt, deception, and oppression of us? Now or never, let us prove our

Hitherto it centented itself with the former, with peace? preservation, coercion, proclamation, suspension acts, &c., with a hundred and one prolandlord acts all tending to the same oud the abjection of the Irish people ; but now we must ruze every hedge and cot in the land -- we must run the plough through a hundred thousand more cherished hearths -we must sow clovers and grass seeds, turnips and mangolds, we must in one word 'consolidate' for sheep and bullocks and Scotch settlers, and send the Irish Celt off with a vengenuce.' Let us stand on high ground -and this is our ground. Let us not be beating the air about comparative trifles, and mere corollaries. Let us come to the vital point and out, out with the Whigs. Was there ever greater cause for the expulsion of a tyrapt? Do we mean to use the remnant of power left in our hands for the continumber of such a man in ruling the destinies of our country? In the language of Sheil in '29, should not 'every altur become a tribune' in the sucred work of scouting him from his monopoly of power? Let us show him that the stag, at bay, is a daugerous foe.' He has hunted us to bay, and we must enther turn and the merciless pursuer or suffer ourselves to be torn to pieces. Let the cry then ring from end to end of the land, 'Away with the Whigs out out with them. They have 'coerced' and starved Ireland. They have robbed the Pope. They aim at the destruction of the Irish race and the Church of God We shall stand them no longer.' Let this be the unanimous language of every lover of Ireland, religion and freedom, and while the Tory will feel a grateful sense of the services we have done him, be will be careful how he loses our support by commission or neglect. If he do, the same remedy will effect the same cure, as it has done so often before .-Tuam Patriot.

Mission in Pouranows. - Amidst the many favours conferred upon the Catholics of Ireland during the last thirtyyears, or since the day when Daniel O'Connell won their emancipation, none ranks before those religious missions of which we latterly hear so much and of whose benefits so many proofs are visible throughout the country. One of these missions terminated on last Sanday in the town of Portadown. On that day the labours of the pious missioner closed and the Catholic Church of the parish witnessed the most edifying sights - Purified by the sacrament of penance, fervent in faith, in hope, in charity, after partaking of the Holy Eucharist, thousand of the people congregated to listen to the farewell discourse. of the missioners, receive the Papai blessing, and renew their baptismal rows. The scenes of the day -of this cruel and dastardly crime is or are known to | in the morning as well as in the evening were such as only can be witnessed in the Catholic Church. -There was heard the same doctrine preached by Christ himself, and by his apostles and their successors - 'Do penance, for the Kingdom of heaven is at hand-'If thou will enter into life keep the Conthis life the rengeance of the outraged laws of man. (mendments.) There was no renting , no routing .: I tell you this if the vile and cowardly wretch or bellowing there, such as are found amongst those who, alas, have gone astray from the faith, and who are tossed about by every wind of doctrine. There were none of the 'Ulster Revival' aboutions seen in the Catholic Church of Portadown. But the voice of the Church was heard there -that Church which knows no change - cailing on her children to forsake evil, and wash out the stains of sin by the waters of penance. There was no controversy there relative to her authority, her faith, or her doctrines; because her children know she is infallible and cannot teach error. The Protestants of Uister should feel grateful for these missions amongst them. They give them an opportunity of knowing really what Camolicity is. They can learn from the sermons of the missioners what Catholies believe, and what are the remedies of the Church for reclaiming sinners and preparing them for heaven. They will learn from these sermons, which are as true as the Gospel, that 'faith alone' will save no one; and that 'faith without works is dead.' And instead of raising a short against Catholeity and the Vicar of Christ, as some of the rabble of Portadown have done, they, should thank the Catholics and their clergy for bringing such a blessing to their doors. We sincerely join our corresponent in the hope that the tower and other improvements required in thet new Church of that town will soon be completed, and that the means for executing such good work will be generously sayplied. - Dundalle Democrat.

> THE SPECIAL COMMISSION. - The Special Commission at Limerick, which was adjourned until the 18: of July, will not be resumed. James Walsh, who stands charged with the murder of Mr. Flizzersh I has been stricken with tever, and is now in the hospi tal of the gaol. It is generally believed by will turn an approver; and if so his evidence will probably disclose some of the secrets of the Ribbon scrieties which it is to be feared are in active operation in those localities where agrarian marders and attempts to murder have recently taken place. Two brothers named Dillane are now in good, charged with being accessories before the fact to the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald and a true bill was found against one of them at the opening of the late commission. This indict ment will now be quashed, and the trial postponed until the ensuing assizes for the county of Limerics, which will be held in the letter end of Jaiy. - Let

The Prochamation of Limenica County. - The reclamation of the county and city of Limerick by the Government, in conformity with the opinion expressed at a recent meeting of 58 magistrates, has not it appears, been received with unmingled satisfaction Some of the justices of the city of Limerick, conceiving that they ought to have been consulted before the measure was resulved upon have precipitately held au indignation meeting. A resolution was proposed to the effect that the notherities be respectfully asked upon what ground they had proclaimed the city. It was suggested that if the city were not proclaimed, the proclamation of the county would be abortice, and this view which seems not altegether unreason able, was, on consideration, embraced by a portion of the meeting. On a division, there were five her and five against the resolution; and the court, being thus divided, promounced and rule on the motion'-

PENALTY FOR PERSONATION. - PRALER, June 30.-The Law Officers of the Crown have decided that Hennessy, who represented hunself as Walsh, the murderer of Mr. Fitzgerald, shall be required to enter into surely for his good behaviour, himself in £50, and two sureties in £25 each, or in default six month' imprisoument. - Correspondent of Cork Ex-

A reversionary interest in an estate in the county Clare, producing a yearly profit rent of £270, which it is hardly possible that the actual purchaser can ever enjoy, as possession cannot be obtained for half a century, was yesterday sold in the Landed Estates for £520. This is a good proof of the prevalent de-

In Westmeath a blacksmith named Cramer on whose person were found the signs and pass words of the Riband association, and who was remanded for further examination by order of the Government, has been again remanded by the same authority. That this horrible system prevails to a large extent in this locality is now well ascertained. Many persous, it is said, do not concent the state of fear and anxiety into which Gramer's acrest has thrown them. Some departures have already taken place within the neighborhood among the farm-servant class, and it is well known that more than a few young men of like occupation are in readiness to go on tramp at the first indication of anything like proof of their connexion with the conspiracy becoming available. in the 'base, brutal, and bloody Whigs?' When the The 1st of July has been, permitted to pass over in Belfast without any party demonstrations. Nothing in the appearance of the town or the demeaner of the inhabitants indicated that it was the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. It is thought, however, estimate of the Whigs and of Whiggery. Who can that the Orangemen are organizing some imposing dure deny the fact to-day, that Whiggery in Ireland demonstration for the 12th. - Times Dublin Corres-