

all insane—not in that they do not *know* what they do, but in that they do not *care* what they do. And why should they *care*? Who or what have they to fear? According to law—the law enacted by *robbers in their own interest*—they, as landlords, *can do no wrong*. No matter how merciless, how barbarous their acts towards their tenantry may be, they are all *legal*, and will be supported to the last extreme by the Royal Constabulary and Her Majesty's troops. This is the insanity that affected the late Earl of Leitrim, as it does all others of that class of brutes in human form, and may be defined as a *legalized immunity from the obligations of justice*. Its effects upon the hapless peasantry during two years, from October, 1875, to the same month, 1877, were 8,439 evictions—that number of families rendered homeless, and driven destitute into the highways—hungry, thirsty and almost naked—with no refuge but “hell or America,” to which, the infamous wretch who has, we fear, been sent to the former place, used to commend them. In two years, 8,439 evictions! What a marvel that the Irish are unaffected!—that they clamor for Home Rule!—that Fenianism is not extinct!—that “agrarian outrages” are yet committed!

It is a mockery to preach *loyalty*, and madness to expect contentment while such is the condition of the country. And that there is no exaggeration here—that this is really the condition of Ireland at present, under what is called a “*more Christian*” and “*more liberal*” Government, as compared with that of the last three centuries—our witness is not a “Skirmisher” of New York, not a General or Colonel of the Irish Republican Army—but a Catholic prelate, one who loves his country both wisely and well, a man of moderate views, and strongly opposed to the secret organizations which English misrule is fostering amongst the desperate masses—His Grace of Cashel. Archbishop Croke, in reply to a letter from the Lord Mayor of Dublin, soliciting a contribution to the “Turkish Fund,” for the purpose of affording assistance to certain non-combatants of every creed in Constantinople, Adrianople, Philippolis, and the surrounding districts, writes his mind and

feelings in these words:—“I sympathize, I believe, as much as most men with all who are in distress, or who suffer from bodily or other pain, especially if it be in a good cause and is not the result of any misconduct or perversity on their part; but in the present instance I cannot help thinking that the Turkish fugitives, on whose behalf this appeal is made, however worthy of being compassionate, are not at all as much entitled to Christian sympathy and support, *as the poor, down-trodden, turnip-fed, and utterly miserable Irish peasants, who are being driven in desperation from their homes on the slushy slopes and wilds of the Galtee mountains.*”

Is this not an evidence of *wholesale murder*? Are the titled ruffians, who have driven these turnip-fed peasants from their huts, to starve and perish with cold, less guilty in the eye of God and before the natural law, than the murderers of the Earl of Leitrim? And is the recurrence of “agrarian outrages” in Ireland, a problem to any except those who have eyes but *will not see*?

W. J. M.

#### THE MONTH OF MAY IN FRENCH HISTORY

The month of May has ever been an eventful month in the history of France. On the 30th of May, 1431, Joan of Arc was burned at Rouen. On the 14th of May, 1610, Henry IV., was murdered by Ravaillac. On the 14th of May, 1643, Louis XIV., ascended the throne. On the 3d of May, 1706, the French were defeated at Ramillies. In May, 1756, began the “seven years’ war.” On the 10th of May, 1774, died the estimable monarch, Louis XV. On the 5th of May, 1789, the States General commenced their sittings at Versailles. On the 24th of May, 1797, Babeuf paid the penalty of his head for being an unsuccessful conspirator; and in the same month of the same year, Pichegru failed in his little plans. On the 26th of May, 1805, Napoleon I., was crowned King of Italy. On the 27th of May, 1808, Charles IV., and his son abdicated the throne of Spain in favor of Napoleon. On the 3d of May, 1814, Louis XVIII., arrived in Paris—Napoleon I., arriving