

to other hands. The walls of the house are black and old, reader, but they stand still; and though Pat is long dead, his unhappy story, and the melancholy fate of his favorite child, is still spoken of in the neighborhood, though Bet Egan and Norry Croon, like many of their contemporaries, have been gathered to their eternal dwellings.

REV. DR. CAHILL.

WHAT IS THE PRESENT SOCIAL AND POLITICAL POSITION OF THE ITALIAN DUCHIES?

(From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

A compendious view of some statistical facts of the Duchies will tend very much to exhibit the case of Central Italy in its true light, and to stamp the present European struggle for pre-eminence there with its proper political value.—When one hears from week to week rumors of deputations from Florence to Turin; accounts of Marquises from Modena; statements of Counts from Parma and Lucca; travelling back and forward from Italy to France, from the Emperor to the King of Sardinia: one is bewildered with this high-sounding parade of deputations, and municipalities, and Dukes, and Counts, and Princes, and Kings, and Emperors. At one time these Duchies insist on being annexed to Victor Emmanuel; at another time they seem to declare for Prince Louis Napoleon; again they lean to a Republic: and in all these fluctuations one's mind is kept on the strain as if the fate of empires, the happiness of unnumbered millions of human beings was hanging on the final resolve of these wonderful Duchies. Then, again, the Emperor Napoleon still maintains fifty thousand men in the country; Austria, too, has one hundred thousand soldiers in and about her fortresses: and England now and then sends a small squadron of war frigates to cruise along the Roman coast, and to cast anchor opposite Florence. Whenever order is about to be restored the English flag is suddenly seen on the ocean horizon approaching the Peninsula: and when Revolution rages in its fiercest denunciations, the English war-ships are always lying to in the Italian harbors. The mercury does not rise and fall in the barometer-tube with more accurate sympathy with the pressure and attenuity of the atmosphere, than rebellion flames or pales with the presence or the absence of the Union-Jack on the Roman and Etrurian coasts. The whole case, therefore, is one of such intense interest, and of political curiosity, that the reader naturally inquires who have been the Sovereigns of these Duchies? how large are the respective territories? how numerous are their armies? and what is the amount of their revenues? The reply to these questions will much simplify the solution of what is called the present Italian difficulty. I shall, therefore, compare these States in the following tables with Ireland: and as Irishmen know their own country very accurately, they can judge minutely of Central Italy by the comparison with Ireland—

Names.	Area in Square Miles.	Revenue.	Army.
Ireland,	32,025	£5,213,000	
Tuscany,	8,700	815,000	4,500
Parma,	2,200	280,000	1,400
Modena,	2,068	274,000	1,750
Lucca,	420	52,000	680

From the above tables we learn the *diversifish* dimensions, revenue, armies, &c., of the Duchies; even as compared with our own Island. And this view makes the reader begin to look with a kind of contempt on the high-sounding pretensions of these narrow, petty, weak, impoverished, contentious, revolutionary States. To read their speeches, resolutions, National assemblies, one would suppose they were equal to the old Roman Empire; whereas Ireland is four times larger than Tuscany, fourteen times larger than Parma, sixteen times larger than Modena, and eighty times larger than Lucca. The County Carlow is larger than Tuscany; Wexford and Waterford are larger than Modena; Cork is larger than Parma. It so happens that I have not at this moment by me the dimensions of the Irish Counties, but I am sure I am nearly accurate in my statement. The grant to the National Board of Education in England is more than the revenue of Tuscany; and the expenses of our Police in Ireland are equal to the united revenues of Parma, Modena, and Lucca. What Kingdoms are contained in this Central Italy! what Crowns encircle the brows of Monarchs, whose whole domain is not equal to the sum paid for the education of the beggars in Ireland. Only think of the kingdom with an army of 680 men! One is reminded of Gulliver's travels in reading these tables!

These statistics will, therefore, enable us very soon to set the proper value on the character, wealth, position, and influence of the men who, in these kingdoms, have headed the Revolution, who compose the present National Assemblies there, who have been sent as Deputations to Turin and Paris: who have opposed the Clergy; who have resisted the Pope; who have joined the emissaries of England, and who produce the present disorder in these Duchies. At the first inspection of the names and titles of the men who form the National Assembly! in the Kingdom where the revenues are £50,000! one is struck with the Dukes, the Marquises, the Counts, and the Generals who compose this omnipotent Council! But when we see that these Marquises, in some instances, have a yearly income inferior to the yearly salary of the Superintendent of one of our commercial marts!—that the revenues of some of these Dukes rank lower than the income of an Egg-merchant in Liverpool! and that the traveller of any respectable Iron-founder in Glasgow or Birmingham is far more wealthy than the Counts of these Peninsular Kingdoms! one begins to regard these deputations, and assemblies, and men, with something of a feeling between pity and contempt.—Let the reader only think of a group of Marquises in a territory not larger than the county Carlow; and a crowd of Counts in a town such as Galway, and he will obtain some view of the positions of the Marquis and Count in these National Assemblies, and infidel Councils of the Duchies. No doubt, some few are surpassingly rich, who, by this contrast, only serve to exhibit, in deeper basso-relievo the comparative impove-

ished grandeur, and degraded nobleness of the remaining assembly of ancient Counts of the valleys of the Arno. The Italian Counts and the German Princes have been long pointed out as examples of proverbial beggary, "as nobility in hereditary hunger and the scions of Royalty in hereditary rags."

Any one who has studied the policy and the history of Italy, during the last twenty-five years, must know that England has been long endeavoring to obtain what is called "a footing" in Central Italy; and through this footing once made to secure pre-eminence throughout the entire Peninsula. The territorial possession of Parma or Modena, or even Tuscany, would, in the estimation of the English Cabinet, be a small consideration in comparison of the political pre-eminence which a close official alliance with these Duchies would give to England in Southern Europe. If the rock "Perim" in the Red Sea is of so much importance to England on the road to India; if the mere privilege of garrisoning the Ionian Islands gives such command to England in the Adriatic, of what incalculable value to British power and intrigue would be a commercial, political, and mutually defensive alliance between her and these States under consideration? Austria has long held the office of official Protector of these Principalities; a position from which England during half a century, has sought to dislodge her. The weapons which England employed could not be the sword, in the past circumstances of European policy; because it was art and intrigue amongst the rain, impoverished, grasping nobility. At one time flattering the pride of their ancient blood! at another time lamenting the condition of things which, in such small states, cramped the intellect, contracted the commerce, extinguished the military heroism of the aristocracy! and always at the same time denouncing the despotism of Austria, and the crushing tyranny of the Church. By this intrigue she engendered, fostered, and produced the revolution, and by her national press, her foreign agents, and her showy cruising squadrons, she made the silly inhabitants at once the dupes and the victims of her own ambitious designs.—In this struggle for national pre-eminence, France became jealous of Austrian influence, grew irritated at the stratagems of Great Britain; and hence with one stroke in the late war, Napoleon silenced the power of Austria, and repelled the advances of England in the entire Peninsula.

The French Emperor is now avowedly master of the position; the arbiter of the political condition of the Duchies, and only waits the proper time and the plausible opportunity to settle the question in a single hour. According to the opinion and statement of those who seem to know best the Imperial mind, he wishes evidently to restore the expelled Dukes and Duchies; and in the event of failure after long and laborious efforts, he is decided in recommending to the three vacant thrones one monarch, in the person of his cousin, Prince Louis Napoleon. His hopes of success in this matter rest neither on persuasion or the sword, but principally on the policy of leaving the Provisional Governments, as long as possible, to their own individual management. The Emperor knows well that the continuance of this revolution will bring infallible ruin on the entire community. He is well aware that the soldiers cannot be kept in discipline;—that they cannot be paid; that the increased taxes cannot be met; that the lower classes during this popular ferment will not work; that the farmers cannot make their rents; that the landlords must soon be beggared; that the shopkeepers must be starved; and the entire population tossed and convulsed by rebellious agitation, wild expectations, disappointed hopes, mutual recrimination, and the inevitable accompanying approach of relentless poverty and famine. The French Emperor sees clearly that neither Austrian or French bayonets are wanted to carry out his views in the Duchies: he knows but too well that the Duchies, when left to themselves, will soon begin to devour each other; will strip the towns and country naked; will leave nothing safe, except the soil and the clay of the very earth under their feet; and that ultimately they will go in a body—Dukes, Marquises, Counts, Lawyers, Gentlemen, Ladies, People, Army and all—to the Emperor; and that in their bare heads, and, if necessary, on their bare knees, they will ask, beseech, implore, and obtestate him to send to them the worst crowned head that Italy or Sicily ever reared, even Dionysius himself, sooner than leave them longer under the withering tyranny of the mob, and the exhausting despotism of hunger, famine, and death!—This last Deputation is at this moment not far from being organized: and when on its way to Paris, curses and imprecations, against the perfidy, the treachery of England will be found amongst the loudest denunciations of the insane Leaders of this deluded, rebellious, and half infidel combination. These premises will be further illustrated by the following facts.

In the State of Tuscany there are at the present time in cultivation something over 800,000 acres of land; and the amount of land under the vine and the olive and meadow and pasturage is very considerable, in proportion to the territory; but the arable land, for a population of upwards of two millions and a quarter of souls, is only about 800,000 acres. Again, in Tuscany, there is a custom amongst the Landlords and their Tenants of what is called *Mezzeria*, which, being translated, means "the middle or the mean, or the half-and-half system." That is, the Landlord goes half in the expense of the cultivation of the land, and receives half the profits; upon which profits the Government imposes a varying or sliding revenue, going up and down with the profits and the losses. Again, it will be seen by the tables already quoted, that the united armies of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Lucca have heretofore only amounted to the small number of 8,330 men. Now, with these premises, I am come to tell the reader the present melancholy condition of all the Duchies, but particularly of Tuscany.

Since the late revolution in Central Italy, the laborers cannot as a body be induced to perform their usual labor: their minds being over excited by the French victories, and their hopes being raised to the belief that they are no longer des-

tinued to work for hire: that the landlords will be deprived of their right to the soil, and that the farmers and the laborers are to have an equal share of the soil, free and in perpetuity! Again, the armies of the little states which heretofore only amounted in the aggregate to 8,330 men, now are stated to stand at the remarkable figure of 54,000 men of all arms, and of all training, including the hastily organized cavalry, the volunteers, and the recruits. This is a large increase in the military department, and as they must be fed, clothed, and paid out of taxes which cannot be levied on crops which have neither been sown or reaped since the war! it is a clear case that the generals whose duty it will be to command troops without food, clothes, or pay, must hold one of the most remarkable posts ever assigned to military men since Joshua stopped the sun in the skies in order to complete his victory! The sum, therefore, of the lamentable position of the Duchies is, that one party is calling out for the restoration of the expelled dukes a second party are appealing to Victor Emmanuel for government, bread, and annexation: a third section are loud for the reign of Princess Clotilde and her husband, Prince Louis Napoleon: while a fourth class publish in the streets the deceit and cruel treachery of England. The French Emperor, under these distressing circumstances, has a smile for every one who comes near him from this central Italian Purgatory: he pities their torments: would fain alleviate their sufferings: declares he is ready to shorten the duration of their punishment: but for fear of infringing on their liberties, he leaves their destiny in their own hands, and tells them to relieve themselves!

To what a state of beggary, shame, and degradation have the infidel leaders of these Duchies reduced the simple general population.—These leaders, like scabby sheep, have infected the whole flock; and now that they are dying of the disease of those sanguinary importers of disorder, they have neither money to purchase a remedy, nor skill to apply it. Unless, therefore, some new difficulties arise in Italy, or at Zurich, in reference to a European Congress, it is certain that the expelled Dukes will be recalled without Napoleon drawing his sword or doing any thing to contradict what he has already stated, namely, "that he will never raise his arm or employ military force to impose governments or rulers on the peoples of the Italian Duchies." D. W. C.

Sept. 1.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The eloquent and touching sermon preached in the Cathedral of Killybegs, on Sunday, August 21, by the Very Rev. Dean Anderson, of the Catholic University, for the Sisters of Mercy of that town, realized, we understand, sixty pounds.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

MEETING OF THE IRISH MEMBERS.—THE PASTORAL OF THE BISHOPS.—The *Cork Examiner* says:—"We are happy to state that steps have been already taken to convene a meeting of the Irish Liberal members on an early day in Dublin, for promoting the policy enunciated by the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops in their pastoral address."

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND ON THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—The Dublin correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* says:—"Mr. Cardwell, Chief Secretary, in a communication to Archbishop Cullen, acknowledges the receipt of the resolutions on the subject of education adopted at the recent Synod of the Catholic prelates which had been transmitted to him in his official capacity. The right honorable gentleman refers to the great importance of the question, and assures the Archbishop that the resolutions shall receive from the Government that careful consideration to which they are entitled from the nature of the subject and the source from which they have emanated. A number of the Catholic prelates, constituting a committee appointed at the meeting of the Synod, are to assemble in Dublin about the middle of the next month, to make arrangements connected with the Catholic University. As soon as the reply of the government to the resolutions shall be received, another meeting of the Catholic bishops will be convened."

THE STRIKE IN DUBLIN.—The master builders have had a second meeting, at which they passed resolutions reiterating their determinations to resist the demand of the carpenters for an increase of wages, and notifying that in the event of the men not returning to their work they will seek elsewhere for a sufficient number of hands. By way of showing that they have no disposition to curtail the wages of deserving men, the masters state that they have been paying the required 30s. per week to several workmen in their respective employments, and they protest against the arbitrary conduct which has compelled those men to join the strike. As yet the turn-out is not general, as, where contracts had been entered into and were not completed, the trade permitted the men to remain until such works were finished. If the principle sought to be established by the trade—namely, that no distinction is to be recognized between highly skilled mechanics and workmen of an inferior order, is adhered to, it is pretty certain that public opinion—whether right or wrong is beside the question—will incline towards the view taken by the master builders.

We are glad to state that the devoted young Irishmen, the Messrs. Murphy of Killarney, who refused to testify against their friends and co-patriots in the Phoenix trials at Tralee, have been at length released from the imprisonment to which their own integrity, as well as the vindictiveness of the administrators of the law, consigned them. The people of Killarney and of the county around, in which relatives and friends of theirs lived long and were loved, and in which they maintain the inherited affection for the land of their birth, would have manifested the common joy at their liberation. But they wanted no other testimony than the approbation of their own consciences, and enjoying that they deprecated the demonstrations of their friends, and are now among them happy in that social communion and that warm regard, in which it will be their greatest pride henceforward to live.

Mr. Arnott, M.P., has given notice of his intention, early next session, to move for a select committee to inquire into the causes of the excessive sickness and mortality which prevail among the children under 15 years of age in the workhouses of Ireland.

Engineer officers have been for some time engaged making surveys in Waterford Harbor, preparatory to the erecting of a battery at Oredun Head, and batteries near the inlets of Boombill and Arthurstown.

In digging the foundation of the Protestant Hall, the contractor has been obliged to sink to a very low level. An ancient subterranean passage and postern have just been discovered leading to the river, which was, no doubt, used by the nuns of St. Catherine's Abbey, for security in times of danger. A number of black oak piles have also been dug up from the old foundation—they are in most perfect preservation, and these have been, without any doubt, imbedded now for over eight hundred years.—*Waterford Mail.*

THE ENGLISH JOURNALS AND THE PASTORAL ADDRESS.—In demanding a separate grant for educational purposes, the Catholic Hierarchy only ask for a very trifling fraction of the immense revenues which, after being solemnly bequeathed by our pious and munificent ancestors for educational and charitable purposes, were lawlessly seized upon by the despoilers and marauders of the Reformation, and applied by them to the worst purposes. The audacity of the proselytising conspirators that are inundating the land in every direction is, as we have elsewhere said, becoming daily more reckless; but the constant vigilance and determined resistance of the Catholic Hierarchy and priesthood present insurmountable obstacles to the success of these nefarious corruptionists. They are, therefore, inexhaustible in their ribald denunciations of the Hierarchy, who are the guardians of the people's faith. Just as sharpshooters aim principally at the enemy's officers, so the Protestant journalists direct their most venomous attacks against the Catholic Prelates; but the exemplary and benevolent Archbishop of Dublin is an especial object of their animosity, because he has long seen through the wiles and artifices of the conspirators against the people's faith. Eschewing the troubled ocean of politics and worldly contentions, this truly Christian Pastor is ever employed in guiding the flock committed to his charge on the placid stream of peace to the blessed heaven of charity and religion. Nevertheless, his unscrupulous assailants ascribe to him motives and intentions which are as utterly foreign to his kindly nature as they are to his sacred mission and exalted character. Applying all that he possesses, as well as all that the generous, the benevolent, and the pious place at his disposal, to the foundation of charitable, religious, and educational institutions, his greatness consists neither in the wealth placed at his disposal, nor in his high ecclesiastical dignity, but in the vast amount of good he effects by the one, and the truly apostolic manner in which he discharges the important duties of the office. So far as in him lies, he and his episcopal fellow-labourers have resolved that proselytism, whether it be attempted in the college-hall, the school-house, or the cabin, shall not prosper in the land. Whilst we are writing he is opening a noble seminary for the training of future labourers in the same vineyard in which he himself has so successfully toiled. In another week or two his consecrated hands will lay the foundation of a more spacious edifice for the reception of a still larger number of servants set apart to perform the sanctified work of their Divine Master. No wonder, therefore, that day after day the Protestant press, egged on by the bigot supporters and pampered ecclesiastics of the State Church, launches its rancorous fury, not against him only but against his equally zealous and gifted brethren. But we need no clearer proof of the folly, weakness, and intolerance of his assailants than is furnished in the fact, that as the silly charges brought against Dr. Cullen have been frequently and satisfactorily refuted, have they now nothing further to urge against him, but that he and his brother Prelates are determined to arrest the evils which the enemies of the Church are insidiously striving to produce amongst the sheep and lambs of the One Fold by a demoralizing and irreligious system of education.—*Catholic Telegraph.*

RAILWAY PROSELYTISM.—Proselytism is daily becoming more daring and shameless in this country. Two or three weeks ago our old friend the thoroughfare homilist of Belfast contrived to decoy a poor girl, who had not yet reached her fourteenth year, from her mother, and sought to retain the child in spite of her mother's efforts to recover her. At length the distracted parent was compelled to appeal to a court of justice to wrest her child from the clutches of the audacious perverter. After numberless difficulties had been thrown in her way the persevering mother obtained possession of the poor girl once more, and placed her beyond the reach of revivification and its preachers. The next drama of this kind was enacted at Carrickfergus, where the agents of perversion succeeded in prevailing upon a boy to desert his Church and his poor mother together. A third proselytising raid has been carried on for some time by railway officials who appear to have made locomotive tract distribution a portion of their business, to the extreme annoyance and indignation of passengers. Everywhere, in short whether in schools or in social intercourse, the proselytising mania is becoming downright rampant and shameless. Persecution or persecution is offered as an alternative to those portions of the Catholic community who are supposed to be dependant on Protestants of the upper classes. And yet Protestantism, as represented by the Press, can find no language sufficiently unmeasured and unmanly to characterise the attempt of the Catholic Hierarchy to place their flocks beyond the reach of these dangerous and pernicious influences. Nevertheless, it is now or never that the Catholics of Ireland, lay or clerical, must resist this unwarrantable inroad on their privileges. We are, therefore, rejoiced to learn that the great majority of our liberal representatives will meet very shortly in order to organize such a united action as may tend to procure for their Church, their Clergy, and themselves such liberty and independence in their religious affairs, as they conceived Catholic Emancipation would have secured to them.—*Dublin Telegraph.*

THE MACMAHON SWORD OF HONOUR FUND.—At last a committee, to carry out the wishes of the subscribers to this fund, has been formed and commenced working. We apprehend that now the movement will be carried out with grace and dignity worthy of the Irish people, as well as of the illustrious soldier whom they propose to honour. Everything like unnecessary flourish and claptrap should most carefully be excluded from this matter; and for our part we shall take care that no claptrap, editorial or otherwise, shall disgrace our columns. The admirable manner in which Irishmen of every class responded to the suggestion which appeared simultaneously in our pages and in those of a cotemporary, should, by its thoroughness, heartiness, and sincerity be a proof to sneerers that it was not "a newspaper movement"—a warning, too, to newspaper editors to make no preposterous flourishes about it—and an evidence as well of the high and honourable nature of the movement. Mr. Plunket, T.C., has accepted the office of Treasurer to the fund, and The O'Donoghue, M.P., for the County of Tipperary, and Mr. MacMahon, Barrister, M.P., for the County of Wexford, have been appointed Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Committee. At the first meeting of the Committee, a letter was read from Marshal MacMahon, addressed to an Irish gentleman in Paris, declaring that he will accept the Sword of Honour "with gratitude" from his "ancient compatriots" of Ireland, as soon as the ordinary form of obtaining the Emperor's leave has been complied with. We are not aware whether this letter was intended for publication or not; but, though we have seen the document, we have not received a copy for insertion in our columns. We are aware that our readers feel much interest in the matter, and we should gladly gratify their feelings, by publishing the letter—if we had it. This important movement has now assumed such dimensions that, for our part, we feel that it would be a grievous mistake of the Committee to close their labours without offering an opportunity to our brethren in America to join in it. The subscription list should be open to all; and, though more money than was anticipated has been received, yet as the Irish in America have not yet got an opportunity of manifesting their feelings, such an opportunity should be given to them. We need hardly say to our friends in the Far West that we shall be most happy to receive their subscriptions. It will be to us a deep pleasure to hand over the Irish-American contingent to the Treasurer.—*Irishman.*

The present occupier of Knockevan, R. Pennefather, Esq., has appointed Capt. Daniel, of Caher, agent to the estates which he had inherited from his grandfather, the late Baron Pennefather. Capt. Daniel has been agent to the Glengall estates for a long period.

DOWNPOOR FAIR.—Though the fair at Downbrook has been abolished the fun remains, and a large number of the citizens of Dublin have been engaged for the past two days in celebrating the annual jubilee of noise and nonsense. Large crowds have flocked to the scene of these drunken festivities, and though every effort has been made to discourage the disorderly and drunken revelry, for which the fair was noted, it appears it still possesses potent attractions for a certain class of the population of this city. Monday night there could not have been fewer than 10,000 persons at the fair. The conduct of the mob, owing to the precautions taken by the police, is not, perhaps, quite so disorderly as in former years; but the grave fact remains, that notwithstanding the attempts which have been made to suppress mad frolic and intemperance, the fair, to all intents and purposes, is still in existence. The regulations of the police have hitherto prevented either riot or confusion and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in preserving comparative order during the week. There is the usual number of stalls, sleds, and shows, whose proprietors seem to be reaping a rich harvest of gains.—*Standard.*

Dr. Barter has most considerately permitted the bumber classes at Killybegs to use his vapor baths each Saturday at the low charge of 6d.

The Freeman's Journal contains a rather remarkable report of a meeting of the parishioners of Rahon and Lynally, in the King's County, who assembled in the chapel yard of Rahon on Sunday last, in furtherance of the call of the parish priest, the Rev. Thomas Byrne, to take measures to put a stop to the outrages which have disgraced the district for several months past. A large body of respectable yeomen attended, and the chair having been taken by the Rev. Mr. Byrne, he addressed the meeting at considerable length. In the course of his speech, which was very well received, the rev. gentleman remarked:—

"It has been industriously circulated, not by the friends of order, that the object of this meeting was the introduction of machinery into the parish to put down law, but it is not so, the object of the meeting is to put down crime and re-establish peace in these parishes. The Great Author of our being created man for society, and every man's own experience teaches him the necessity of its existence. His social habits and his love of free intercourse with his fellow-men show clearly that he could not live out of society. It is one of the strongest instincts of the inhabitants of the forests, when about to provide for their wants, to group together for self-protection. Now, if that instinct is so strong in the wild brute, why not a thousand times stronger in the heart of man made to God's likeness? In a word, the necessity of society for man is as necessary to his existence and social comforts as existence itself. It is, then, the duty and interest of every good man living in society to keep firmly knit its bonds together by faithfully performing his part. If it so happen, as it often does, that the administrators of the law are not able to detect the violators of the law in the commission of crime, it is then clearly the duty of those who know the breakers of the law to aid and assist at the constituted authorities to bring the delinquents to justice. But you may tell me what I often heard before, do you want us to become informers? My answer is, no. An informer is a man who conspires with other men to perpetrate some wicked deed, and if caught in the commission of the crime, he gives information against his accomplices to save his own life, or he concocts an ingenious story to swear away the life of his innocent neighbor to pocket the tempting reward. Now, I have too high an opinion of your love for truth and justice to think that any one of you would brand yourselves with such a name. But to give information when a paid police cannot detect the evildoers is imperative on you as men and as Christians, both by the law of God and the rule of your consciences. Don't feel uneasy, then, or think that you commit sin by aiding the authorities to put down crime and maintain the majesty of the law. I give it as my deliberate opinion that, with the exception of a few misguided and ignorant persons, I never met, in the long course of my mission, a more industrious, an honest, or a more religious people than the inhabitants of these parishes. Support, then, the character which you have earned for yourselves, and watch it with a jealous eye. You have it in your power to put down crime, and let those incendiaries—your mortal enemies—know that by one united resolve you are fully determined to act on the defensive in the cause of law and order. You will thereby draw down on yourselves, your wives, and children, the blessings of God and all good men. One word more and I am done. The next time that those unfortunate wretches meditate a repetition of their un-Christian attacks upon you they will say things are now changed. We had before to watch only the movements of the Peeters, but now every foot of ground is the enemies' camp, and every eye is upon us. Let her desert that fall victims to our own fully. Then, indeed, you can retire to your beds in peace, sleep your eight hours, and rise in the morning in renovated strength to enter on the labors of the day."

Another speaker (Mr. Connolly) in proposing the first resolution, made the following remarks, which may be recommended to the especial attention of Mr. John Pope Hennessy, the Representative for the King's County:—

"I have been in many countries, even in savage countries, and I regret to say that outrages such as have lately disgraced this locality, stain only the name of Ireland. Let us co-operate to wipe away this stain. Let there be a combination—an honest combination. Let every man act, if occasion should require it, as a special constable to expel from among us these disturbers of peace and order. The law of God as well as the laws of our country demand this. And I will further tell you that, after all, there is not, in my opinion, any country which can boast of laws better than, or equal to, British laws when fairly administered, which unfortunately, is not always the case in this country."

Mr. John O'Brien, a magistrate of the county, and a popular landlord in the district, also addressed the people. He said:—

"I now call upon the tenants of Rahon to require any service I may have rendered them, to be at their post to-morrow at Derryckert, and thereby to give practical effect to the judicious resolutions which have been adopted, not alone from the motive of avoiding the pecuniary infliction consequent on the maintenance of an additional police force, which a repetition of these disorders would entail, but from the moral obligation to uphold the majesty of the law, and the removal of the obliquity which impends over the parish instead of its being reputed a model parish (as it should be) from the peculiar advantages it enjoys—namely, the Jesuits college, the Convent at Killina (where the poor children of the parish are educated) and the National School." (Here followed loud and prolonged cheering.)

The following are the resolutions adopted by the meeting:—

"That we, the parishioners of Rahon and Lynally, assembled here to-day, view with feelings of deep regret the outrages that for some time past have been perpetrated in these parishes on individuals by some malicious persons who seem to forget that there is a God above them. Whose sacred laws they have transgressed, and who think too, that they can, by their daring conduct, escape the strong arm of the law with impunity. We also proclaim before the world that we hold no connexion with, or sympathy for those base disturbers of public tranquility. That, in order to put a total stop to such lawless proceedings, we are fully determined, by our united exertions, to aid and assist the magistrates of the county and the police force, to detect crime, and give such information as we are possessed of to the proper authorities, to maintain the majesty of the law, and bring these unfortunate creatures to a true sense of their duty."