

tween father and son. That was the only reference ever made to their estrangement.

'God bless you, my dear father!' said Henry, when he saw that Mrs. Desmond, Sophy, and her mother, had left the room. 'I know not how to thank you.'

'For what, my boy? How the fellow has got himself burnt and tanned! But speak, Harry.'

'For your kindness to Sophy—Miss Lester. I hope that—I hope that—'

'What, my boy?'

'She is not here in any menial capacity?'

'She is here as my sister-in-law, and as one who I hope will soon be my sister-in-law,' said Mrs. Desmond, returning with Sophy beautifully and simply dressed.

'Harry, my boy,' exclaimed his father quickly, 'we discovered, during your absence, that you had selected her as your future bride, and we thought we should please you by making her the companion of your sister. Miss Lester has done us the honor to reside with us almost ever since you set out on your journey.'

'How to thank you,' replied Henry, deeply moved, 'I know not.'

'To begin, let us sit quietly down to breakfast, Master Harry. I have myself seen to the domestic affairs this morning, and I expect you to do justice to it. Breakfast is waiting, and Markman is getting fitly.'

And so they sat down to their morning meal with very different feelings from those of the last few years. Henry was bewildered. The whole was like a wild fantastic dream, but he felt most keenly all his father's kind and generous conduct. He considered his reception, and the explanation about Sophy, delicate in the extreme. That day the future of the young man was decided. The conduct of his parents completely upset all his preconceived notions. He felt how wrong he had been to yield to a momentary fit of passion; and he promised to himself, and kept his promise, that he would never again give way to sudden impulses.

Sir Edward managed the young man's return to the navy by the assistance of his old friend the captain of the frigate. This was done at Henry's own wish, and gratified his father, as an evidence of his son's anxious desire to please him. Henry then obtained leave of absence to be married, and Sophy became his wife. At the peace, he retired from the service; and now, old and well stricken in years, Sir Henry and Lady Templeton have around them children and grandchildren, to whom they inculcate the useful lesson—that in this world we must never expect to have everything our own way, or think that we are always right; and that passion and impulse are very evil counsellors in a life where sometimes a minute of thought may save a whole year of misery.

END.

or in commencing to establish them, is to be found the only security for peace, and the only security against continual danger and final catastrophe.

Let us look back a little. From the year 1688 to the year 1782 learning was under the ban of law in Ireland; no one could learn the alphabet without violating the statute. That is, for three generations all that time no one could acquire the elements of wealth, dignity, or civilization in Ireland. The positive effects in brutalizing the population may be easily estimated; the negative effects which left them behind very other people are equally clear. In the face of such facts—the facts of having driven a whole people back upon the road of progress, and of having made it impossible for them to come up to the progressing intelligence of peoples who have centuries the start of them—what will justice do to repair the wrong? We think it sufficiently evident that justice will by every means, commence to restore equality—equality in intelligence.

And when we speak of 'equality of intelligence' we are not to be understood to mean solely equality of facilities for obtaining primary and collegiate instruction—primary and collegiate instruction for those who carry the brand of the laws by which Government for a hundred years degraded them. We mean much more. We mean the intelligence in scientific agriculture—intelligence in skilled workmanship—intelligence in domestic economy—intelligence in the employment of capital—intelligence in those things which are auxiliaries to public wealth and the accompaniments of civilization. All these were taken away from the Irish race, and as a race they are still deprived of them, and by their loss are to a considerable extent the people which the world beholds, nearly the first in capacity and the last in wretchedness that blots the globe. All these must be restored, because all these are necessary to raise Ireland to the equality from which the laws have thrown her down, to restore to her the competence of which the laws deprived her, and if they be not given back the misery which recruits the ranks of classification must continue to the end.

If it be said that the Irish race are already on an equality with those who for 100 years were made their masters, there is most evidently an error and a grave one. To assert that two men are placed on an equality for rifle competition, one of whom you have taught and the other of whom you have never permitted to handle a gun, would be unwise, and tend to discredit the speaker's sense of justice; yet the assertion would not be more violent than to say that the Irish race are on an equality in the race for national wealth with the English settlers here, or the English and Scotch beyond the Channel.

Every one who has travelled in America and Australia will recognize the truth of Irish ignorance at home and Irish capacity abroad. Comparing population with population and position with position on land, we know that the ascent in the gradations of labor, from small to large commerce, and from the lowest to the highest ranks of intellectual and professional eminence, illustrates that once the Irish race know their way, and are allowed to travel, they are not behind any they meet on the road. In Ireland there are many miserable who would be miserable anywhere, but there are great numbers who are miserable only because, through one cause or another, the curse of the Penal Laws hangs heavily around them.

Secondly, the poverty of the Irish race has been directly produced by the government of the country. We do not speak of the confiscation of the lands which took the means of living out of the hands of the natives, and left them penniless in so many cases; nor of the possession of nine-tenths of Ireland by assentees who spend its produce beyond the seas, although we believe that drain upon this country rises nearly to five millions annually; nor of the abstraction of all the savings of our farmers to swell the means of English and Scotch enterprise (occasioned by the ignorance before mentioned); nor of the singular arrangement by which Ireland pays an interest on 600 millions of debt which she never contracted; we do not speak of all or any of these inflictions which so severely deal with our capital now—we speak of the laws which were framed and put into operation with the direct aim and object of pauperizing, casting forth, and reducing to a 'state of nature' the whole native population of this country.

We pray it be remembered that, frightful as is the picture of the Penal Laws, of which Burke says that it was a 'system as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment, and degradation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from the perverse ingenuity of man'—yet was this terrible system only the sequel of another system, bloody as it was unjust, and protracted as it was powerful. For 400 years and more the 'Irish enemy' might be shut down as a raven's wolf; and even had he bound himself in allegiance to England, his murder was punishable only by a small fine of one mark. The result of 400 years of such a system left the native population, we may well infer, not abundantly supplied with the wealth which helps and rewards progress, even though the said population may have had fourscore years to breathe. Yet it was in such circumstances that the elaboration of the organized process of extermination, called the Penal Laws, began.

Let it not be supposed that we dwell upon these topics with pleasure or hate; far from us be the thought of triumph or vindictiveness. We recur to them for reasons the importance of which statesmen ought to understand and estimate. From those springs of bitterness the waters which have destroyed the social happiness of Ireland, and swept away her national wealth, have flowed forth, and it is in utterly stopping them up and sealing them for ever that we are to look for the peaceful regeneration of the land which is dear to us all.

For three generations, then, every means of acquisition was by the laws of the land snatched from the native race.

1. Confusion was sought to be introduced into every family by law.
2. All the professions were closed to people of the old faith by law.
3. The ownership of land and the holding by lease forbidden by law.
4. All political power, position, and advantage, even to the office of common bellman, were forbidden them by law.
5. All the handicrafts even to the humble pursuit of the artificer, were impossible to them by law.

And thus for the long period to which we have more than once directed attention, the intellectual, social, and material condition of this country had been so slow, degrading, and debased—ignorance and incapacity had so paralyzed the minds of the whole people of Ireland—that we may well feel astonished at the bound which in 80 years has brought them from the rudeness of a barbarism inflicted by law to the condition in which we find them, and a condition as that is, looking at the condition of Great Britain, with which she legally forms one kingdom.

And now we beg the most earnest attention to what follows.

The Irish people did, indeed, in the year 1772 commence to regain their position, not the position they should have had, but the possibility of beginning to aim at it. In rage and ignorance, it may be said, they began the uphill road to wealth and intelligence in 1772; but before their faculties had been unbound, before their eyes were allowed to see or their hands to work, the employment of them became useless. The facts are very instructive, and shed light upon the duty of legislation.

Unfortunately for Ireland, a party that could not live without ascendancy, sold the liberty and wealth of their country for the pleasure of oppressing their neighbors and hence the resumption of industrial rights was not much advantage to the long oppressed population.

The governing country had grown passionately jealous of the activity and success of the sma

norly whom she permitted to aggrandize themselves. The export of cattle was not allowed lest it should lessen the value of English land. Then the export of wool was forbidden, unless under great restrictions and only to a few places. The export of cloth was then prohibited, and almost every kind of import, too, unless the cargo was first discharged in England. A King promising from his throne to 'discourage the woollen manufacture in Ireland, and essay after essay showing how to utilize Ireland for English wealth, without seeming to deem it worth a thought whether Ireland decayed to ruin or not, are the singular phenomena of English rule and Irish subjection, from the reign of James I. till the year 1782. Thus it came to pass that those we call the native population found no country before them in 1772, when they were allowed some of the privileges of Irishmen. A Parliament that to retain the enjoyment of its prejudices, took every loyal message as law, sold their best interests for the pride of ascendancy, and brought Ireland to the verge of bankruptcy.

'The year of Free Trade' came with England's 'necessity' alas! apparently Ireland's 'opportunity.' In the history of mankind such national progress is not recorded as that which brightens the annals of Ireland from 1782 to the year of the Union. With the consciousness of power there came an exhibition of independence which was fatal—Ireland lost her Parliament. It can be no harm to say that England thought the advantage of extinguishing our Legislature a great one, for she paid £1,420,000 to the parties in the country who gave her the key to Irish resources and the control of Irish liberty.

Thus, from the very beginning of English rule, the Irish population may be said to have been impoverished by law.

From the English invasion to the Reformation the 'Irish enemy' was impoverished by law.

From the Reformation to the reign of James I. the Irish Catholics were impoverished by law.

From the reign of James I. until the year 1782 the Irish Catholics were not only impoverished, but the very possibility of acquiring either knowledge or wealth was taken from them by law.

And when the Irish Catholics were allowed to raise their heads and look around they found every species of manufactures ruined and every species of commerce by which they might ever grow into the knowledge of the very process of acquisition—they found them all destroyed by law.

Thus, under the reign of an ignorance hardly shaken by a few years' freedom; without the opportunity of seeing or knowing anything but the rough work of the field, the coarser species of artizanship, or the humbler classes of trade pursuits—thus at the Union the Catholics of Ireland were thrown upon agriculture exclusively for subsistence. No freedom awaited them any longer. They had little capital—very little, of course; they had lost all the markets; they had lost all the skilled workmanship; they had lost all the knowledge; they had lost almost the taste for anything beyond the wretched field which they dug, or the beasts which they reared. Burke's philosophy was illustrated in them, and if, perchance, a spasmodic effort from time to time produced any species of industry now monopolized by English manufacturers, the poverty of the Irishman soon succumbed under the weight of the Englishman's power, who sold at less than the cost till he had made the Irishman bankrupt.

There is no use in saying to such a man that he is free to run the race of manly competition with the Englishman, unless, indeed, such freedom be understood in the sense that an invalid rising from the bed of infirmity is 'free' to enter the lists with the athlete. He is free, but the use of his freedom would be his destruction. Ireland is free to fight her competitors with the antecedent condition of being killed inevitably in the battle; on the land, then, and on the land alone, the Irishman was driven for subsistence. Without much capital without much knowledge, without any security for what he might invest in the land, without sympathy, as a rule, from those to whom far over the sea he sent the produce of his sweat and anxiety, the normal condition of Ireland, the condition resultant from law, was a condition of necessary poverty and debasement.

So we were in 1846, when the famine turned the island into a graveyard; normal poverty—produced by law—was no match for the blight which withered our fields and gave a whole kingdom no choice but flight, mendicancy, or death.

England could purchase in any or every market in such a contingency. So could France. So could almost any country; because every country but our own has something to live upon besides the price of the produce of the soil. We had nothing, because law had utterly swept everything that in our trial could sustain us; and thus it happened that we lost two millions of our people by death and emigration, and gained many lessons that now-a-days produce their fruits in thoughts and aspirations which become some trouble to the empire.

For a long period the real causes of Irish wretchedness were not known and when they were known the traditional 'debasement' of soul wrought by slavery was inaccessible to the spirit of self-vindication.

All this has been changed. The national schools should have been a forbidden tree if Government intended for ever to make the resources of the nation inaccessible to the people, for it is difficult to associate denationalization and poverty with a knowledge of right and of history. Education has been the 'tree of knowledge of good and evil,' and the Irish have largely partaken of the kind which they have been able to obtain.

The normal causes of poverty are this year as active as in years past. Nothing is done to develop the resources which we have, or to introduce new ones to aid our insufficiency. On the contrary, the people are flying away, and the land rapidly going out of cultivation. The 'Stock'—the beef, mutton, and bacon which feed the English manufacturing districts, are more largely produced; but the people are driven away 'going with a vengeance. We do not assert that this state of things is the result of a designed policy at this moment; but we can well see that many are led to that conclusion; and the effect of it—whether we admit the conviction of a hostile policy, or the conviction of the administrative incapacity in the rulers of Great Britain, or of a combination of them all—as the impulses of the national mind of Ireland, we feel confident that dissatisfaction has never been so widespread and so determined as it is this year 1867.

We need not say that this dissatisfaction is home and foreign; abroad it is downright war; and at home is partly sympathy and partly conspiracy—but nearly universal.

There is no doubt that the foreign element must always depend upon the life derived from home—hostility to Government. Take away the appeal that Irish American Fenianism finds in Irish dissatisfaction here in Ireland, and you at once and for ever remove the plea and the danger of foreign interference.

Without a removal of the combustible matter in this country, a spark at any moment may spread a devouring conflagration.

And what is more, if the co-operating causes be not removed from Ireland there never more can be peace or security in these kingdoms.

Let it be remembered that the idea of coming and seizing Ireland is now the idea of millions. Remember that the young bear and receive it as they grow up, and that their pride, interest and charity are all stirred actively by the thought. Remember that the facilities of learning the use of arms, and of gathering material means, make the idea to them no very much more than merely possible. We behold in the movement the elements of perpetuity which, however inefficient for accomplishing their object, will be always efficacious for producing dissent. A never-ending perturbation, or a settlement of the Irish question, is the very least that is inevitable.

More than this, however, is a fact of which it is home

which statesmanship should not tolerate for a moment. This country always looking for a change, thinking any change whatever a chance to be prayed for and seized upon: any enemy of England becomes by the fact of such enmity a friend to Ireland; Ireland ever ready to condemn or misunderstand or oppose the views of the Imperial Government, on the principle of an antagonism whose mission is active resistance to a changeless foe—all is injurious to Imperial influence everywhere, and, however long it may have to wait, will find its hour of retaliation at last. We think ourselves no enemies of the Commonwealth by seeking to preserve it from such trials as are shadowed forth in the state of affairs just described.

All Europe knows those difficulties to which we allude, and America is every day acting upon them. How can any Government vindicate its honor or guard its interests in such a state of things? The experience of the last two years proves that, were England at war with any European Power to-morrow that Power would be able to send a brigade of fifty or sixty thousand drilled and armed Irishmen into the field; perhaps into this country; and then what could restrain the Irish population, enraged, poverty-stricken, and hopeless, as they are.

Again, we declare that the only hope of peace, order, progress, and at last real union, is in tranquillizing Ireland.

And we solemnly declare that the only means of effectually tranquillizing Ireland is by a restoration of her Nationality.

General legislation by the Parliament of Great Britain will never be equal to the task of teaching, cherishing, developing, and raising Ireland.

Political economy will never do for a country like Ireland any more than the ordinary food of health would do for the weak and sickly. The most exceptional legislation must be employed, the minutest knowledge must be obtained, the most persevering local inquiry must be instituted, and a full, heart-whole, we would say exclusive attention, province by province, must be directed to discover and remedy Ireland's wants; and these things an English Parliament cannot perform.

An English Parliament has already too much to occupy it: an English Parliament will always proceed by fixed principles applicable only to organized communities, and they will not do for Ireland; an English Parliament will have to command a combination of parties who know little of Ireland, and cannot understand the necessity of entirely exceptional legislation—a thing absolutely essential to Ireland. And, above all, such a Parliament will never satisfy the yearnings of a whole people, whose intellects and whose hearts combine in the cry for Nationality.

A land tenure will accomplish something; removal of the Protestant ascendancy, by placing the Protestant Church in the same position before the State as the Catholic Church, will accomplish much; equality in education and the removal of the anomaly of giving a freedom of education on the condition of people giving up freedom, will do its share and we will hail any and all of them with thankfulness; but we feel bound to say that when all of them have been granted, safety from foreign danger perfect development of home resources, and we repeat above all, the heart of this country will require Nationality.

Give Ireland her own Legislature, and the government of her own resources—Nationality, and her federal amity will be a tower of strength to the empire. The country and people will have nothing to complain of any more—they will be themselves responsible for their own condition; conspiracies at home will have nothing to plot about, and conspiracies abroad can promise nothing which Ireland would not be ready to reject and resist. England will then be united to us by our best interests, and will be the protector of our most valued privileges, and the miserably conflicts of centuries shall have an end.

We conclude, then,

Firstly, that Ireland is poor and helpless, not by any fault of the Irish race, but by the force and fault of English legislation.

Secondly, that the said English legislation exercised its power not only in pauperizing Ireland for a season, but in destroying nearly all the sources of Irish national wealth, and thus making poverty a permanent condition of the country.

Thirdly, that the danger to public order both at home and abroad, has been produced by sad poverty and degradation.

Fourthly, that the very nature of the remedies required to make Ireland rich and contented renders it impossible for a British Parliament to adopt and apply them; and besides that, home aspirations and the plea for Irish intervention from abroad can never be met unless by restoring Ireland her nationality—re-establishing the Sovereign and the Lords and Commons of Ireland.

Before the face of Ireland and the whole world we make this declaration—in the interests of Heaven and earth, the present and future. With the thoughtful men who sway the destinies of these kingdoms we leave the issue; but our own honor and conscience required that we should tell the truth and nothing but the truth in the face of eventualities of which a Christian clergy should not desire to take the responsibility. We have discharged our duty, and to the statesmanship of England now rests the deeply important issue.

Given this 23rd day of December, 1866,

R. B. O'Brien, D.D., P. P., Ardgagh.	John Hayes, D.D., C. C., Newcastle.
James Synan, P. P., V. G., Shanagolden.	John O'Sullivan, C. C., Newcastle.
Daniel O'Connor, D.D., P. P., Ardgagh.	John Irwin, C. C., Cool- cappa.
James Hickey, P. P., Ask- eston.	L. Gleeson, C. C., Glynn- mahon.
John Clifford, P. P., Mon- eghy.	Michael Mahone, C. C., Limerick.
John Walsh, P. P., Temple of Glenties.	T. Ryan, C. C., Ardgagh.
E. Costello, P. P., Stone- hall.	T. Benson, C. C., Patrick's Well.
Martin Ryan, Administra- tor, Athy.	E. Conroy, C. C., Shaan- agolden.
Luke Hanrahan, P. P., Castlemahan.	M. Fitzgerald, C. C., Ask- eston.

N.B.—The members of the Committee will receive names, or lists of names, until the 1st day of February, 1868.

nately weaker when he is legislating for Ireland in a mixed assembly in London, than it would be if he were legislating for Ireland in an Irish House of Commons in Dublin.

But we had better leave to Irish advocates of Repeal the task of proving that Repeal would benefit Ireland. Our most valuable contribution to the cause would be proofs laid before the English Government and public that Repeal would do no harm to England, and would be really an advantage to the Empire. We believe sincerely that it ought to be easier to prove that Repeal would benefit the Empire than to prove that it would benefit Ireland. The chief difficulty is to know with what arguments to begin when one has nothing to meet but vague impressions, foregone conclusions, and an obstinate reluctance to believe that the point is even arguable. We really do not know what evils are apprehended for England as likely to follow Repeal. But we feel sure that if they were stated it could be shown either that they would not arise, or that they would be preferable to the fruits which the Union has borne and is bearing to England.

The Repeal of the Union between Belgium and Holland is not a favourable illustration, because separate Sovereignties as well as separate Legislatures accompanied the change. But the Repeal of the Union between Austria and Hungary is a case in point. If Queen Victoria were to rule Great Britain and Ireland with the aid of a Ministry and Parliament for Great Britain, and a Ministry and Parliament for Ireland, what more need England ask than that Ireland's share of the Imperial debt and Ireland's contribution to the Imperial budget, Ireland's share of the Imperial revenue, and Ireland's contribution to the military and naval force of the Imperial Crown, should be fairly settled as the basis of the experiment? Some advantages would at any rate be reaped by England and that immediately. She would regain her control over her own local affairs, and she would be relieved from the responsibility of managing the local affairs of Ireland. Now if there be a consensus among statesmen of all parties upon any one point it is that England's share in the management of the local affairs of Ireland is the most difficult, the most unprofitable, the most thankless, and the most hopeless of her many tasks.—*London Tablet.*

IRISH REMINDERS FOR IRISH GRIEVANCES.—To the Editor of the London Times.—Sir,—As an Irishman, I ask leave for a space in your valuable journal, in the first place to treat of Fenianism, and in doing so to express my earnest hope that this wretched 'ism' will not unjustly prejudice the minds of the English people against the Irish; and in the second place, to give my idea of a few changes in the existing laws of this country that would go a great way towards remedying her grievances.

Being a landed proprietor, agent over extensive estates and a magistrate, I feel I am qualified to form a fair opinion upon the present state of this country.

If a few years since, by some means, the six million population of Ireland could have been brought together and their loyalty put to some test. I venture to assert few countries could have produced a greater preponderance of its inhabitants more faithful to its laws and institutions than Ireland; but continued indifference by the English Government to the just demands of the Irish for legislative relief has of late years caused many staunch supporters of law and order to grow lukewarm and a wretched few to start up in rebellion. Yet Fenianism is American far more than Irish. As Irish, it is simply the frozen notions of Yankee Irish Republican adventurers, instilled into the simple minds of a few who have nothing to lose, and who, therefore, become ready victims to fantastic promises of rich reward.

It pains one deeply who loves his country to read daily in the English press the wholesale abuse of poor Paddyland, because a number of the lowest scum of the earth make use of Ireland's need of property to create a wretched cry of sedition throughout the land, and perform deeds which sink into a lower scale of crime than even murder. Surely, Sir, no rational Englishman can think for one moment, if he has any knowledge of this country, that either this sedition, or these lately perpetrated barbarous outrages, are in any way acquiesced in by the vast majority of the inhabitants of Ireland? From the commencement not one person who had the smallest stake in his country's welfare has been mixed up with this low misguided conspiracy.

Now, Sir, as to changes in the existing laws of Ireland. No doubt the leading question comes first on which subject I will try to be a little, as I acknowledge I am not satisfied as to the best method of dealing with tenants' improvements; but I would at once urge that the tenant farmers of this country should have a legal right of obtaining leases of their holdings. In a country in the world is the occupier so completely the slave of the lord of the soil as in Ireland upon estates where the non-lessee system is pursued. The landlords are Protestant Conservatives; the tenants Catholics and Liberals. By keeping a political axe over the slender thread by which their unfortunate tenants hold their farms, Irish landlords have made poor Paddy the cowering, timid, wretched cultivator of the soil that he is.

The next change I suggest is one easily made, and one that would give immense relief to the poorer classes of this country—viz. to strike the poor rate upon the same warrants as the Income-tax. Why should not the funded proprietors, the wealthy distillers, brewers, and merchants share with the struggling farmer the support of the poor? Why should the wealthiest class in the land escape their share of the burden?

There is likewise a matter as regards the administration of the Poor-law that might be made the subject of inquiry—that where the population of Ireland has been lately declining the workhouse 'establishment charges' have been yearly increasing and now swamp a large portion of the rate.

My next suggestion is as regards the Grand Jury laws. These, in truth, are so monstrously unjust that the only wonder is how such unfair legislation could so long have been permitted. By the present system the entire expenditure on every work in the country—whether roads, bridges, galls, &c.—is exclusively borne by the occupier; yet he has no voice in the matter, if you except his humble effort at the Sessions, where the magistrates are sure to carry all before them; if not, the cesspayer is sure to meet his defeat before the grand jury, where he has no voice at all. The simple remedy for this is,—make the landlord bear his proportion of the county-rate in the same manner as the poor-rate.

The Church Establishment is certainly so glaring a grievance to the four-fifths of the people of Ireland that the sooner for all parties interested in her welfare it is swept away the better, and the sooner will intolerant bigotry on all sides be quelled. I, myself a Roman Catholic, pay a large sum annually to Protestant clergymen, for which not a soul on my estates gets the smallest benefit, nor do I believe that the recipient is aware even of the locality of the lands from which he derives his income! I do not seek to benefit myself in pocket by the abolition of the Church Establishment. My estates were purchased years since with these charges on them. What I want is value in some way or other, and not the enrichment of a number of men who, though ever so estimable in themselves, one must admit are in a false position as regards religious emolument in this Catholic country.

I will now conclude, wishing I could induce the Government to spend more of the revenues of this country upon her shores and thus give employment to her people. If I may add one more desire, it is that Royalty should make a plunge that would take the country by storm, and shaking off its timidity, purchase a noble residence in this green old island.

The carrying out of the above suggestions would rapidly change the state of feeling in this country, and prosperity would soon follow.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
A FION SHARFF.