

buy food—with no prospect but starvation; and when they resisted, their brethren of the regular army were called out, reluctantly to inflict upon them military execution. The difference of treatment is remarkable between that received by the Irish soldiers and the English Guards. The reason cannot be sought in any difference of desert—at least, in any disparity of merit on the side of the Irish—for the Irish and the Scotch soldiers bore the brunt of all the bloody battles of the late war, from the Alma to Balaklava; and the Government have been obliged to acknowledge the spirit shown by the Irish militia in recruiting the regular army, and even in sending entire regiments into the line. The reason for the difference of treatment is to be sought in that settled policy of British Government to make "the Guards," like the "Prætorian Band" of old pagan Rome, a pampered corps, for the defence of royalty. The very name they bear suggests unpleasing reminiscences of an age when the sovereign of England needed no Guards. Not until after the Reformation—not until Tudor tyranny had provoked popular reaction—was the sovereign surrounded by Guards. The "Coldstreams" are associated with the name of Cromwell, and the germs of a standing army were sown by our Dutch "Deliverer," and the brigade of Guards assumed its present form under the liberal sway of the House of Hanover. Five thousand chosen foot guards, with three thousand horse, and several thousands of the line, in addition to ten thousand police, are congregated in and about London to protect the seat of Government; and the force is, on the least appearance of commotion, swelled to thirty thousand men. The experience of this country since the Revolution attests the necessity of precaution, and the necessity has certainly arisen since the suppression of Catholicism. In an age when Catholic loyalty is impugned, we may fairly look at the comparative results of Protestantism; and when the Holy Father is reproached because he has been compelled to protect himself against foreign incendiaries, it is advisable to point out how the English Government requires to be protected. The standing army, which was the first fruit of the Revolution, was long resisted by English patriots; and so lately as the reign of George II., "honest Shippen" declaimed against it; and Horace Walpole satirically declared: "it would be necessary as long as the nation enjoyed the happiness of having the present illustrious family on the throne." The Highlanders, having been persecuted and disarmed under the Georges, and the troops sent to disarm them were encouraged (say the historians) to commit all kinds of oppression upon them. The case of Captain Porteus was only one of many instances in which the Government interfered to screen military officers who had been legally convicted of murder; and, goaded to madness, the entire city of Edinburgh became party to the infliction of that exemplary retribution which has made so celebrated an incident in its history. Not much more than a century has elapsed since the "Guards" marched to the north to subdue the Catholic Highlanders beneath the mild sway of the House of Hanover, and the "Coldstreams" participated in the atrocities of Culloden. Thus did the "Guards" avenge Catholic fidelity; but the only great service they have performed, at home was in quenching the flames kindled by "Protestant" loyalty. Abroad, their achievements have never been distinguished. They are associated with the disastrous failure of Walcheren; and they only took their share in the victory of Waterloo. They rarely leave London, and then they seem as an essential portion of the pageantry of Protestant royalty—expressly indicating how little reliance is placed upon Protestant loyalty. Their share in the labors and dangers of the late war has been grossly exaggerated. The brunt was borne by the Irish and Scotch regiments. It was only by a gross oversight of the general, that the Guards were so exposed to the sanguinary attack of Inkermann; when attacked they defended themselves with British tenacity; but the engagement was more the result of his blunder than their valor; and the men were so pampered by a London life that the Brigade rapidly melted away. It was the hardy Scotch and Irish regiments who bore so bravely all the crushing fatigues of the trenches, and carried the British colors so gallantly across so many ensanguined fields. And we do not wonder at the general impression in Ireland, expressed in Parliament, that the Irish militia—which recruited those noble regiments—(for a large portion of the so-called Scotch are really Irish)—have been treated very shabbily. It is said that Lord Panmure, the War Minister, is chiefly to blame. Very likely. His lordship is a Scot of the "Free Kirk," and has no sympathy with the benighted Irish Papists. But let his lordship beware how he disgusts them. In the next war—which may not be so far off—he will have once more to rely upon them. Lord Palmerston knows their value, as did the immortal Pitt. It was that illustrious Minister who gave the country the benefit of the "hardy valor" of our Irish and Highland regiments, which bigotry had excluded from the army on account of their Catholicity. But let the successors of Pitt beware how they destroy the fruit of his far-sighted policy. Let them recollect that they have already lost the Highlanders by their policy of expatriation, and the present Highland regiments will very nearly be our last. They must in future rely for recruitment of the line upon the Irish peasantry. And for that bold and hardy peasantry—in any struggle with a foreign enemy—the pampered Guards will be a poor substitute.

It is very rare to find ground which produces nothing; if it is not covered with flowers, with fruit trees and grains, it produces briars and pine. It is the same with man; if he is not virtuous, he becomes vicious.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE

**CONVERSION.**—The Rev. G. O'Sullivan, P.P., Parlee, and Meelick, writes as follows to the *Limerick Reporter*:—"James Frost, Esq., of Derra, a highly intelligent and respectable farmer, and formerly one of the guardians of the Limerick union, openly renounced the errors of Protestantism on Saturday last, on the altar of the Catholic church of Meelick, and was publicly received by me into the bosom of the holy Catholic church, to the great delight of a numerous and respectable congregation."

**REDEMPTORIST MISSION AT KILLYBEGS.**—At the end of last month the Redemptorist Fathers Thunis, Petcherins, Schneider, Anold, and Lee, brought one of their most effective missions to a close at Killybegs. During their labors 6,000 communicants, including 700 children (first communicants) approached the altar. The attendance of the faithful was immense, and from early dawn till night the large and beautiful church of the Visitation was thronged to excess.

**THE CONVENT AT ATHLONE.**—Arcdeacon O'Reilly, of Athlone, has during the last week purchased the splendid house, offices, and premises, lately occupied by Mrs. O'Beirne, for a convent of the Order of Mercy. There is a lessee for ever subject to an annual rent of £29 11s. There cannot be a more eligible or healthy site for a convent. The house is in perfect order. There is a good garden and a large field. Steamers ply each alternate day to and from Athlone to Limerick and Carriek-on-Shannon; this, with the railroad, will afford to parents and guardians every facility to visit their friends who may be inmates of the convent. To the deceased and pious widow Hanlon, we are principally indebted for establishing this convent—she left £400, all she was possessed of, for that purpose. May she ever enjoy the reward of her zeal for the poor. May God inspire with holy zeal some pious Christians on whom he has bestowed means to aid and complete the work so happily begun by the humble widow.

**RUMORED ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.**—A correspondent informs us that a number of workmen have left Dublin for Killybegs, to make certain improvements in Kenmare House, the seat of the Earl of Kenmare, preparatory to a visit from her Majesty to that celebrated locality. We give the fact communicated by our correspondent without guaranteeing its accuracy. He adds, "It is understood her Majesty has promised to honor his lordship with her presence next month." Some weeks ago the *Cork Constitution* stated that the Queen, would visit Killarney after the prorogation of Parliament. This announcement was contradicted "on authority" by one of the London journals, which stated that the Queen had promised to spend a portion of the autumn at Berlin, previous to her withdrawal to Balmoral. If her Majesty should accomplish her southern visit, she will not be disappointed with the renowned Lakes, the most delightful spot in all her broad dominions. She has yet to learn what true natural beauty is, for the inhospitable barrenness of the Highlands affords no insight into the loveliness, though it gives some idea of the sublimity of nature. —*Freeman*.

By the last accounts Mr. Smith O'Brien was at Dromeland, county of Clare, on a visit to his brother, Lord Inchiquin. Mr. O'Brien, it is remarked, takes no part whatever in politics.

**A NOBLE AND GENEROUS LANDLORD.**—As a class, Irish landlords have always been remarkable for enforcing the rights of property, rather than for performing the duties that attach to the ownership of the soil. To this rule, so general and so ruinous, there are illustrious, though rare exceptions. We instance, with pride, a Catholic nobleman as furnishing an example which landlords generally would do well to imitate. The Earl of Kenmare is owner of a large tract of country in the western portion of this county, in the neighbourhood of Bantry. The tenants upon his lordship's estate are made to feel that their landlord is more concerned about promoting their interests than he is about increasing his own income. They entertain no dread of bailiffs or evictions—their rents are moderate, and regularly paid—their tenure of the lands is secure, and they are contented and happy. The present Earl has not been in possession of the title very long, not three years in full. During that short period he has contributed largely to the funds raised for the purpose of repairing and completing the chapels in the parish of Bantry. He has given sites for National Schools, where they are required, and supplied funds for the building of suitable school houses. His latest act of generosity consists in granting a valuable piece of ground adjoining the town of Bantry, as a site for a convent, which is so much needed in that remote locality. His lordship has also contributed £50 towards the Convent Building Fund. Acts such as these speak for themselves, and ensure the approval of God and man. The benevolent intentions of Lord Kenmare are most faithfully carried out by his lordship's excellent agent, Thomas Galloway, Esq., J.P., Killarney—a gentleman whose wise and benevolent management of the Kenmare estates, has made the tenantry happy and prosperous. If Ireland were blest with many such landlords and agents, the Tenant League would find its "occupation gone." —*Cork Examiner*.

**PRISON RETURNS (IRELAND).**—On the 1st of January, 1851, the number of prisoners in gaol in Ireland was 10,084; in 1852, 8,803; in 1853, a further reduction to 7,304; a still greater reduction in 1854, the number being 5,955; while on the 1st January there were but 3,561. The number charged with serious offences in the last year was inconsiderable as compared with any previous year. There was a large increase in the number of prisoners charged with violating the revenue laws, one of the consequences of the great augmentation in the spirit duties.

**JAMES SADLER.**—The *Carlow Sentinel* mentions that three heavily laden drays arrived in that town on Friday evening from Tipperary. They were stated to be the property of the fugitive member for Tipperary, and were on the route to the Irish metropolis.

**SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY AND ARREST OF FIVE PRISONERS.**—Constable Smith, and Sub-Constables Creagh, Lock, and Sullivan, of the Latoon station, succeeded in making a very extensive seizure on the night of the 27th ult., in the townland of Tullynashan, consisting of stills, still head, and copper worm at full work, together with five prisoners, in a most remote part of the sub-district. Too much praise cannot be given to this small party for their exertions on this occasion.

**THE MUTINY IN IRELAND.**—No further news has been received since our first edition went to press. A contemporary this morning has the following in reference to the event:—"The militia *émute* which has occurred in Ireland gives us a pretty good notion of the character and ability of those who are designed to uphold the honor and interests of England. A coroner's jury has taken evidence, and has deliberated upon the bodies of the men who were slain, and from that inquiry we should say that the misbehaviour extended to the soldiers of the line as well as to the militiamen. In one case, the jury condemned the conduct of the 55th Regiment for not making use of more discretion when they fixed bayonets and fired bullets. The real origin of the fight is worthy of being reported, for it tends to show what kind of discretion was employed by the Irish authorities in disbanding the militia. A man refused to give up the black trousers which he wore. Poor fellow, was he to go naked after serving his Queen and country, or turn a Highlander? He kept his trousers on his legs, and for this disobedience to delegated authority he was placed under arrest, and blood began to flow when his comrades endeavored to rescue him. The *Limerick Observer* contains the following statement:—"We have been assured that to every man of the North Tipperary Militia there is due, at the present moment, of the bounty promised them by the government on their enlistment, from fifty shillings to seventy shillings! They were offered only sixpence each to face the world with on the day of their discharge, and if they could manage to return on some day—we believe the 10th of next month—they were to get fourteen shillings by way of payment in full of all demands! And, in the meantime, they were to be deprived of their good clothes, and turned out in rags, if they had any, and if they had not, then naked!" Another contemporary observes—"That these unfortunate men were grievously wronged—nay, swindled—out of their scanty wages, the press of Ireland, British and Irish, with one accord, have testified. While bounties, favors, and rewards are being squandered upon the vagabond scum of continental cities, the English Government deigns not to vouchsafe common justice to the mere Irish. As for the individual regiment in question, unlike others of the force, it was, we believe, distinguished by the most exemplary good conduct and national spirit. We are assured of this upon the best authority in a town where they were not long since stationed." Respecting the Queen's County Militia, the *Leinster Express* contains the following:—"Two hundred and fifty, rank and file, of this body were disbanded during the week. Very few of the men had more than two or three pence to commence life again. Their old clothing (they had to surrender their new dress) is very bad, and they are begging for old vests. Their being drifted on the world without the balance of their bounty has been severely felt and commented on. The general disembodiment will take place about the 7th of August next." About ninety of the Tipperary Militia are confined in the county gaol, Lieut. Colonel Hart, Lieut. Colonel Maude, and the other officers, hold a court daily for the purpose of making preliminary inquiries into the deplorable occurrence previous to taking ulterior steps for punishing the principals in it.

The *Ulsterman* says of the mutiny of the Tipperary Militia:—"We see clearly the result of this affair. Five hundred drilled men are added (with thousands of others) to the discontented population of Ireland; and five hundred arms are prepared for the service of America, if ever that power should be at war with England."

It is said that the 71st, 72nd, and 79th Highlanders will shortly form part of the garrison at Dublin.

At the Westmeath Assizes counsel on behalf of Geo. Strevens and James Bannon, who had been charged with being implicated in the murder of Mrs. Kelly applied that their recognizances might be respited till next assizes, as the crown did not intend to send up any bills against them to the grand jury on this occasion. The application was granted, and the case stands over till next assizes, if the traversers should then be called on.

**A PERVERSE VERDICT.**—After referring to the recent action against the *Times* by a tailor's foreman, to which we referred last week, the *Hull Advertiser* observes:—"A worse case than even that of the *Times* reaches us from Ireland. In an action for libel, brought by the Rev. Moore O'Connor, Rector of Culladuff, against the *Londoner's Sentinel*, the jury gave the Parson £300 damages, although the libel was proved to be true, and the rev. prosecutor was proved to be the original offender. Both the plaintiff and the defendant are members of the Established Church in Ireland, and staunch advocates of No-Popery principles. The Parson had denounced the Editor of the *Sentinel* as a 'Mr. Dry-skill,' said he had taken his diploma in scoundrelism, and that he was a B.A., i.e., a B-lackguard in private, and an A-postate in public life." This was strong language for a Parson, but the Editor retorted after a fashion calculated to make a more lasting impression. He said that he knew all about the Rev. Moore O'Connor from the day he left his father's door—a coffin-maker in Tralee—as plain 'Jerry Connor,' the boy Papist, till his appearance as the Rev. Moore O'Connor, Rector of Culladuff. How he had been a newspaper errand lad, procured his ordination from the Bishop of London, as a convert Missionary to Canada, how he gave the 'Bishop' the slip, and got connected with Yorkshire, then found his way to Ireland, and, by a course of love-making, and pious wheedling, conquered his grand position in the Irish Church. The Editor concluded by lamenting that converts from Popery were allowed to take precedence of men born in the Church, and intimated that, if Protestants were wise, they would not trust one of them. Now, the Parson had brought this publication of the history of his life upon himself, and, as not one word of it could be contradicted, the damages ought to have been nominal, unless, indeed a verdict was given for the defendant. It was, therefore, flagrantly wrong to give a verdict for £300, seeing that, in the case of a journal like the *Sentinel*, that amounts to a confiscation of the paper. We are aware that £100 of the damages is given conditionally, but that does not alter the circumstances of the case in the least. Only one satisfaction remains to the defendant. The prosecution of this libel will spread a knowledge of the history of the Rev. Moore O'Connor, Rector of Culladuff, throughout the world. His fame will make the circuit of the globe. In prosecuting the *Sentinel* he was unconsciously engaged in the paternal trade of a coffin-maker. He has, indeed, made a coffin—for himself."

**A ROMANTIC STORY.**—In the year 1846, a poor tailor, residing in the village of Ardkillan, lost a heifer, it having been stolen. Two men were arrested and tried—one was acquitted, the other found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. To the authority in Australia this man's good conduct was remarkable; it procured him employment, he was entrusted with a gang, and ultimately, with the duties of a book-keeper. At the end of three years the authorities gave him his liberty as the reward of his merit. He was fortunate in the bush as a shepherd—more fortunate in the diggings as a gold seeker. He was last week in England disposing of a cargo of his own wool, and this week the inhabitants of Tulse were astonished by the anxious inquiries of a well-dressed gentleman, who wished to see one Betty Connolly, a woman remarkable for poverty, patience, and good conduct; he found herself and her children in a bog cabin—he saluted her with "God save all here—do you know me Betty?" She eyed him calmly for a moment—"My own Johnny," she cried, and fainted in the arms of her husband. The scene that followed may be imagined—hope and joy tumultuous in either breast—the past a shadow dark—the present all in sunshine. This is not "a story written for the papers;" it is all true. The returned convict is the owner of £25,000, and as many thousand acres. —*Roscomm Messenger*.

**DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.**—Sometime since Mr. Lane's gardener in digging a trench in the garden of that gentleman, at the rear of his house in John street, Kilkenny, at the distance of four feet from the surface, lighted on a human skeleton lying in a stratum of yellow clay, without any appearance whatever of a coffin. On proceeding further, the remains of four other human beings were laid bare, and from the evidence existing it was obvious that if the search was carried on, several other skeletons were likely to be found. It would appear as if a long trench had been dug from east to west, in which a number of bodies had been laid; two deep, the feet to the east, and the heads of each two in close proximity to the feet of the couple preceding them, leaving no room whatever for coffin or enclosure of any kind, of which, too, no trace was apparent. The bones, which might be deemed as likely to have remained two or three centuries, but not longer, in their present position, were all those of full grown persons, although their stature was not large, averaging only about five feet four inches. The teeth of some exhibited such marks of decay as would prove those to whom they had belonged to have been tolerably advanced in years, whilst one of the skulls, from the division in the frontal bone, must have been that of a very young man or a female. Although thus crowded into a pit, without coffins, in unconsecrated ground some care had been taken in laying the bodies, for not only was the usage of Christian burial followed in placing the feet of each corpse to the east, but all were placed face-upwards and the arms were regularly disposed across the breast. It is difficult to account for such an interment having taken place in such a spot. The burial ground of St. John's Abbey was not very far distant and therefore we must conclude that there were too many bodies to be disposed of to find room within the precincts of the cemetery. We must suppose that if the skeletons could tell their history, the closing scene would be likely to be laid in some time of civil strife or devastating pestilence. It may be soldierly who fell in the attack of Colonel Eyre upon the gateway of St. John's-bridge, which was obstinately defended by Ormonde's garrison, in 1650, and only taken by the burning of the gate. However, this is a mere conjecture. The true story of the remains of mortality discovered on Wednesday is likely to remain a mystery. —*Kilkenny Moderator*.

A report is in circulation that the Irish artillery militia regiments are to be drafted into the Royal Artillery.

**OPINION OF THE FRENCH PRESS ON DR. CULLEN'S PASTORAL AND THE PROSELYTISING SOCIETIES.**—The admirable pastoral recently published by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin has attracted the attention and elicited the panegyrics of the entire Catholic world, whilst it has spread dismay and consternation amongst the proselytising coteries from one end of the empire to the other. At this we feel no surprise, for a more overwhelming exposure of the perverting system and its agents could not possibly have been made. We subjoin, from the *Univers*, Mons. Jules Gondou's estimate of the Pastoral and its Right Reverend Author:—

"Protestantism pays no regard to the lessons either of history or experience. One would imagine it had long since abandoned every idea of gaining Ireland over to the side of heresy, or that, at least, it would have confined its propagandism in that country to its chances of success. Such, however, is not the case. The money of these Protestant associations claims to realise what neither fire, sword, spoliation, nor the most cruel persecutions could wring from Catholic Ireland—the surrender of its Faith."

"The pastoral letter on the efforts of the proselytising associations in Ireland, just published by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, is of so important a character that we have decided on publishing it in its entirety. Therein will be found the most instructive information on the infernal war which Protestantism is waging against Catholicism. Every means and every species of seduction are employed by the associations calling themselves Evangelical, to corrupt, or rather to purchase by bribery, the faith of such families as misery and wretchedness on their part render objects of particular attack. It is no longer a courteous struggle between two rival communions; but stratagems the most odious are resorted to for the purpose of seducing not only the destitute and defenceless adult, in the midst of his poverty and distress, but it seeks also to ensnare the children of the poor in their tenderest years."

"His Grace, Dr. Cullen, in unmasking these machinations, has rendered a service to the Catholic Church in Ireland, the high importance of which the proselytising confederacies thoroughly appreciate. They feel themselves deeply wounded by the blow which they have thereby received, and they are consequently making public appeals to England to induce it to come to their aid in the contest, which they will now have to sustain openly and without disguise. They are in despair, because they can no longer carry on their vocation in the dark."

"Doctor Cullen has, however, acquired an additional claim to the gratitude of the Church, at the head of which the confidence of Pius the Ninth placed him when nominating him Legate of the Holy See in Ireland."

"JULES GONDON."