

few parallels at any bar since the death of Jaffer and Saunders.

But let me not be misunderstood. I have no intention of uniting in my just condemnation of Mr. Joy's style and feeling all the Protestant members of the Irish Bar.

But the abuse of the liberty of the bar, as in the case of Mr. Joy, is only one instance in a long chain of similar grievances.

This is the incurable feeling which makes the poor-house a place of torture to the children of misfortune and poverty.

Protestantism would assume the character of maligner and persecutor, here too, if it dared. But it is kept underground here.

Your attached fellow-countryman, D. W. CAHILL.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

WM. SMITH O'BRIEN - In the Sligo Champion we find the following letter from Mr. O'Brien:

"Sir - About four months ago I received a printed circular from a committee of Irish gentlemen, by which I was invited to subscribe for the relief of the Maronites of Syria who had been driven from their homes by the Druses.

these newspapers I learn that upwards of two hundred and forty of our fellow-countrymen have been turned out of their homes by Mr. Adair, because a murder and an agrarian outrage were committed on the estate which was lately inhabited by these tenants.

When Lord Derby enunciated the dogma that in Ireland the innocent ought to be held responsible for the acts of the guilty, public feeling was greatly excited by the promulgation of such a wicked doctrine, and I have no hesitation in declaring it to be my belief that if he had attempted to carry out his threat - that he would eject a venerable clergyman and several tenants from his estate at Doon, under the stigma of having encouraged murder - this part of Ireland would have been thrown into a state of agrarian disturbance, and perhaps, also, of insurrection or convulsion.

Under these circumstances it has become a most important question - a question vital not only to the tenantry, but also to the landlords of Ireland - whether this new code shall or shall not be sanctioned by the public opinion of all classes of society in Ireland.

"If a murder be committed within a mile of my house, or even within a hundred yards of my house - may, even in the house itself - by what perversion of reason can it be assumed that I am necessarily acquainted with the murderer, that I could bring him to justice if I were so inclined, that I harbor and protect him, and that, therefore, I ought to be made amenable to punishment?"

"Alas! how often has the same sad appeal been made in this afflicted land! - I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THE CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE OF DONGAL. - A respected correspondent informs us that, at the Glenties Sessions, on Friday week, Dr. Andrews, the Chairman of Dongal, made the following remark:

Lord John Russell has given Ireland her share of the nominations for candidates to compete before the Civil Service Commissioners for appointments as student interpreters in China and Japan.

The evidence given by Mr. Power, senior Poor Law Commissioner, before the Select Committee calls forth a good deal of comment in the press here and in the provinces.

The Ex-post. - We (Dublin Irishman) regret much to have to record the re-commencement of emigration; the following extracts from provincial papers show the extent at which it proceeds.

Emigration from Sligo. - The town of Sligo has been thronged during the week with emigrants en route for the United States.

Emigration from Mayo. - The good folk of Castlebar have been almost alarmed by the crowds of visitors that honoured their town during the last ten days.

Emigration from Tipperary. - The tide of emigration continues to flow, and at the several stations along the Waterford and Limerick and Great Southern and Western Railways, crowds may be seen every day assembled to witness the departure of some friends for America or Australia.

Emigration from Waterford. - This evening a large number of our agricultural population, from this and neighbouring counties - particularly Tipperary and Kilkenny - left their own shores, by the Gipsy, the Liverpool steamer, for the "far West" of America, in the hope - a vain hope, we fear, of bettering their worldly condition in life.

Emigration from Kerry. - On Wednesday some two hundred emigrants - principally farm servants of both sexes, and all exhibiting an appearance of comfort - left Tralee by rail for Queenstown, bound for America, per the Inman steamer, whose complement, as announced by telegraphic despatches to Mr. Shea in Killarney, and Mr. Hannifin in Tralee, was filled up on Tuesday morning.

Emigration from Dundalk. - The young and the healthy of our population are leaving the country in thousands, and embarking at every port for the purpose of casting their lot in happier lands.

The Denryveagh Evictions. - The following resolutions were submitted to the Newcastle Board of Guardians for consideration by William S. O'Brien, Esq., Chairman of the Board, on Thursday the 18th April, 1861, and were adopted unanimously.

"I. Resolved - That the Boards of Guardians of Ireland, as bodies organised by the State for the purpose of providing for the wants of the destitute, are not only entitled, but even bound in duty, to watch with anxious attention every proceeding which tends to augment destitution, or to impose taxation upon the ratepayers of this kingdom."

for the beloved homes which they have lost for ever.

"IV. That we have forborne to offer a remonstrance against such proceedings, not because we have witnessed them with indifference, but because many of our members have felt the difficulty attending any interference with the laws which give control to the possessors of landed property over their estates, and because we desire to uphold in their integrity all the legitimate rights of property."

"V. That of late we have been compelled to take into consideration a doctrine promulgated by the Earl of Derby, and put in force by Mr. Adair, to the effect that a landlord is justified in depopulating his estates in case outrages occur upon them which are not followed by the discovery, prosecution and conviction of the offenders."

"VI. That we hold the enforcement of such a principle in management of estates to be barbarous in the extreme, because it imputes a conspiracy to encourage and shelter perpetrators of crime to whole families, every member of which may be entirely guiltless of such a crime, and thus punishes the innocent for the acts of the guilty."

"VII. That we have learnt with horror, from the public journals, that during the present month not less than 240 persons have been rendered outcasts from their homes by ejection on the estate of Mr. John Adair, in the county of Donegal, and we understand that the principal, if not the only justification, alleged in defence of this cruel proceeding is, that a murder and an agrarian outrage occurred on the estate from which these our fellow-countrymen have been ejected."

"VIII. That we leave to the legislative and executive authorities of this country the duty of determining what means ought to be adopted to check the enforcement of this barbarous principle - a principle repudiated by British law, which holds that even suspected members of society shall be deemed to be innocent until it shall have been proven that they are guilty; but, as guardians of the destitute, we feel it to be our duty to pronounce, in the strongest terms, our emphatic condemnation of this principle of penal retribution, and we hold every individual, however high may be his station, who acts upon such a principle, to be an enemy of the peace and welfare of society."

MR. ADAIR'S VENACITY. - In our summary, last week, we pointed out that, whilst Mr. Adair stated that he ejected the tenantry of Derryveagh, to punish them because some murderer had not been found to account for his herid's death, he had served them all with notices of ejection before that event - Here is this gentleman's confession of that fact, in response to an article of the same nature, in a morning contemporary.

SIR - You have put me on my trial. You state the case against me strongly, though in most points not unfairly. You demand an explanation on some - I give it. - The district of Derryveagh was held from me under a lease, by a middleman. When it came into my hands I found farm boundaries, mountain commonage, and the tenements, generally, in a hopeless state of confusion, from long neglect.

MORE EVICTIONS IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY. - A correspondent assures us that Evictions, most heart-rending cases, are taking place every week. A scene occurred at Gathebawn, in the Freshford district, lately, that excited great indignation. A widow was ejected, though not owing a single shilling rent, and in her anxiety to have a home, offering to pay five shillings an acre more for the land! It was of no use. Intercession was then made to give this respectable poor woman a few months to dispose of her stock.

THE DERRYVEAGH EVICTIONS. - To invoke the aid of the Sheriff and the presence of the resident magistrate to turn out some 50 families, numbering 244 souls, many of them children, who did not know their right hand from their left, and none of them so far as it appears, legally or morally convicted of guilty complicity, by way of checking Ribandism, is equally repugnant to English feelings and to English common sense. It can only be justified, if justified at all, by something like proof that all or most of these persons had acted under the dictation of that society, but this Mr. Adair seems to take for granted.

A HUNDRED POUNDS A HEAD - There is a very edifying controversy going on in the Belfast newspapers at present - edifying as illustrative of the state of things which the British system of governing the mere Irish has produced in Ulster. A number of Orangemen (that excellent secret association which an English Viceroy subsidised a dozen years ago, or more, to keep native discontent in check) amused themselves last year, near Lurgan, by shooting their Catholic neighbors. One Catharine was murdered; and a man named Tate was charged with the deed. He was tried; his relations swore hard that he was not the murderer. But the jury declined to believe them; and a kind of compromise was made, by bringing in a verdict of "manslaughter."

deportations would help to effect this object than that Turkish justice unchecked by European equity would have pacified Syria. The fierce and defiant resolution of the Anglo-Saxon not to brook opposition is met by a Celtic spirit of dogged resistance. - The innocent majority feel something of the glow of martyrdom; and even the guilty acquire a false encouragement from a vague belief that the old has been half obliterated by the new wrong. - Times.

THE DONGAL EVICTIONS. - The Rev. Mr. Matutin, rector of Gartan, in the county of Donegal, has published a letter in the Daily Express, complaining of misrepresentations about his letter to Mr. Adair, which he signed jointly with the parish priest. He says that intense excitement was produced in the country by the known determination of Mr. Adair to clear a district six miles long of "the tenantry and live stock, his own and our flesh and blood," and it was well known that what was about to be done "was founded solely on the supposition of a fallible mortal." The priest, to whom this was the rector's almost first introduction, had consulted him about the impending calamity. It was agreed to send their opinion and wishes jointly to the landlord. The priest, as arranged, wrote the appeal, and brought it shortly before post hour. The rector read it, "as well as he could," objecting to some portions, which the writer promised to alter, but agreeing with it in the main. It was done in a private, quiet way, and not meant for publication. The rector says: -

"And now, I ask, was it fair in any of the three concerned to have published those letters, thus obtained, without the consent of the other two? I think not. Who, then, published them? Though having only a very slight acquaintance with Priest, I feel persuaded that he would not act so uncivilly. It must then be Mr. Adair who has acted so uncivilly to both priest and parson, and outraged the feelings of two gentlemen and clergymen, by taking such an unwarrantable liberty in order to serve a purpose, by obtaining a seeming superiority for himself and a justification of his acts with the public. This he has, no doubt, obtained for the present, but I do not envy him for it, considering the way in which he obtained it; and the tenure appears to me to be a very precarious one, as those who are able are unwilling to show themselves to be needlessly trifled with and aspersed. And what would his feelings be if it were found out hereafter that this murder was committed by persons in no way connected with the Derryveagh tenantry, now exterminated on account of it, and whose workings might then, without avail, for ever ring in his ears?"

He proceeds to give his reasons against the existence of any combination. From his intimate knowledge of the people during a residence of 30 years in the parish "the great majority of them would not have entered into or lent themselves to any such conspiracy, involving death as its result and as its penalty if discovered." But he qualifies his statement thus: -

"Not meaning to say that there are not a few hot-headed youths among them, as is generally the case in most communities - one or two, say, in the 100." He believes that a conspiracy was "impracticable," as the people would not trust one another. With the exception of "about three families and a very occasional day labourer," none of them had any dealings whatever with Murray, the murdered man. Then the pastor supplies fresh information of importance, which it is better to give in his own words: -

"Fourthly - The three families excepted had, it is true, occasional contentions with Murray about the mountain grazing and trespass of cattle, yet other persons, 10 or 12 miles distant from Derryveagh, and unconnected with it, had similar contentions, and had to pay heavy fines and poundage - one man £3 at one time for cattle; and others had to allow some of their stock (being unable to pay the trespass) to remain in pledge, or be sold by auction for the amount, and some of these, being retained, were, when fat, shot and eaten - namely, three goats, and a cow on a Sunday; and Murray was murdered on the Tuesday after. If these contentions, then, are to be considered as a ground of suspicion about the murder (as they were during the inquiry after it took place), the presumption is as strong that the persons who committed it were not connected with the district as that they were connected with it - and is therefore equally strong against a general conspiracy of this tenantry."

"Fifthly - Some families had been deprived of their holdings on the Gartan (Mr. Adair's) property, two of these being in very comfortable circumstances through their own industry and exertions, having put up good houses, and made good fields around them, where there was nothing but heather before. They received, it is true, £100 in each, on reluctantly moving, minus law costs, about £14. Each had paid as tenant-right, when they got the holdings, £100, about 20 years before, the rent being 4s each; and one of them had been offered for his holding £300 some years ago by a former proprietor of the property. Without going further into particulars, suffice it to say that, in consequence of this, Murray still lived in fear and dread of his life. The presumption, then, is as strong as above, and therefore as strong against the conspiracy of the Derryveagh tenantry."

"Once more, Murray gave Mr. Adair's boat (will-o'-the-wisp) to the police, to go to one of the islands in Glen Veeagh Lake, where a Still was at work; in consequence of which they seized a quantity of vessels, grain, and potato, the Still and apparatus having been thrown into the lake by the parties, who escaped in their own boat. "Their indignation at Murray for giving the boat was very great, and one of them coming in contact with him shortly afterwards in my presence, before several others, he expressed his wrath so strongly that I thought it necessary to say all I could in behalf of (naming him apart) to try and prevent mischief from ensuing. Murray himself told me the same day that he feared he should get his skull broken for this. Mr. Adair's father shortly afterwards told me that, had he been in Murray's place, he would have given the boat; and I myself, under similar circumstances, have refused to give my boat; and any one who is acquainted with human nature, and more particularly the Irish character, must know that in Ireland at least one could not do so with impunity; and as these persons had nothing to say to Derryveagh the presumption is the same as before, and therefore against the conspiracy. I could mention other reasons, certainly suspicious and somewhat mysterious, but what has been said may suffice, I think, as respects the principal statement."