few parallels at any bar since the death of Jefferies 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 ants. "When Lord Derby enunciated the dogma that in members of the Irish Bar. Such a display on my part of ignorance, intolerance, and vulgar spleen, would place this letter upon a par with Mr. Joy's defence at Armagh: and would brand trine, and I have no hesitation in declaring it to be me as the copyist of Mr. Joy's Hudibras. No: my belief that if he had attempted to carry out his me as the copyist of Mr. Joy's Hudibras. No; I am too well acquainted with the honour, the integrity, the legal erudition, the high family connexions, and the good breeding of the Protestant members of the Irish Bar to breathe one word against the professional learning, the enlightened liberality and Christian benevolence of those gentlemen, whose professional ancestors have defended Catholic rights in the worst of times: and have shed a lustre on Irish legal eminence which can never be effaced or obscured by the Donnybrook slapdash, fierce rancour of the Orange Advocate of Derrymacash.

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. The source of this bitter rancour, this insatiable sectarianism, is to be found in the hostile genius of a certain class of the Dublin University: in the chartered persecution of the Protestant Church: and in the hitherto licensed domination given to Orange ascendancy. It is in these old halls of Elizabethan institution and privileges, that the young Irish Protestant mind is inoculated with hatred to Catholicity. This feeling grows with their growth, is encouraged and enlarged in the Anglican pulpit, is strengthened in the current literature of the day: and therefore in the mature years of a large class of the Irish Protestant aristocracy, it becomes the leading passion, the ingrained feeling, the irradicable essence of the character of many of the leading men of the nation. It is the training of the Protestant Church in Ireland.

This is the incurable feeling which makes the

poor-house a place of torture to the children of misfortune and poverty. It is this feeling which attempts to poison the national education. This is the mania which diseases the press, and converts the advocates of liberty into falsifiers of disastrous feeling which sometimes degrades the Bench, revels often in the Grand Jury box, throws down houses, uproots villages, banishes the rising generation to a foreign country, and sends the broken-hearted aged to premature graves. This feeling is the ruin of Catholic industry, of Catholic progress, of Catholic liberty, of Catholic existence in Ireland. The speech English reformer as a text to prove the Orange spleen in Ireland; and to demonstrate that till the Protestant Church be reduced to the voluntary contribution of its votaries (as it is in America); and again till Orangeism be made justly amenable to the laws, Irish policy will continue its persecuting career. That is to say, its national industry will be crippled, by reducing labour; commerce will be always transferred to England to a better market; religion will always appear abroad armed with a sword; the Gospel will be a watchword of mutual hatred; and men will live in mutual hostility as foreign enemies; and will die with maledictions on their lips towards each other. This is a sad condition. But whoever will take the trouble to visit the pooremigrant-ships, listen to the scalding malevo- once again come in aid of violated justice. lence of the Auglican pulpit, and study the speech of Counsellor Joy, will agree with me in every word I have uttered.

Protestantism would assume the character of maligner and persecutor, here too, if it dared. But it is kept underground here. It can't raise its head here. It must stoop below the national will here. The national institutions here are raised above it; and all religions are commanded to keep their heads just on a level; barely on the surface. Protestantism sometimes becomes discontented at this equality; occasionally opens mines below the surface; works underground; tries to make a volcano; and often produces an eruption on a small scale. But the laws soon extinguish this conflagration, and Protestantism learns that these artificial Etnas only injure itself; only burn its own premises; and that any imitation of the Irish Establishment, is the jolly boat, putting up the sail of a man-o'war: producing public contempt; and ending in being swamped and buried in the overwhelming

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 :-"Cahermoyle, Newcastle West,

April 16, 1861. "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. Thinking that my own countrymen have a claim upon my sympathy prior to that of the Christian population of Syria, I answered this appeal by sending a subscription to the Archbishop of Tuam, in aid of the tenantry ejected by Lord Plunket from his estate at Partry. I little thought that our sympathies would be so soon again evoked in a case of heart-rending desolation caused by the caprice of an Irish landlord (Mr. Adair) in another part of the kingdom; but since it has oc-curred, I cannot remain an indifferent spectator of such a scene; and perceiving that you have undertaken to collect a fund in aid of the sufferers, I send you a subscription of five pounds, in support of your laudable purpose. Cases of this kind are not embarrassing, because every person who, like myself, wishes to uphold the rights of property feels great reluctance to interfere with the operation of laws which give effect to those rights. But, on the other hand, it surely cannot be consistent with social duty to look on at such proceedings without remonstrance -without at least making an effort to prevent their recurrence. In respect of the recent ejectment of tenants from the estate of Mr. Adair in the county of Donegal, I know nothing except what I learn from the newspapers. I take the facts as I find them of fuel, the wet weather preventing the saving of stated in the Conservative journals of Ireland, which the turf for fuel. The increase of paupers over the ordinarily uphold with extravagant—not to say previous year was about 20,000, and of expenditure of many are embittered by a continuous yearning but we no more believe that Mr. Adair's merciless of everybody; and, in a list headed by stout Oracle.

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 ten-

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 docthreat-that he would eject a venerable clergyman and several tenants from his estate at Poon, 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. If the statements which have appeared in the newspapers, be well founded, it appears that Mr. Adair is acting in accordance with the instructions given to him by one of the great politi-cal chiefs of the British people; for it is not alleged that the tenantry of Glenvengh have been ejected for the non-payment of rent, or on account of any of the considerations which might appear to justify a landlord in resorting to this ultimate remedy for the enforcement of this right of property.

"Under these circumstances it has become a most important question-a question vital not only to the tenantry, but also to the landfords of Irelandwhether this new code shall or shall not be sanctioned by the public opinion of all classes of society in Ireland. Let each of us apply this principle to our

own case: "If a murder be committed within a mile of my house, or even within a hundred yards of my house -nay, 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? If parliament were to enact such a law, all mankind would exclaim that the enactments of the legislature were, not to say cruel; but diabolical. By what moral right, then, is a landlord, justified in applying such a principle to the relation which subsists between him and his tenants, or in proclaiming that the innocent resident of the vicinage shall be punished for an imputed conspiracy by the loss of his means of livelihood, and his home? The law of the land holds that each individual shall be deemed responsible for his own acts, not for those of another person. It presumes that even those who lie under suspicion shall be held to be innocent until it shall be proved that they are guilty. Shall the people of Ireland consent to a practical abrogation of the law of the land, and acquiesce to the new code promulgated by Lord Derby, and put in force by Mr. Adair?

"If they are not prepared to accept such a dochistory, and corrupters of truth. This is the trine as applicable to the relations of society in Ireland it is their duty, in some way or other, to pronounce an emphatic condemnation of it. What may be the best mode of eliciting an expression of public opinion on the subject is a question upon which I am not disposed to dictate; but I submit for public consideration my idea that the Boards of Guardians of Ireland ought to take up this question, and pronounce an unequivocal condemnation of the theory the practice by which this theory has been enforced. of Mr. Joy at Armagh should be taken by the I enclose herewith a copy of resolutions which appear to me to be applicable to the case, and which, subject to such modifications as may appear desirable, I intend to submit to the Newcastle Board of With regard to the Glenveagh sufferers, your journal has, I believe, been the first to propose a public subscription. In the hope that public opinion will in future restrain and prevent landlords from abusing their proprietary rights, let us consider their subscription as a sort of rate-in-aid, applicable to the special circumstances of this case. Let us not withhold succor from our oppressed countrymen whilst we bestow it liberally upon the homeless Christians of Syria, or upon the perishing natives of Hindostan. Let it not be said that the eloquence of a French of the same nation, children of the same soil, Bishop can evoke from a French audience at Paris a more generous sympathy for Irishmen to their own fellow-countrymen! Habit tends to render us indifferent to the exhibition of human sorrows, and class interests prejudice the minds of many honorable men; but a love of justice will never cease to be a house, mark the deserted country, look at the characteristic of the Irish race; and charity must

> "Alas! how often has the same sad appeal been made in this afflicted land !- I have the honor to be your obedient servant, " WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN."

> THE CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE OF DONEGAL .- A respected correspondent informs us that, at the Glenties Sessions, on Friday week, Dr. Andrews, the Chairman of Donegal, made the following remark: experience, I have not met with a more straightfor-

> 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. Three have been given to Trinity College and three to the Queen's University. There was a good deal of jealousy felt at the supposed exclusion of those institu-tions when the Foreign Secretary announced to the Prince Consort his intention of placing three at his-Royal Highness's disposal for Cambridge. This feeling will be now appeased, and we shall have many of our youth diligently studying the Chinese and Japanese languages. Of three similar appointments obtained by young men in this country on a former occasion, two proved unsatisfactory. One gentleman was obliged to return from ill-health, but the third—an Ulster man—now holds an important position in China, with a salary of £1,500 a-year.

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. There is a general concurrence of opinion that the system needs reform, especially with regard to the treatment of children. All parties agree that it would be much better to have them nursed in the country. The Commissioners, however, in their report for last year, just issued, deny that education in the workhouse has a tendency to pauperise and degrade the youth that are brought up in it. On the contrary, they affirm that, owing to the goodness of the training, boys and girls are rapidly taken into service by the farmers; and they turn out so well, that of the total number of persons between the ages of 12 and 18 who left the workhouses of 153 unions in Ireland from 1849 to 1854 -that is, 204,253-only 1,247 returned; and of these only 367 became destitute by their own fault, and, besides, only 60 of the number received the main part of their education in the workhouse. It appears from these figures that the children so educated, who have gone forth into the world to do for themselves, furnish no larger proportion of paupers than the population generally. This, it must be confessed, is a very satisfactory result, and, though the Commissioners do not mention the fact, it ought to be known that the education which produced the result is given by the National Board. With reference to the decline of pauperism during the last ten years, the report states that whereas in 1851 there were 216,902 parpers in the workhouses, in 1860 there were only 41,271. The total number of deaths | civilised nations of the earth. in that time was 180,172, the proportion of the number of deaths to the persons relieved being 5 per cent. There was an increase of paupers last year, try, have filled the workhouses with inmates, and owing to the high prices of provisions and the want

THE Exopus:—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. We grieve to state that Dublin can tell the same tale; crowds of emigrants are leaving our shores :-

Emigration from Sligo.—The town of Sligo has been thronged during the week with emigrants en route for the United States. Mr. O'Donovan, the active and painstaking local shipping agent, has booked this week, for New York, upwards of 220 emigrants, 40 of them being from off Lord Palmerston's property at Cliffoney, in the county of

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. They saw the flower of the peasantry of their district and neighbourhood passing from among them, and they heard the cries of aged parents and helpless little ones left behind; and, as business, shrewd, intelligent men, they, no doubt, said to themselves, "while this work is permitted to go on without opposition, this town must of necessity, remain the miscrable, impoverished thing that it is."— Castlebar Telegraph.

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. It is really surprising to learn that our country people still continue to emigrate to the United States, notwithstanding the unsettled position of affairs; yet the fact is so, and we chronicle it as an illustration of the insecurity felt by the small farmers and labouring classes in Ireland, and of the hope they entertain that beyond the Atlantic they will find the means of winning that independence which is denied to them at home .- Clonnel Advertiser.

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, to many-of bettering their worldly condition in life. The mania of emigration is again rife among our countrymen, aye, and women too, as for the last few weeks we have seen the tide of self-expatriation flow in swelling currents every Friday-"emigration day," as it is called-from our port. There is, we learn from authentic sources, a great dearth of employment in the United States just now, in New York, and all the large towns particularly, as well as in the agri-cultural districts of that vast continent. We would strongly and sincerely advise intending emigrants to pause, and take counsel from those who understand the state of affairs in America better than they can, which could not be expected from them — Waterford Mail.

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 by which such ejectments are justified, as well as of up on Tuesday morning. Among this hardy "band of hope" were no less than one hundred young women. This large body of emigrants were principally from Dingle, Tarbert, Listowel, and the neighborhood of Tralee. Among those booked from Killarney we regretted to see a very respectable Guardians, over which I have the honor to preside. member of the constabulary, Sub-Constable Thomas Fitzgerald, driven away in disgust, as too many others of that valuable force, to whom the country owes so much, have already been. This respectable and efficient young man, who has been stationed for five years in Killarney, was one of those employed on the late census. Twenty townlands fell to his share, extending to the foot of Mangerton. This duty, those acquainted with the county, and the occupation of the police in the various districts of it, on this important task, will understand, rendered it necessary to enter cabins innumerable. For this laborious task he received a "Splendid Shilling !!" This is the shabby way in which the finest force in Europe are treated .- Tralee Chronicle.

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. There is not one of them who has not cost Ireland £100, to rear, clothe, and educate him. And just when they are prepared to earich the world by their labour, they leave the land of their birth, and in the land of their adoption commence to increase its wealth by their industry. They are of the greatest possible service to the countries to which they emigrate. A negro in America cannot be had for less than several hundred dollars; an Irishman, worth half a dozen negroes, is obtained for nothing. See, then, the loss "I have great pleasure in saying that, during my sustained by Ireland, in thus rearing and educating young men and women to enrich the English, the ward and truth-telling people than came before me Scotch, the Americans, and the Australians by their in the Glenties district." toil. They build up their cities, construct their canals, till their fields, gather their crops, and execute their domestic requirements. The wealth of every country is its working and industrious population. Without them these countries would be deserts; the land untilled, and producing little or nothing for human sustenance. And the way Ireland deals with her hardy and spirited population is, to expel as many as possible of them from her shores. No wonder she is poor, for those who could enrich her are driven off to enrich foreign nations. And why do they go? There is food and room enough in Ireland for fifteen millions of people; and why are the young leaving us, as soon as they can gather as much money as will pay their passage? Why, in a word, do they go? The answer is plain and simple—the curse of English rule is on the country. These emigrants are willing to work, but there is no one to employ them. The sovereign remedy for this evil lies in having our Parliament restored, which would resuscitate our manufactures, and restore our commerce, by which there would be employment provided for our people. - Dundalk Ex-

THE DERRYVEIGH EVICTIONS .- The following resoutions 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. There were present on the occasion more than twenty-five guardians, amongst whom were the following maguardians, amongst whom were the following magistrates, acting as ex-officio guardians:—Edward Curling, Esq., J. P., Vice Chairman; Sir Vere de Vere, Bart, D L; Daniel Clanchy, Esq., D L; T D'Arcy Evans, J P; Daniel Mannsell, Esq, J P; J C Delmege, Esq, J P; Bryan Sheery, Esq, J P; Richard Maunsell, Esq, J P; Robert Fetherstone, Esq, J P; J J Sullivan Esq, J P; T W Wilkinson, Esq, J P:—

"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 preceeding which tends to augment destitution, or to impose taxation upon the ratepayers of this kingdom.
"II. That we have witnessed with deep regret

the cleurances of estates which have taken place in Ireland during our own time, to an extent which has shocked every humane mind, and to which we believe, no parallel can be discovered amongst the

"III. That such extensive ejectments have caused an appalling desolation in many parts of this counhave compelled many valuable tenants, who would

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 in-

tegrity 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 inforcement 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 guity.

"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 ejectment 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 evicted the tenantry of Derryveagh, to punish them because some murderer had not been found to account for his herd's death, he had served them all with notices of ejectment 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. We leave him to make his excuses, about "disputes," confident that (after his former statements, and their formal contradiction), they will be duly received at their worth :-

Bellegrove, 20th April, 1861. 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 Derryvengh 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 .-There were disputes amongst the people about almost every field. With the unanimous wish of the tenants, I served all with notices to quit, and sent a gentleman to survey and re-arrange in the most equitable and convenient way the various holdings. Without this, improvement was impossible. The tenants knew my intentions, and all gave up possession, with one or two exceptions, before Murray's murder. These facts I stated on oath at the inquest; they were distinctly acknowledged then, and a general approval of my management of the property expressed (vide report of inquest.)-I am, sir, your obedient servant, JOHN G. ADAIR.

MORE EVICTIONS IN THE COUNTY KILKENNY. - A correspondent assures us that Evictions, most heartreading 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. It was given at first; but, two days after, the respite was revoked, and the Crowbar Brigade were marched in from Tipperary, and levelled a fine slated house to the ground! We com-mend this case to the notice of Mr. Vincent Scully, as the landlord is a Tipperary Cawtholic, and bearing a name very like that of "de mimber for Cork!"-We do not wish to report here the language which even disinterested spectators used on the occasion. It would not be agreeable to the Clan Scully .- Kilkenny Journal.

THE DERRYVEACH 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. The opinion of Mr. Cardwell on the whole transaction may be collected not only from the tenor of his speech, but from the fact that he consulted the Lord Chancellor of Ireland on the propriety of removing Mr. Adair from the commission of the peace. Of course the answer was in the negative; nor would it be just to inflict this penalty for the exercise, however extreme, of legal rights in a private capacity. The proper tribunal for acts of this. Mr. Adair's father shortly afterwards told me this kind is public opinion. It was this that condemned Lord Plunket and acquitted Lord Derby in cases more or less similar to the present, and the reasons which were then assigned have not lost their pertinence. The charge against Lord Plunket as against Mr. Adair was that he visited the crimes of individuals on whole families, or rather on an entire district. The excuse for this is, that all the parties turned adrift must have been concerned, either personally or through their relations with a conspiracy, and that conspiracies can only be put down by "desperate remedies,"—that is by indiscriminate punishment. In other words, cruelly, as ever, is produced and justified by fear. The history of revolutions and the history of persecutions are full of such precedents. Men who have just suffered injustice, and apprehended further injustice, if not personal violence, are not in a mood to distinguish carefully between the innocent and the guilty. Mr. Adair confesses as much. He appeals, probably with truth, to the sincerity of his own desire to improve his estate, and treat all his tenants with consideration. He states, moreover, that he excepted from his proscriptive edict certain individuals of reputed good character; but he does not venture to defend himsetf on any higher principle than that of the irritable schoolmaster, who, on failing to dis- declined to believe them; and a kind of compromi cover a culprit, inflicts a general punishment. Nor does it much mend the matter to profess a sense of public duty superior to all calculations of " personal risk, pecuniary loss, and popular odium." As much might have been said for the Greek and Roman masters, who freely tendered their slaves to be tortured in the hope of detecting a crime. We strongly suspect—indeed, Lord C. Hamilton admits it—that Mr. Adair experienced a grim satisfaction in sacrificing his pecuniary interest to the cruel triumph of his will. Doubtless it is a monstrous thing that murder and incendiarism should be tolerated if not abetted, by a certain section of the Irish pensantry. Any-

for the beloved homes which they have lost for ever. deportations would help to effect this object than 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 would have pacified Syria. The fierce and defaut 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 DONEGAL EVICTIONS .- The Rev. Mr. Maturin, rector of Gartan, in the county of Donegal has pub. lished 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? think not. Who, then, published them? Though having only a very slight acquaintance with priest, I feel pursuaded 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 Derryvengh tenantry, now exterminated on account of it, and whose wailings 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 impor-

tance, 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 that 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 wh 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. Adam'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 reluctant 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 £6 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 particular, suffice it to say that, in consequence of this, Murray still lived in fear and dread of his life. The presump tion, then, is as strong as above, and therefore a strong against the conspiracy of the Derryveagh tenantry.

"Once more. Murray gave Mr. Adair's boat (with out leave) to the police, to go to one of the islands in Glen Vengh Lake, where a Still was at work; it consequence of which they seized a quantity of vessels, grain, and potale, 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 think of (taking him apart) to try and prevent mischie from ensuing. Murray himself told me the same day that he feared he should get his skull broken for that, had he been in Murray's place, he would not have given the boat; and I myself, under similar circumstances, have refused to give my bont; 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 Derryvengh 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." 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 govern ing the mere Irish has produced in Ulster. A number of Orangenen (that excellent secret association which an English Viceroy subsidised a dozen Jest years ago, or more, to keep native discontent it check) amused themselves last year, near Lurgso, by shooting their Catholic neighbors. One Cathol was murdered; and a man named Tate was charged with the deed. He was tried : his relatives swor hard that he was not the murderer. But the july was made, by bringing in a verdict of "manslaugh ter." The judge sentenced the prisoner to a fe months' tenancy of the neighboring jail; and a ps ternal government completed the merciful busines by letting him out in a few days. Tate was a lies fellow. A "Papist" in similar circumstances would not have fared so well. But the Orangemen we not content, for all that They have been so have tuated to the amusement of barrying their Gatholic neighbors, and so accustomed to impunity in criminate that they were indignant at the thought of worthy nember of their Order being prosecuted it so small a thing as shooting a "Papist." Did of And the traderia on the place