#### **OCTOBER 21. 1859** THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

batton, but a sign from their masterial enced them. Ves. my poor boy, and yours with his," said He gravely advanced towards his, slave, and Murillo; who, unable to restrain his emotion, hiding under a cold, stern air, the emotion which best over Sebastien, then raised him, pressed every true artist must feel at the sight of genius him with transport to his bosom. thus revealed for the first time, he said to bim :==

White the first the state of th

"Sebastien, who is your master?"

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"You, my lord," replied the boy, in a scarcely audible voice.

"I mean your master in painting, Sebastien."

"You, my lord," replied the boy, still tremb-

ling. "How! I never gave you a lesson, child," replied Murillo, in astonishment.

No, master; but you gave it to the others, and I listened," replied Sebastien, emboldened by the softened tone of his master.

"And profited by it," said Murillo, again. "You did not forbid me," said Sebastien : "I did not think it was any harm."

Murillo warmly replied, "And by the ancient patron of Spain ! you have profited by it as none of my pupils have ever yet done. So, then," added he, after a pause, "you work at night?" "No, master, by day."

"At what hour, then ? My pupils usually arrive at six."

" From three to five, master. I first overslept and then forgot myself."

Murillo smiled. " And did you also forget what I promised you yesterday, Sebastien ?? said be.

The poor slave turned pale and trembled, as though he already felt the threatened lash.

"Oh ! Senor Murillo !" cried all the pupils, with suppliant voices, " Pardon for poor Sehastien j"

"I shall only be too glad, gentlemen, but I must go farther. This boy does not so much merit pardon as reward."

"Reward I" repeated Sebastien, now hardly able to stand, while he ventured to lift his timid and tearful eyes to his master's face.

"Yes, Sebastien, a reward," replied Murillo, kindly.

"When I think of all the difficulties you have had to surmount before you could have attained or even such as I have seen on the other easels -when 1 think of the hours stolen from needful ? rest-of the sleep of which you deprived yourself, that you might work secure from discovery or suspicion-when I think of all your attention to my instructions - all your memory in storing them up ... your application in reducing them to practice-I can only say I know not anything 1 could deny you as a reward. Say, then, what shall it be "

Sebastien knew not whether he was awake or asleep. His almost bewildered gaze wandered from the pleased countenance of his master to the smiling faces of the pupils, and he could hardly believe that these kind words were addressed to hun, or that anything that concerned him could make another look so glad.

"Come, take courage, Sebastien," said Vil-lavicemio in his ear: "the master is pleased with you. Ask for whatever you like best-a bright, new ducat. Come, I am sure Senor Murillo will not refuse it you."

"One !" cried Baba - "ten at the very least !"

"Twenty !" cried Gaspard. "I know my father-he will readily give you twenty."

"You are very generous with my purse, my son; but I will not go back of your word, nor of great painter, while closely scrutinizing the countenance of his slave, upon whom the words of the pupils seemed not to make the slightest impression, " every one answers but you, and you are the person whom I asked; say, is the reward named by them sufficient? You have only to speak. I am so pleased, my poor little fellow, with what you have done-with your conception -with your fine and delicate touch-with your coloring - in short, with the whole head; the design might have been more correct, but the expression is lovely, is divine-that I will give you anything you can ask of me; anything, at least, in my power to give." "Oh, master, master !-- no, I dare not," and Sebastien raised his clasped hands imploringly, while in the parted and quivering lips of the boy, upon which the words seemed to form and as suddenly expire-in the momentarily flashing eye, in the veins, swelled almost to bursting-of that forebead, with all its impress of genius, might be seen that he had a wish to which timidity alone hindered him from giving utterance.

Loud sobs now became more audible from the

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lower end of the workshop, every eye was turned in that direction ; it was the old negro, who was weeping bitterly.

"You are free, Gomez," said Murillo, extending his hand to him.

"Free to serve you all my life, master," replied Gomez, as he knelt before him.

"Ob, master ! my kind master !" was all that deep emotion allowed, Sebastien to utter.

"Sebastien," said Murillo, turning to him, "your pencil has shown that you have genius, your request proves that you have a heart, and this union completes the artist. This very day I receive you as a pupil."

"Yon pupil ! Oh, no ; it is too much," cried Sebastien ; " I, the son of a negro! a mulatto! a slave !--- your pupil !"

"Before God, there are neither negroes, mulattoes, nor slaves !" said Murillo, with pious fervor. "All are men, and, as such, are equal in His eyes-why should they be otherwise with me."

" But these gentlemen," said Sebastien, glancing timidly at the pupils.

"We shall be enchanted to have you for a companion," was the unanimous reply.

"And I, too, to have you for a brother," added Gaspard, pressing the hand of Sebastien.

"Well said, my son," said Murillo. Then turning to the youg mulatto, he added :

" My son has called thee his brother, Sebastien, and I must be thy father. Happy Murillo ! I have done more than make pictures-I have made a painter ! for thy name shall descend to posterity associated with mine, and thy reputation shall crown my fame. I shall be content if, in ages to come, when men tell of thee, they call thee ' The Mulatto of Murillo !' "

And thus it actually was. Sebastien Gomez was better known under this cognomen than by his real name. Admitted among the number of to producing such a head as that of the Virgin, his master's pupils, he afterwards became one of the greatest painters of whom Spain has to boast.

Several private individuals in Seville pride themselves upon the possession of paintings by Schastien Gomez. But the most admired productions of this artist are to be found in the Church of Seville. They are the Madonna and Child, a St. Joseph, and a Christ on the Cross, with a St. Peter at his feet, who appears to be imploring pardon.

Gomez survived Murillo only a few years, and died, it is believed, either in the year 1689, or 1690.

# REV. DR. CAHILL,

ON THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, ESQ. - IRISH

#### EXILE IN NEW YORK.

#### (From the Dublin Catholic Telegraph.)

The late public meeting at Waterford, convened for the object of Petitioning the present Government to grant Pardon to four Political offenders from Ireland, is a movement which does credit to the becoming and just sympathy of the "Urls intacta." The proverbial peaceful character of the County, the long known loyalty of yours, either, gentlemen," saild Murillo, good-humouredly. "Come, Sebastien," added the community there, present strong claims of re- been a valid instrument-were binding alike upon in Gaul) deported no less a number than ten spect on the attention of Her Majesty's Government, in reference to all the parties impeached ; while in the case of Mr. Meagher, the voice of that public assembly is, as it were, entitled to marked indulgence, from the exalted character, the spotless respectability of his venerable father, his own inexperienced youth, and the pressing petition of all orders and denominations of his native city. Without discussing the characteristic essentials of Whig and Tory, there can be no doubt that the present popular demonstration gives a desirable opportunity to the Whig Cabinet to extend a graceful pardon to the eloquent and unhappy young man who is the anxious object of the interesting civic proceedings of last Monday. The admirers of the present Vicerov (shall I say it) fondly hope that this popular act will be executed during his Administration, in order that the universal voice of the Nation, which, during the past year, has sung new odes of praise on his official career, may have an additional fact to justify the correctness of the judgment which all Ireland has stamped on the private and public character of the Earl of Carlisle. I am not much in the habit of lauding public political official men in any country, but I have no hesitation in saying, that if the present Lord Lieutenant would aid in the final accomplishment of the generous efforts of the men of Waterford, in effecting the political release of my old friend Tom Meagher, he would go far to secure still more my humble but firm advocacy, as well as to acquire the lasting support of tens of thousand of the ardent portion of my young fellow-countrymen. As several of the readers of this paper in England and elsewhere may not have an opportunity of reading the Irish journals which have published the proceedings, the names, &c., of the speakers at this public meeting, I cannot do better than extract from the Dublin morning Freeman one or two paragraphs in reference to the chairman, and to the movers and seconders of the resolutions. In reading these speeches and resolutions the reader cannot fail to observe the prudent tone of the language towards the government: the total absence of any harsh expression towards the late Attorney General or the jury : and the considerate phraseology where modera-tion and respect hold (as it should be) the chief place in a petition seeking an indulgent favor .---This is a wise course : and when the Deputy-Lieutenant of the country with a bost of magistrates and clergymen will affix their names to this unobjectionable document, the object of the meeting must be speedily accomplished :--

the Mayor upon an influentially signed requisition, chair, but also for the promptitude and willingness land was to seek the foreivinges of his associates was held yesterday in the Town Hall, Waterford, for with which he co-operated in the movement. in A memory in A memory in A memory in the very been fortunate in being the purphes of adopting such constitutional measures. The Mayor in returning thanks said he had merely, called on two years ago to aid him in this agreeas may seem best calculated to procure an amnesty for our townsman, Thomas Francis Meagher, Esq., and others, now excluded from their country for political causes.

Shortly after two o'clock the chair was taken amid cheers by The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Dr. Mackesy.

On the motion of Mr. Blake, M. P., P. J. Smith Esq., was requested to act as secretary to the meet-ing, which he had been active in organising-

The Mayor said he felt pleasure in calling that meeting of the citizens of Waterford, upon the requi-sition which had been presented to him, and which was numerously and respectably signed by persons of all classes and denominations, and political opinions. That meeting, he believed, was more for work than speaking, and he would, therefore, not further occupy their time. He would be happy to hear the proposers and seconders of the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting.

Alderman Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, D. L., came forward to propose the first resolution, and was re-ceived with lond applause. He read the resolution as follows :- " Resolved, that, in the opinion of this meeting, the time has arrived when the government ought to extend a full pardon to all persons laboring under disabilities owing to political causes.' He said he had been requested to propose the first resolution to the meeting, and he did so willingly, for although opposed, as he had ever been, to any vio-lation of public order or disobedience to the law, still he could not but sympathise, in common with the vast mass of his fellow subjects, at the long punishment those individuals on whose behalt they were then assembled, had undergone, and for whose restoration to their country the citizens of Waterford were about to memorial the government. They took this step, convinced that the preservation of public tranquillity and respect for the laws of the land was the only way to benefit their country, in seeking for any change of legislation or mode of administering the laws that might be thought desirable for its welfare. (Hear, hear.) They could not forget that they were seeking to have restored to his country and friends a fellow-citizen for whom many of them entertained sentiments of the strongest friendship and regard, and that if their movement was successful, they would be gratifying the feeling

of his worthy parent, for whom he (Sir B. Morris) could safely say every citizen of Waterford was im-pressed with the highest respect. (Loud applause.) The subject had been discussed so much all over the country that it was unnecessary for him to make any remarks upon it, and knowing the unanimity of all present on the object they had in view, he would propose the resolution which had been placed in his hands, and which, he had no doubt, would be cordially adopted. (Hear, hear.) For his own part he would say that he was most happy to identify himself with the movement that day recommended, to be crowned, he was persuaded with success. (Loud applause.)

John Power, Esq., J.P., seconded the resolution, which was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Blake, M. P., said that as their meeting was one more for work than talk, as had been wisely said by the Mayor, it would abbreviate their proceed-ings to hear a short statement from Mr. P. J. Smith, who was thoroughly acquaiated with the facts on the subject which had brought them together.

Mr. P. J. Smith came forward amid cheers, and said the statement which Mr. Blake had called upon him to make, and which the Mayor had kindly consented he should make to them, would be very brief indeed. He believed, however, it was desirable it should be made, and that it would materially influence the result of that movement. When the Irish state prisonerc arrived in Van Dieman's Land they were offered a comparative liberty upon the condition that they would undertake not to attempt their escape from the Island. This was the famous parole, about which so much had been said and about which so little was in reality understood. It was a thing unheard of before in a penal colony, and, so far as he was aware of, was wholly without constitutional precedent. It conferred no extraordinary privilege but the reverse. The ordinary ticket-of-leave holders had the range of the whole Island unfettored by parole and consequently were at liberty to effect their escape whenever they could. The state prisoners were limited to prescribed districts, fettered by the authorities and upon the prisoners. He (Mr. Smith) was in a position to prove, if his word was doubted, either there or elsewhere, that the parole were repealed. Mr. John Blake, M. P., came forward to propose the second resolution as follows :- "Resolved --That her Majesty's government, having congratulated the Emperor of the French on the full and unconditional amnesty lately granted by him to the full all political offenders, be and are hereby requested to imitate the example which they so much commended." (hear, hear.) The statement which Mr. Smith had made rendered it unnecessary for him to trespass upon the meeting with any very lengthened observations. He was quite sure that the citizens of Waterford would be very glad indeed to take part in any movement having for its object the obtaining an amnesty for men who happened to labor under dis-abilitics, in consequence of efforts of theirs to benefit their native lad, no matter where that country might be; but when, as in the present instance, the men on whose behalf they were about to appeal to Government were their own countrymen, and the land for which they were suffering was Ireland, he was convinced that their exertions would be stimulated to an increased extent (hear, hear). And when in addition to these considerations they had another important one-that one of the most carnest, most gifted, and best loved of the exiles of '48 was a fellow-citizen of their own, T. F. Meagher, he had no doubt the efforts of the people of Waterford would be redoubled in the movement (cheers). In giving prominence to Mr. Meagher's name he did not mean to underrate in the slightest degree the merits of his companions in exile. It is not unnatural that in the city of Mr. Meagher's birth, in the place where he passed his youth, and oft delighted them with his soul-stirring appeals, that the consideration of him should particularly urge them in this movement, the more so as they hoped it would result in restoring the son to a worthy father, who might well be proud of such a son. He had no doubt that when the application was pressed properly upon Government, as he expected it would be, Government could not refuse to concede what was so reasonable to ask.

done what he conceived to be his duty in the position he occupied.

The meeting soon after separated.

There are grave and, indeed, unanswerable arguments to induce the Cabinet to propose to the Throne the favorable reception of the Waterford Petition. A despotic government can arrest on suspicion and deport their victims on private evidence; but a Constitutional Dynasty cannot deprive a subject of liberty without public investigation and juridicial proof. Again, despotism can forgive on mere good feeling, and recall the exiled from a favorable whim, while constitutionalism cannot bring back its transported offenders without performing nearly the same kind of investigation and trial which were gone through in their original condemnation. England is, therefore, very different in these respects from Austria, Naples, Russia and France .--Hence, in seeking the restoration to liberty of our exiled countrymen, it is judicious to adduce arguments rather than appeal to feeling, and to persuade the intellect more than to gain the heart of the Government. Ship-loads of exiles might return to Russia or France from one soft moment in the affections or sympathy of the Emperors; but as the being, called English Constitutionalism, has no individual heart, no individual eyes, it can neither cry nor feel sympathy; and hence our course in this case is to arm ourselves with parchment, arrange precedents and rules like companies of soldiers, and subdue the concrete Being called Government and Cabinet by a judicious display of facts, which (if the Petition be not granted) might damage our foreign or domestic policy, hurt the cotton-trade, or lower the price of iron and coal. Now, I would suggest to our Government some few of these facts as the logic of Waterford in the contemplated Petition.

Firstly, then, when Hungary rebelled against Austria in 1847 and 1848, and when her Patriots led powerful armies against the Emperor, inflamed Italy to join the Revolution, and spilled much German blood in several fierce conflicts, Austria, on the successful extinction of this reher disobedient subjects with an unconditional pardon ! And in the late war with France, when forced to surrender the richest of her Italian dependencies, she granted a general amnesty to all persons who had joined France and Sardinia!-These thousands of redeemed rebels are advocates in the Waterford petition calling on England to forgive even one man, instead of six thousand !

Secondly-The King of Naples has extended an unreserved liberty to upwards of two thousand cut-throats whom he had been obliged to chain in the galleys for an infamous scheme of successive conspiracies against his throne and his life. These pardoned criminals stand now round | are not likely to be weakened, if it he true as stated the bay of Naples in damaging contrast with the merciless policy of Great Britain; and cry shame upon England to persecute one educated gentleman (who never took the sword in his hand) for a momentary national impulse; while thousands of dagger-men, with perjury on their lips, and duced Scotchman and a Protestant bog-builiff-four blood ou their hands, are the present memorial of persons altogether-this astounding act was crown-Neapolitan clemency!

Thirdly-All the world has heard of the conspiracies, the bullets, the infernal machines which | parish priest of Doon, after spending us he has doue have been concocted, prepared, and carried into execution against Napoleon the Third since the year 1851. For these offences, so heinous before God and man, the Emperor (as they call it makes this announcement :-thousand offenders! but lo ! within the last few weeks he has created a new sun of liberty over Cayenne; he has made it rise over their dark whom suspicion had rested since the murder and dungeons of woe; he has despatched ships of after the inquest." emancipation to spread their joyous sail over the shores of their dismal abodes; and the French observes :-- "This notification, it is stated, has been served on sailors have sung songs of jubilee for their captive countrymen, and carried them home under full bursting canvass to receive the congratulations of their relations and friends, and to do homage to the noble generosity of the monarch Rev. Patrick Hickoy, the Parish Priest of Doon, who whom they sought to kill in the company of his is advanced in years, has been included among those beloved child and his adored wife ! These companions of Orsini and his ferocious associates smile at the ignoble vengeance of Albion pursu- might have been given to his excellent agent to pering with mappeaseable malice the inspired soul of a spotless though mistaken patriot, while ten thousand men (that is the number), of forgiven thousand men (that is the number), of forgiven Frenchmen, now stand round the Tuilleries where licy, as first intimated by the Cloamet Chronicle. the Emperor sleeps, and utter aspirations of prayer and vows of protection for the magnanimous hero who has struck off their chains, and restored them to their families, to their country, and to themselves ! Shame upon English Constitutionalism, to be surpassed by Despotism ; and to expend the whole force of her imperial revenge upon one man, while all despotic Europe riots in great actions of transcendant mercifulness. Fourthly-England has forgiven Mr. Smith of the acticles on the subject by Lord Derby himself O'Brien, while she holds in perennial imprisonment Thomas Francis Meagher! England has pardoned a scion of the house of Inchiquin (in modern phrase), while she keeps in bondage the honored child of Waterford industry and unimpeached commercial honor. Yes; and "there's joopardy, but a flame would be kindled throughout the rub" against the justice of England 1 And any one, and every one who sees and meets the unconquerable, the unpurchasable restored exile. -"That we carnestly entreat the co-operation of all the descendant of Irish Royalty, as he lifts his law will insist on the rights and duties, &c., both of proud head above his admiring countrymen and suffering fatherland, will hear the peasant utter a grateful prayer for the pardon of O'Brien, and express a smothered exectation against the munity, of being able to drive his tenant into a duncontrasted mean injustice of the penalty of Meagher ! But let me be not misunderstood. All Ireand is truly grateful for the pardon of Mr. S. O'Brien; and Ireland is sorry that the late Government cannot untie from the triangle one condemned man, while she lays the lash heavily and un-paringly on the naked back of his courade the law is faulty. Volumes of documentary eviin disobedience. This is cruel mercy; malig- dence go to prove that the law of landlord and tenant generosity; persecuting magnanimity. Let aunt is unjust and oppressive towards the people, me not be misunderstood. We are all most thankful for the liberty of Mr. O'Brien; and in felt in some part of the country or another until it order to give further evidence of his noble na- is amended. As every species of coorcion has tern

able enterprise, and although neither I or those who have acted with me have as yet succeeded in our ardent efforts, I am still, however, con-Waterford orator will again draw inspiration from the lofty summits of his native hills, and delight the Mayor of the old city with the graceful images of his brilliant imagination, as in his emanciaated return to Ireland he will offer thanks in the old Town Hall for the valued compliment paid to his name and his character on last Monday.

D. W C. Ballyroan Cottage, Rathfarham, Sept. 29, 1859.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

#### " THE WAR BOLT ON DOON."

Under the above striking head the Nation announces that on Wednesday last every Oatholic tenant at will on the Doon estate of the Earl of Derby was served with an ejectment. "Wholesale and complete, excepting none, sparing none; every man guilty of being a Cutbolic is marked for the doom. The entire population of a district is to be swept away." According to the organ, we are in again for the reign of terror in Tipperary. The work "will bear bloody, fruit." "We shall soon be once more in the midst of those deplorable scenes which readened the soil of Tipperary; murder by ballot and murder by gibbet will ply their hideous emulation." This is pretty strong writing, and may probably, as well as the notice of eviction, "bear bloody fruit." The following is a copy of the notice served upon the tenantry :---

## "NOTICE TO QUIT.

"Take notice, that I, Charles G. Grey, of Ballykesteen, in the county of Tipperary, Esq., as the agent of the Right Hon. Edward Geoifrey Stanley, Earl of Derby, do hereby require you to deliver up to him or his attorney, thereto lawfully authorized on the 25th of March next ensuing the date hereof. the quiet and peaceable possession of all that and those the part of the town and lands of Coogy, situate in the barony of Coonagh and County Limerick, and all other lands, tenements here 'itaments, and premises which you hold from or occupy under himtogether with all and singular appurtenances there, Austria, on the successful extinction of this re-bellion, forgave not less than six thousand of nally commenced at that time of the year, and if otherwise, that you quit and deliver up to him or his attorney as aforesaid, the possession of the said premises at the end of the year of your tenantcy, which shall expire next after the end of half-a-year from the time of your being served with notice. And take notice that in case you shall refuse or neglect then to deliver up to him, or his attorney lawfully authorised, the quiet and peaceable possession of said premises, I will sue you for double the yearly value of said premises, and for all costs and expenses attending such proceedings, pursuant to the statute in that case made and provided, or take such other proceedings against you as I may be advised.

Witness my hand this 19th day of September, 1859."

" To-

"C. G. GREY.

Meanwhile the gloomy predictions of the Nation by the Tipperary Vindicator, that the parish priest of Doon has fared no better than the other tenants on the estate. The Vindicator asks :---

"Will it be believed that on Wednesday, when notice to quit was served on all the tenantry, except the relatives of the murdered man, a recently introed by actually noticing, and therefore involving in the imputation of criminal knowledge of the murder that vonerable gentleman, the truly Christianlike upwards of 45 years in the ministry, and who was, at the time the notice was served, and who is at present we understand, at the Spa of Lisdoonvarn? Almost in the same breath the Tipperary paper

"Just as were going to press we have been in-

"Are you a fool ?" suid Gaspard. "Why do you not speak when my father bids you ?"

"Speak, then," added another. "Ask for some gold."

"No, ask for good clothes, Sebastien; your figure is straight, slight, and well-formed, and would show them off well."

" I think I can guess, gentlemon," said Villavicemio; "I think I know what Sebastien would prize most ; it would be to be received as one of the pupils of Seuor Murilio."

A gleam of joy shone for a moment in the eyes of the young mulatto.

" If it is that, say so, my child," said Murillo, kindly.

"And ask him for a place in a good light," said Gonzalez, whose easel was badly placed, he having been the last received pupil.

" Well, is it that ?" said Murillo to him.

· Sebastien shook his head.

" No 1" said Murillo, a little surprised.

"Sebastion," said Gaspard to him, " this is one of my father's good days; you may venture unything; ask at once for your freedom."

With a cry, in which joy and anguish were strangely mingled, Sebastien fell at the feet of Murillo. " Oh, freedom for my father, freedom for my father !" He stopped, his words choked by his tears.

"And your own freedom-care you not for it ?" demanded Murillo.

Sebasticn hung his head, and repressed the rising sob.

"My father's freedom first of all," said be.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER --- AMNESTY MOVEMENT.

John Lalor, Esq., seconded the resolution which was put and carried unanimously.

Henry Gallway, Esq., moved the third resolution classes of Irishmen in the efforts we are determined to make to procure from the government an unconditional political amnesty." He should express his great satisfaction at being permitted to take part in the proceedings of that meeting which he hoped would lead to the including to a full amnesty their townsman, T. F. Meagher, and the other political exiles. To bring about this result they required the earnest co-operation of all classes of their fellowcountrymen, and that co-operation he was sure would be given.

Alderman T. Murphy said it afforded him very great pleasure, indeed, to second the resolution. He sincerely hoped the movement would be successful. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was put and carried.

The Mayor then vacated the chair, and Mr. J. Blake, M.P., was called thereto. Upon the motion of Mr. Lalor, seconded by Alderman Ryan, a cordial WATERFORD MONDAY. - A numerous and respect- vote of thanks was passed by acclumation to the order to give further evidence of his noble na- is amended. As every species of coercion has been able meeting of the citizens of Waterford, called by Mayor, not alone for his dignified conduct in the ture, the first use he made of his arrival in Ire- tried and found of no avail, would it not be well,

formed that two men whose names have been given to us, were lodged in the county gaol last night, charged with the murder of Crowe, of Coogy, upon

The Evening Post, referring to the notice to quit,

the entire of the tenantry of Doon, except four, two of whom were connected with the family of Crowe -the tenant whose murder led to the plan of indiscriminate evictions. It is also mentioned that the served with the notice. Until the last moment we indulged a hope that Lord Derby, after calm reflection would have countermanded any orders that severe with the evictions ; but we fear that the serving such a notice upon the venerable parish priest must be regarded as an evidence of the determina-

A LANDLORD'S DEFENCE OF THE DOON TENANTRY. Mr. Levinge, an extensive landowner of Westmeath, writes to the Freeman the letter which we give. Mr Levinge was (as our readers will probably recollect) one of the first of those honest landlords who protested against the Lynch law which a junta of petty despots, headed by that "model" Lord of Donegal, George Hill, some months ago proposed to impose on the peasantry :--- ' As a landowner in Tipperary I beg you will insert this letter in defence of the Tipperary tenants. One remarkable feature in the case of the Doon estate is that no notice has been taken

or his agent, either contradicting or affirming the report which has appeared in the newspapers. This gives some hope that there is no intention of clear-ing that estate, which is situate in Limerick, and not in Tipperary; and, indeed, if this were dono, not only would the lives of the new tenants be placed in the country which might even extend all over ireland. The writer of the article which has appeared in the Globe states that what ' the dangerous classes' in Ireland want is some certainty that an inexorable landlords and tonants. This is quite correct in a certain degree, but unfortunately the law not only does not define a landlord's duties, but it arms with a power, which is held by no other class in the comgeou or the workhouse, or to seek a home in a foreign land in a moment of caprice. Why should a landlord be to his tenant as a military dictator, and his tonant to him a very abject slave ? Is this their just position? Is this our boasted land of liberty? As a landowner I openly protest against being vested by the law with such a power, and claim to be relieved from it. The very fact stated, ' that men will