

bloom in effulgent yet everlasting beauty. A select part of these grounds has been consecrated according to the rites of the Episcopal Church. The company possess superior hearses, and all other funeral requisites. Terms extremely moderate."

IRELAND.

LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Association was held on Monday.

Shortly after one o'clock, Mr. John O'Connell moved, that one of the staunchest collectors of Repeal rent, and one of the hardest workers of the Repeal Wardens, should take the chair, Mr. S. Law, of Phibsborough.

The Chairman briefly returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

Mr. Ray read the minutes of proceedings at the previous meeting which were duly affirmed.

Mr. J. O'Connell then presented himself amidst loud cheers, and said—How am I to begin? Nine cheers for the Pope and our glorious Bishops. (Loud cheers.) It is, to be sure, a small and inefficient tribute of respect that we can pay to the illustrious Pontiff, to read his letter, and to insert it reverently upon our minutes; but small, and weak, and inefficient as that mark of respect is, still let us cheerfully pay it. I am sure you will receive it standing and uncovered. (Cheers.)

[The hon. gentleman here read the letter of His Holiness.]

Mr. O'Connell.—I have to move, Sir—it is my high pride—it is my exalted honour—to be called upon to stand here to move that that document be most respectfully inserted on our minutes. (Cheers.) I shall still further give notice—a notice which I am sure will be carried in the Association—that a special day be appointed, and the sooner the better—say Thursday next, for the purpose of speaking the opinions of the people of Ireland, and returning our most heartily grateful thanks to the illustrious Pontiff, for all he has done for liberty and religion in Ireland. (Loud cheers.) It is not for me to enter into a discussion of the details of this admirable document—it is not for me to presume to enter upon it. False Liberals may, indeed, say, that the Holy Pontiff is opposed to the spread of education—is it so? See how he points to Belgium—to the education system provided by the Hierarchy of that favoured country. (Cheers.) And what do we not owe to our Hierarchy? What do we not owe to the Lion of the Fold of Judah—to him and those admirable co-operators who have been prominent with him in opposing this scheme of the Colleges? And now, Sir, may I be permitted to say what I think would be the most suitable course for us laymen to adopt upon the present occasion. (Hear.) It is proper—it is lawful as it is natural that we should have an earnest gratitude in our hearts, now that it has been proved that we were not wrong in the expression of opinion which we uttered here upon the subject of those colleges. But in feeling that gladness—in thus rejoicing, as we are entitled to do—there should be nothing in our exultation savouring of disrespect or offence to any one: the great object we sought is established. Let us enjoy that success as Christians should—as Christians loving their fellow-men should. Let us not triumph over any layman; and, above all, let us not be guilty of anything savouring of disrespect towards any one of a sacred character. (Hear, hear.) He then gave an account of the meeting at Kilmacthomas, which he numbered at not less than from twenty to thirty thousand people. Alluding to the enthusiasm of the people, he said—There never yet was uttered a greater calumny than that the people of Ireland ever conceived wild and lawless notions with regard to any remedy for the grievances which they endure. There is not a shrewder people on the face of the earth. (Hear.) A peaceful remedy is the only one they look to; and where any other remedy has been thought of or suggested, they have not been parties to or sanctioned such a movement. At this meeting they perfectly understood what ought to be granted to the poor man, and where the concession to him should stop. They cheered heartily, of course they did, every sentiment expressed yesterday which bore upon their rights—which insisted on the granting of similar rights of property to the poor man as to the rich, but they equally cheered every expression which fell from the speakers, or was contained in the resolutions, which promised that the landlords' rights of property should not be interfered with, but should be preserved entire and unimpaired, when concessions were made to the people. (Cheers.) We had the Clergy there—the faithful Clergy. (Cheers.) This great movement began with them, as everything that is good originated with them. The excellent secretaries of the meeting—the Rev. Mr. McGrath, and the Rev. Mr. Power, Catholic Curates, were the great managers of that demonstration. (Hear, hear.) They sought no conspicuous place; they did not ask to move or second any of the resolutions, that their names might appear prominently before the public. They were satisfied with having caused the meeting and procured a declaration of the rights of the people. (Loud cheers.) That was all the reward they sought, but that shall not be the only reward the people will give them. The people will remember them with gratitude as the first Clergymen who gave an impulse to this great movement. We had the Clergy of Waterford there, headed by the Very Rev. Dr. O'Brien; we had the Very Rev. Dean Burke, of Clonmel. (Cheers.)

We had Clergy from all parts of the country, who came forward to lead, encourage, and guide the people. (Hear, hear.) We had landlords, farmers, and the bone and sinew of the country, the labouring population, all demanding the rights of the tenant farmer, but demanding still more loudly the right of Ireland to her own Parliament. (Cheers.) He then referred to an address he had received at the meeting from Carrick-on-Suir, enclosing 62*l.*; the money was all from men well off. He next eulogised the exertions of the press in giving so faithful and early a report of a meeting nearly a hundred miles from Dublin. Speaking of the resolutions passed at the meeting, he said—Nothing is looked for but what already exists in the North of Ireland, and which has been practically tested for upwards of a century. There was no theory, no vain and fond imaginings of some sanguine man, in the retirement of his closet, thinking that he has found out some effectual way of settling the land question. He then read two of the resolutions.

Mr. O'Connell read a letter from Mr. Bourke, of Tontine House, in which he states that a riot had occurred at a meeting. 'The mob broke into the board-room, told the chairman to have done, tore some of the rate books, and drove out the paupers. The Riot Act was had recourse to—police were brought, and but for a few Old Ireland conciliators the consequences might have been dreadful. The riot over, I asked the cause, when to my astonishment I found it was owing to the inculcations of the Confederation against the payment of poor rates, backed by an unseemly valuation that has been made of this union; but not content with teaching the infatuated, they dared intrude upon the board with their unwise dogmas. A report of the Confederation was laid in printed form before the chair, advising us against striking rates, and glossing the alternative in bursts of pseudo-patriotism. The report was burnt, but as we left the room our ears were assailed by thousands crying out 'Mr. — says England should pay the poor rate—did you read his report?' Now, Mr. Bourke has given the name of the gentleman whose speech the people alluded to, but I will not give it, as it might be said that I did so from an unworthy motive. Mr. Bourke himself will be here this day week, and he shall be at perfect liberty to do as he pleases as regards the name of this gentleman. But though I do not give the name of this gentleman I am bound to cry out in the most strenuous way against the dissemination of such dangerous doctrines—doctrines calculated to lead to confusion and bloodshed. And this gentleman is not an insignificant member of the Confederation—he is not one of the class of political adventurers—far from it, he is a man of station in the country, and, therefore, the more responsible for his words and acts. He then read a letter from the Rev. Michael Coghlan, P. P. of Collingstown, containing a harrowing description of the misery and fever that are depopulating his parish, and enclosing *ll.* as his subscription to the Association.

Another Catholic Clergyman a Victim to Fever.—It is with unaffected, nay, exceeding regret, we have to state that the Rev. Mr. McEvoy, the universally respected Parish Priest of Kilmoney, died on Saturday last, of fever, contracted in the discharge of his parochial duties. —*Newry Examiner.*

Another Landlord Shot.—On Monday Mr. William Lucas, who had been obliged to evict some families, the heads of which were in arrears, and would neither pay rent nor give up possession, was shot dead in the street of the village of Brunnsna.

Fever in Coleraine.—We regret to state that fever is on the increase in Coleraine—the clerk of the guardians, has fallen a victim, and four of the Poor Law Guardians who caught the disease while attending a meeting of the Board about two weeks since, are still suffering under the attack. The epidemic, we understand, is of a more malignant type than it had ever previously assumed. —*Belfast Chronicle.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FERRARA.—The *Italia* repeated its conviction of the Austrian evacuation on the 8th; but, so far from this being so, letters from Ferrara of the 15th say that instead of evacuating the city the Austrians have doubled the posts and even outraged the inhabitants. A young man having passed near his Austrian sentinel, the latter gave him a thrust of his bayonet. A struggle ensued, in which the soldiers of the guard-house fell upon the youth and struck him with their swords. A Priest who interposed for his protection was also maltreated. The people, irritated, collected round the guard-house, and the Austrians fired on them. On this, the people would have sounded the tocsin and taken vengeance, but Cardinal Ciacchi interposed, tranquillised them, and caused the young man, who was severely wounded, to be taken care of. Austrian patrols, horse and foot, overran the city during the 15th.—*The Spener Gazette* states that the Pope, in addressing himself direct to the Emperor of Austria, has rather retarded than advanced the negotiations respecting the occupation of Ferrara, and that no hope is entertained of an arrangement without the mediation of some third power.

TUSCANY.—The atrocities reported to have been committed by the Neapolitan Government against the insurgents produced so much irritation at Leghorn that the

populace attacked the office of the Neapolitan consul, and tore down the Royal arms of Naples from over the gate, and trampled them under foot. Reparation for this was of course demanded of the Tuscan Government.

—*The Augsburg Gazette*, under the date of Florence, the 12th inst., says that the British Mediterranean squadron was approaching the shores of Italy, and that it would be resolved into three divisions, which would take their positions respectively at Naples, Civita-Vecchio, and Leghorn.—*The Nouvelliste*, of Marseilles, gives the following letter from Leghorn, dated the 17th inst.:—"You are already aware of the annexation of the Duchy of Lucca to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; but what is not generally noticed is that in virtue of the treaty of Vienna, the little province of Lunigiana is to be separated from Tuscany, to pass under the administration of the Duke of Modena. At the news of the annexation this unfortunate province sent a deputation to the Grand Duke with the Bishop at its head, supplicating him to relieve it from this denationalisation. The people of Leghorn, sympathising in the grief of their brethren, yesterday drew up a petition, demanding from the Grand Duke that the province of Lunigiana should not be separated from his states, showing forth the numerous and important services which it rendered to the Republic in 1477, and particularly to the Grand Duke Ferdinand II. in 1650. This petition which bears more than 20,000 signatures, announces that the inhabitants of Lunigiana are ready to repel by force every invasion by a frontier country, not connected with Tuscany. They appear disposed to abandon the natal soil *en masse* rather than submit to the government of the Duke of Modena. The following remarkable words terminate the petition of the Leghorn people:—"The inhabitants of this city offer your Royal Highness all their goods and possessions to preserve to Tuscany the province of Lunigiana; and in the same way as they will be always ready to shed their blood for your defence, they are ready to give up their fortune to redeem, if necessary, their brethren."

A letter from Florence, dated the 15th, says that on that day the Grand Duke and his consort went to Lucca to receive the homage of their new subjects. On the preceding evening Count Bresson, ambassador from France to the Court of Naples, was received in private audience by the Duke.

LUCCA AND PARMA.—The Marseilles correspondent of *Galvani's Messenger* has forwarded the following extract of a letter, dated Florence the 19th, which has been received at Marseilles:—"The protests of the inhabitants of Fivizzano and Pontremoli, against the arrangement with the Duke of Lucca, which transfers the former to the Duke of Modena, and the latter to Parma, occasion great anxiety. The people appear resolved to oppose all attempts at possession by the troops of Modena and Parma, and have already destroyed the bridges and parts of the roads, to prevent the arrival of artillery. As the Duke of Modena has only an army of 800 men, he cannot venture upon an attempt to subdue a population of 45,000 persons resolved upon a vigorous resistance, and relying upon support from Pisa, Lucca, and Leghorn, where the people have been excited in their favour by popular orators. Austria will thus find a pretext for intervention, and a *casus belli* may arise, notwithstanding the efforts of diplomacy to effect a friendly arrangement. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has offered to purchase the territory of Fivizzano, but it is not supposed that Austria will permit such a transfer, as Fivizzano is in the defiles of the mountains, and is of great importance in a strategic point of view.

LUCERNE.—The *Univers* publishes the following proclamation, addressed to the people by the Government of Lucerne: "We are ignorant of the fate reserved for us by the Almighty, in His inscrutable decrees! Our adversaries stop at no violence, and even the horrors of frightful civil war fail to touch their hearts. It is possible, nay, probable, for the Government must not conceal anything from you, that twelve and two half-cantons may shortly decree war, and send its numerous battalions to invade your territory. The war, with which they threaten us, cannot be avoided by you, even by a fallacious peace, which you can only purchase by concessions and acts of weakness. People of Lucerne, do you wish to remain a free and sovereign people? Do you wish to maintain the rights of your holy faith? Do you wish not to sell in a cowardly manner your ancient liberties, and offer yourselves as a victim to your oppressors? If not, you must not seek a peace which you cannot depend upon; but do what your fathers did, prepare for war! Men of militia of Lucerne—faithful and beloved companions!—turn your eyes to the mountains of primitive Switzerland, where dawned the first ray of Swiss liberty. There you will find friends, united in heart and mind with you, who will rise like one man, for they have just sworn, in the presence of God and their Government, to expose their lives to the last in the holy contest about to commence. Behold that courageous people which inhabits the valley of the Rhone, in the Valais, those brave inhabitants of the canton of Friburg, and our friends of the Zug; they also will side with us in the struggle for our common rights. Look at all the valleys, the mountains, and you will find their hearts beating for us and for our cause. Behold, also, those cantons inhabited by our brothers of another creed; thousand and thousand of them are averse to war; they wish to maintain with us immemorial relations, as faithful, dear and loyal confederates. Cry, then, to those—