

of its justice, but because it was thundered forth from serried ranks, and echoed back from parks of artillery, where the cannons were labelled 'free trade, or else —' (Cheers.) Manufactures and commerce then progressed to an extraordinary degree, until the dark era of 1800, since when they had been reduced to their present miserable condition. The general depression in trade, and the extinction of commerce, were all to be traced to the Union; and he hoped, therefore, that no man would, in future, have the audacity to declare that Ireland had increased since her union with England. (Cheers.) It was because Ireland had not increased in prosperity since the Union that the Protestant Repeal Association had been formed. The first meeting of this body took place on the 9th of May, when the Protestant came forward to offer the right hand of fellowship to his Catholic countryman. (Cheers.) The Catholic met him with outstretched arms, and both resolved that all which had passed should be forgotten and forgiven, and that henceforth their only rivalry would be who should serve their common country the best. (Loud cheers.) Since the first meeting of the association its principles had been adopted by a large number of the Protestants of Ireland. A Protestant Repeal Association was about being formed in Belfast. (Cheers.) They had also entered the gates of the Maiden City; and he trusted that ere long he would be enabled to state, that the Protestant Repeal flag had been unfurled in Derry, and that many of the apprentice boys had pronounced for nationality. (Cheers.) The indignant answer the Ulstermen would return would be, 'Down with ascendancy—hurra for Repeal.' (Cheers.) That association, by one of its fundamental rules, intended to employ nothing but moral force in the establishment of its object. It was but right, however, that they should exactly understand what moral force meant. A begging, whining attitude, was no attitude at all—it was only the force of moving pity and compassion, and not the force which manhood and resolution should rest on for the attainment of its just rights. (Cheers.) His idea of moral force was this, namely—such a display of unanimity and resolution amongst the vast and overwhelming majority of the people, as would prove to the English government that they were resolved to obtain their rights. (Loud cheers.) That moral force in 1829 carried emancipation, and in 1849 would carry Irish nationality. (A Voice—'48.) After all the famine, and pestilence, and plague, which had swept over this land, there were two and a-half millions of able-bodied, powerful men; and when two millions and a-quarter of those men were advocates of the system of moral force which he referred to, then in his opinion the mission of that Protestant Repeal Association would be at an end—then, he thought they might fall back and join the Irish League. (Loud cheering.) Since the first meeting of that association he had been taunted with the assertion that none of the aristocracy had joined their ranks. True; but they did not want them. But why should they look to the aristocracy for anything? They were almost powerless. (Hear, hear.) They clamoured loud and long against Catholic emancipation, and they were defeated; they struggled in like manner against the reform bill, but with no greater effect; and so with regard to the corn laws, they exerted themselves with the energies of expiring faction to defeat that measure; but they suffered an ignominious defeat then also. (Cheers.) He looked to another class for the Repeal of the Union—a class without which no nation could be free, and possessing which no nation could continue in bondage—he meant the lower and middle classes. (Loud cheers.) These they have and will have to the end."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

"Ready, Mark, Learn, and Inwardly Digest."

EXTERMINATIONS.

About two miles distance from the fashionable bathing place of Kilkee, in the district of Moyarta, and situate near the shores of the Atlantic, is the townland of Moveen. It is the property of Mr. Westrop, of the county Limerick, who had distinguished himself as a good landlord; but when the occupiers, unavoidably fell into arrears, and when the poor law began to act, their doom was sealed. The evictions took place on the 2d and 3d of June, when Mr. Daniel Molony, agent, accompanied by Mr. Westrop and a large police force, repaired to the place to commence the work of destruction. A number of levellers were on the spot armed with the usual implements of ruin, and they rapidly destroyed the homes of these now friendless and penniless cottagers. Soul-sickening were the scenes that were visible in Moveen on the day after these evictions were completed, and heart-rending were the sighs and lamentations of those houseless beings. They moved about like walking ghosts in various directions: some slept in the ditches; other constructed temporary huts, where, a few days since, their humble homes stood; and others roved about the world careless of consequences, and anxious to die. After giving the names of the evicted families, he adds:—"Thus two hundred and sixty-two human beings have been driven out on the world without house or shelter, food or covering, from one property alone, in the union of Kilrush. In the same district of Moyarta, at a place called Querin, one hundred and thirty-six houses have been levelled on the property of Mr. Barroughs."

On last Tuesday a troop of the gallant Scots Greys stationed in this town, were employed by the sheriff of

this county in demolishing the huts and dwellings of poor Irish peasants. On that day ten houses were levelled at Grange, situated between Tynagh and Loughrea—it is the property of a Mr. Connellan, brother to Corry of the Castle, and on this day two other houses were levelled in the same place. The landlord gave them at the rate of from 2l. to 5l. for making them inmates of the poorhouse!—*Galway Mercury.*

MAYO.—The Rev. Mr. Mullarky, P. P., of Killeedan, county Mayo, in a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, says:—"On the 14th instant the sheriff, with a strong force of police, arrived in the townland of Treenaglaragh, parish of Killeedan, county Mayo, with strict orders from the landlord, Lord Lucan, to execute the law by evicting the poor inhabitants. This townland is now made the theatre of many a melancholy and heart-rending scene. The whole townland, I may say, presents the appearance of a battlefield the day after the fight—nothing to be seen but the shattered ruins of what were so lately the abodes of men. No less than thirty-three families, numbering in all one hundred and forty-five human beings, have been thrown on the world. It would be impossible for me, sir, to give you a full and fair description of the wretched and deplorable condition of these unfortunate creatures, stretched along ditches and hedges—many of them children and decrepid old parents—falling victims to cold, and hunger, and destitution. I send you a list of those evicted."

The *Leinster Express* had, during the past week, the following announcement:—

MORE EVICTIONS AT CLONAHEEN.—On Saturday last the sub-sheriff of the Queen's County, John A. Fitzgerald, Esq., accompanied by 100 constabulary, under subinspector G. S. Hill, and a company of the 71st regiment, accompanied by Captain Colville, proceeded to the townland of Clonaheen, and ejected 21 families, numbering more than 80 individuals, including an old woman over 90 years of age!"

WHOLESALE EVICTIONS IN KILRUSH UNION.—The special correspondent of the *Limerick and Clare Examiner* gives frightful details of the clearance system in unhappy Clare, and communicates the terrible fact that since last November one thousand houses have been levelled with the ground in the Kilrush union, and in Broadford upwards of one hundred tenant-farmers have received notice to quit in the neighbourhood of Broadford.

On Saturday, the 24th, says the *Limerick and Clare Examiner*, James Carroll, Esq., coroner, held an inquest at Ballyhogar, on the bodies of a woman named Collins and her infant. It appears in evidence that the poor woman's husband held over a statute acre of ground, on account of which the family were denied relief; but being seized with fever, as generally happens in such cases, they were received into the Fever Hospital. It was the will of Providence that they should recover; but when convalescent, famine completed the worst which the prevailing epidemic failed to accomplish—the mother and child sunk down from absolute want. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Friday last a man of the name of Moran, from near Tully McGawley, came into the cabin of a man named Cormick, at the village Baylin, and lay down declaring that he was starving; food was offered him but which he with difficulty swallowed, and he expired on Sunday morning.—*Westmeath Guardian.*

There are at present 1341 paupers in Tuam workhouse.

CLOUGHJORDAN.—MELANCHOLY STATE OF THE POOR.—The labouring classes are suffering severe privations from want of employment. The farmers are not able to give employment. As a proof of the destitute condition of the labouring poor, and their willingness to earn the smallest pittance, I mention the case of a man named Lynch who has frequently been seen with his wife, yoked together drawing turf in a cart into this town to sell. They have a distance of about two miles to draw the turf, and get but 4d. per load!— *Nenagh Guardian.*

The special correspondent of the *Limerick and Clare Examiner* writes as follows on the state of certain localities in the county Clare:—

"There are no evictions in the immediate neighbourhood of Kildysart; but groups of wan and emaciated skeletons may be seen in all directions waiting for the scanty rations doled out to them by order of our wise and paternal government. * * * As I crossed the black hills of Coolmeen, many a sad tale was furnished me by its inhabitants. There I beheld mortals literally naked moving about in various directions like spectres. As I passed by the church-yard of Kilfidane, a labourer accosted me, and exclaimed—"Oh, sir, they buried them there without coffins." He then told me that but a few days before a poor woman and her son, named Martin, or Gilmartin, were buried in the church-yard without coffins. They were brought there on a cart by the orphans, and thrown into the earth without Christian burial. "And another poor man," continued the narrator, "died in the chapel of Coolmeen a short time ago, and was found dead by the priest, when he came there on Sunday to celebrate mass."

SCOTLAND.

RIOTING IN EDINBURGH.—A very serious riot took place in Edinburgh on the 3rd instant, in consequence of resistance being made to the Annuity-tax—an impost

legally required to be paid by the inhabitants to the city clergy in connexion with the Established Church. The ordinary course with recusants hitherto has been to arrest bank deposits. The defaulting upholsterers having apparently taken means to avoid this course, their furniture was advertised for sale a few weeks ago, but the crowd collected together was so numerous and noisy, that no auction could take place. The proceedings were *de novo* announced to take place on the 3rd, and a large crowd assembled at Mr. Darlington's premises, in Fredrick-street, whose effects were first to be sold. Besides the cramming of the shop, a noisy multitude assembled outside, and the tumult was such that no sale could be carried on. The auctioneer was jostled on his way out, and had his face cut, but got off in a cab. The spectators proceeded next to Mr. Sword's sale. Shortly before the advertised hour the sheriff, sheriff-substitute, sheriff-clerk, procurator-fiscal, superintendents of the city and county police, attended by a large police force, made their appearance. The sheriff had the riot act ready to read, but did not appear to read it throughout. After much confusion Mr. Sword's rooms were cleared of the inmates, and an area opened in the street. A company of soldiers then arrived, and the area being kept free, the sale went on. The auctioneer and purchasers were all from Glasgow, and after the sale was over, a second company of dragoons arrived for the purpose of escorting the goods in cart, to the station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway. Great uproar was caused by the appearance of the cavalry, and one of the carter's horses being more than ordinarily restive, a cloth was put over his eyes, and the cavalcade was then enabled to proceed, under the guardianship of the military, and amidst the yells and hootings of the multitude.

UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF PEACE.—The Washington Union publishes the proclamation of Mr. Polk announcing the establishment of peace and the results of the war with Mexico. "The indemnities" of the war are thus summed up by the President:

New Mexico and Upper California have been ceded by Mexico to the United States, and now constitute a part of our country. Embracing nearly ten degrees of latitude, lying adjacent to the Oregon Territory, and extending from the Pacific to the Rio Grande—a mean distance of nearly 1000 miles, it would be difficult to estimate the value of these possessions to the United States.

They constitute a country large enough for a great empire. * * * Rich in mineral and agricultural resources, with a climate of great salubrity, they embrace the most important ports on the Pacific coast.

The possession of the ports of San Diego and the Bay of San Francisco will enable the United States to command the entire commerce of the Pacific. The number of our whale ships employed in that sea exceeds 700—requiring now more than 20,000 seamen to navigate them—while the capital invested in this particular branch of commerce is estimated at no less than \$40,000,000.

The excellent harbors of Upper California will, under our flag, afford security and repose to our commercial marine—and American mechanics will soon furnish ready means of ship-building and repair, which are now so much wanted in that distant sea.

By the acquisition of these possessions we are brought into immediate proximity [with the west coast of America from Cape Horn to the Russian possessions north of Oregon; with the Islands of the Pacific Ocean; and by a direct voyage in steamers we will be in less than thirty days of Canton and other ports of China.

In this vast region, whose rich resources are soon to be developed by American energy and enterprise, great must be the augmentation of our commerce; and with it new and profitable demands for mechanic labour in all its branches, and new and valuable markets for our manufactures and agricultural products.

IMPORTANT FROM ST. MARTINS AND ST. EUSTATIA—INSURRECTION AND EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

The bark Polka, Capt. Lawrence, arrived in Boston from St. Martins, on the 28th ult. Capt. Lawrence makes the following report of slave revolts and emancipations in that vicinity. The emancipation of the slaves took place on the French portion of the Island of Saint Martins, on the 3rd of June, and the whole black population, *en masse*, paraded the streets with tokens of rejoicing. After several days, a part of them returned to work on the plantation while others remained unoccupied but quiet. In consequence of the emancipation of slavery on the French portions of the Island of St. Martin, the estate owners and other proprietors on the Dutch part had met and agreed to commence their treatment of slaves on the same principle, and to grant such amelioration as was consistent, and at once to ask the mother government to complete the work of emancipation. This step quieted the minds of the people, and the work of gathering commenced on the 15th June, with a prospect of a crop of three or four hundred thousand bushels.

The want of water in consequence is intense, and small vessels are kept running St. Kitts for a supply, but were not able to obtain an equate quantity. The