

IRISH MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

CHESNEY—CLADY—At Banagher, Feeney Robert Chesney, Esq., Ballymena, to Mary, second daughter of M. Robinson, Esq., M.D., Mulderg House, Cumber Clady, Derry.

CONNOR—TUCKER—In Carlow Church, Shewbridge Connor, Esq., M.D., of Carlow, to Susanna Matilda, daughter of the late Davys Tucker, Esq., of Dublin.

DICKSON—HARPER—March 3, at Killyleagh, James Dickson, Esq., M.D., of Ballynahinch, to Anna Richardson, youngest daughter of the late Robert Harper, Esq., of Maymore House, Killyleagh.

DOBSON—PORTER—At St. Peter's Church, James Dobson, Esq., Bank of Ireland, Carlow, son of the late Wm. Dobson, Esq., of Kildartan, Armagh, to Emily Mary, youngest daughter of the late James Porter, Esq., M.D., Carlow.

DEATHS.

ALLIN—At Queenstown, James Allin, third son of Thomas Allin, Esq., J.P., Middleton.

BARRY—On the 30th ult., at 3 Fitzwilliam square, Dublin, aged 18 months, Catherine Mary Frances, daughter of Chas. R. Barry, Esq., Q.C.

BARRY—March 30, at 11 Lower Dominick street, Dublin, Mary Theresa, daughter of James Redmond Barry, of Glandore, county of Cork.

BARTER—At Ballintemple, Christina Masters, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Masters Barter, of Droumsarra, county Cork, Esq.

BELLHOUSE—March 31, at Glengary, Captain Harry Bellhouse, aged 75.

BOLAN—In Navan, Mr. Francis Boland, nephew of William Dargan, Esq.

BOURKE—In Bray, county Wicklow, Christina Mary Frances, wife of Joseph Bourke, Esq.

BUTLER—At Garbendenny, Queen's county, Garret Butler, Esq., commonly called Viscoun Galmoye.

CLARK—At Waltham terrace, Blackrock, Cork, Mary, wife of Edward Clark, Esq.

CONRAN—March 28, at at Thurles, Mr. Michael Conran (a native of Parsonstown), author of Irish Bards and National Music of Ireland, for many years Professor of Music in Stoneyhurst College, and organist at St. Patrick's, Manchester, where he resided twenty years, taking a leading part in all the musical societies of the city, and from his profound knowledge of the theory of music, and varied acquirements, obtained the highest position in his profession.

CRAIG—On the 1st ult., at Sunnyside Cottage, Dalkey, in her 86th year, Eliza, relict of John Craig, Esq., of Armagh.

DAVENISH—At Clonliff House, Hannah Davenish, aged 71, relict of William Davenish, Esq., of Mountpleasant, county of Roscommon.

DICKINSON—At Buoilart, near Clara King's county, Anne, widow of Joseph Dickinson.

EAGAR—At Tuam, on the 18th ult., Francis Lynch Eagar, Esq., surviving son of the late Captain Eagar, Kerry Militia, Minard, P. J.

EUSTACE—In Lower Mount street, Dublin, Anne, daughter of the late Hardy Eustace, Esq., Carlow.

FLANAGAN—On the 26th ult., at his residence, 41 Usher's quay, Dublin, Mr. John Flanagan, in the 68th year of his age.

GRIFFIN—At Charlmonst Moll, Elizabeth Frances, wife of John Griffin, Esq.

HARRICK—April 1, at 30 Grenville street, Dublin, William Harrick, Esq., aged 69.

JOHNSON—On the 31st ult., aged 74 years, Mary, daughter of the late Noble Johnson, Esq., of Cork.

McDERMOTT—March 30, at his chambers, Clifford's Inn, London, William, second son of W. C. MacDermott, Esq., Barrister, Warwick place, Dublin.

MAKESY—March 29, at Lady lane, Waterford, Frances Josephine, aged eight years, and on March 31, Mary Susanna, aged three and a half years, the dearly beloved children of Dr. Joseph P. Makesy.

NICHOLSON—On the 1st ult., at Rathmines road, in the 58th year, Joseph John Nicholson, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., of Bell Rock Cottage, Ormeau.

NIXON—In Kilkenny, Arundella, daughter of the late John Nixon, Esq., of Brownsburn, in that county.

O'CONNELL—March 7, at Jersey, Major Daniel O'Connell, late of the 38th Regt., son of the late Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Portmagee, county Kerry.

O'CONNOR—On the 2d ult., at Day Place, Tralee, aged two years and eight months, Thomas, the interesting child of David O'Connor, Esq., of the Mall.

O'GRADY—April 2, William, son of Thomas O'Grady, Esq., of Roughgore, county Cork, in his second year.

O'SHEA—April 1, at Jame's square, Cork, in his 20th year, Mr. Henry O'Shea.

PEARSON—March 26th, at Knightsbridge, Mr. George Pearson, aged 48 years.

RAFFERTY—On the 31st ult., at Ratoath, Mr. T. Rafferty, aged 70 years.

ROBINSON—On the 26th ult., Daniel, fourth son of George James Robinson, Esq., J.P., of Ballynahinch Castle, county Galway, aged three years.

STACK—In Nelson street, Tralee, aged 78, Mr. James Stack, father of Mr. John Stack, of the Mall.

WALPOLE—March 31, at Bloomfield Retreat, Donnybrook, George Walpole.

WEMYSS—March 29, at Danesfort House, Kilkenny, Colonel Wemyss.

IRISH DEATHS IN AMERICA.

BAILEY—On Tuesday, April 24, in this city, Catherine Bailey, wife of Andrew Bailey, native of county Kilkenny, aged 45 years.

BOURKE—On Sunday, April 22, in this city, Hannah Bourke, a native of Pallis Green, county Limerick, in the 73d year of her age.

BARRY—On Friday morning, 20th inst., in this city, Alice Barry, a native of the parish of Newtown, County Cork, aged 80 years.

CARROLL—In Brooklyn, on the 24th inst., of asthma, James Carroll, a native of the county Cavan, in the 69th year of his age.

CAIN—On the 19th inst., in this city, the beloved wife of Patrick Cain, a native of county Meath, aged 33 years.

CALLAGHAN—In Brooklyn, on the 29th inst., John Callaghan, a native of the county Meath, aged 33 years.

DONOVAN—On Thursday, April 19, in this city, after a short but severe illness, John Donovan, a native of the county of Cork, in the 50th year of his age.

DOHERTY—On Sunday morning, April 22, in this city, Ellen, wife of Arthur Doherty, aged 42 years, a native of the parish of Donaghmore, county Donegal.

EGAN—In this city, on 24th inst., Michael Egan, a native of county Mayo, in the 55th year of his age.

FITZPATRICK—In this city, on 25th inst., John Fitzpatrick, a native of the parish of Drumlana, County Cavan, in the 62d year of his age.

GILLEN—In Brooklyn, Wm. Gillen, a native of Leekpatrick, county Tyrone, Ireland.

HERRY—Suddenly, on Thursday 26th inst., Philip Herry, a native of the county West Meath, aged 40 years.

HAYDON—On Saturday, 21st inst., in this city, of consumption, Peter Haydon, a native of the county Wicklow, in the 28th year of his age.

HEGARTY—On the 22d inst., in this city, William Hegarty, a native of Donaghmore, county of Cork, in the 28th year of his age.

HUTCHINSON—Suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, 22d inst., of consumption, in this city, Thomas Hutchinson, a native of Castledarro, Queen's County, in the 39th year of his age.

MURPHY—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 19, Dennis Melia, a native of Mullingar, county Westmeath, aged 32 years.

McDONALD—In Williamsburg, on Friday, April 20, Anthony McDonald, a native of Ballinasloe, county Galway.

MACSHANE—On Friday, April 20, in this city, in the 34th year of his age, Eugene, youngest son of the late Mr. Owen MacShane, of Dungannon, county Tyrone.

O'SULLIVAN—On the 22d inst., in this city, Andrew O'Sullivan, a native of county Kerry in the 49th year of his age.

PURCELL—Bridget Coyne, wife of Patrick Purcell, a native of Ballintabba, county Roscommon.

RENNY—At Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, on the 28th of April, suddenly, of disease of the heart Jane, the beloved wife of William Renny, late of Essex Quay, Dublin. Her remains were interred in Flatbush Cemetery on Monday.

SMITH—On Sunday, 22d inst., Patrick Smith, a native of Crogan, King's County, aged 28 years.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Africa brings us dates from Queenstown to the 14th of April.

The Sultan had recalled Omar Pacha from exile, and would appoint him to the command of the army in Roumelia.

There is nothing of importance in politics. The Parliamentary Easter recess still continued.

A great reform meeting was held at Manchester on the 12th inst. Mr. Bright was the principal speaker, and made a long and characteristic address, in which he advocated the acceptance of Lord John Russell's pending Reform Bill. He urged the people not to permit the war spirit to be excited as a means of insuring the postponement of the reform measure.

The new steamer Connaught, for the Galway line, was to be launched at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 21st inst. She is of 4,000 tons register, 370 feet long, and is guaranteed to run 20 miles an hour.

A machine for weaving by means of electro-magnetism, invented by M. Bonelli, was on exhibition in London. Most important advantages and great saving in time and money are predicted from it.

According to the London *Morning Chronicle*, the good relations between England and France are again fully restored.

The London *Post* states that it is intended to constitute the Red River settlement one of the ordinary colonies of the crown, and that a bill for the purpose would be introduced in Parliament immediately.

A Turin paper states that, at a meeting of Neapolitan refugees, it was resolved, by a majority of 80 against 4, that the annexation of the kingdom of Naples to the constitutional government of Victor Emanuel was a proposition deserving of support. A committee was at once appointed to further the views of the meeting. Among the members are Poeno and three other members of the new Italian Parliament.

The Duke of Rochefoucauld has given twelve rifled cannons to the Pope.

The last accounts received from Nice announce that the Italian party in Savoy, and in the county of Nice, are using every exertion to prevent the peasants from voting on the annexation to France. Among other reports circulated for that purpose, it is asserted that all the communes on the west slopes of the Alps are to remain with the King of Sardinia. Nothing can be more absurd, inasmuch as the entire of Savoy has been ceded to France.

General Lamoriciere's letters from Rome continue to speak favorably of the state and prospects of the Pontifical army. It is said he is of opinion that the gendarmes, who form a corps of 4,000 men, are pretty nearly, if not fully, equal to the French troops of the same arm. The officers of the artillery are also spoken of highly, and the line will in a short time, with a little drill and discipline, their pay punctually given to them, their food good and sufficient, and their comforts generally cared for, turn out as efficient as any other troops. With respect to the professed rioters, the General says that before he arrived at Rome they could be had for thirty sous a head; since his arrival the price has increased to 3 francs.

It is thought that other superior officers on the retired list of the French army will follow the example at General Lamoriciere and enter the service of the Pope.

A private letter says Cardinal Antonelli is determined to make a clearance for the French General. He is arresting everybody. No able-bodied citizen feels secure.

The accounts relative to the insurrection in Sicily are conflicting. The official statements put forth by the Neapolitan government assert that order reigned at Palermo and throughout Sicily, and that the inhabitants were tranquil. It is also represented that the land owners had offered to co-operate with the government, and that an excellent feeling prevailed among the troops.

The London *Times* says there is great reason to doubt the statement of the government that the outbreak at Palermo was suppressed on the 4th inst.

The silence of the telegraph, and the contradictory nature of the dispatches, strengthened the impression that the full truth as to the importance of the movement had not been told.

A private telegraphic despatch from Palermo of the 5th inst., announces that the English residents had just embarked on board British vessels in the harbor; a step not likely to have been taken if tranquility had been restored on the preceding day.

A private letter from Naples, dated the 6th inst., mentions as follows:—This morning has brought additional information. There appears to be a general rising, and the fighting has commenced in right earnest. Then, again, the monks are supposed to go with the popular feeling. The rioters having made their way into a convent adjoining the town (Palermo), they were followed by the military, who set fire to the house, pillaged the church, and carried away as prisoners a number of the friars. Some, indeed, were killed fighting, it is said. It is stated that there was an understanding between the townsmen and the country people. The town, at any rate, is in a state of siege. The bakers have stopped, or been compelled to stop, baking; all access to the town being denied, the inhabitants were in fear of being left without provisions. This morning three or four vessels carrying troops and ammunition were despatched hence at early dawn. It is supposed that previous to the firing, certain incendiary proclamations were in circulation, emanating from the usual quarter, and setting forth the praises of the Sub-Alpine demigod.

Prince Castiglione had returned to Sicily as Governor of the Island.

Palermo had been placed in a state of siege. The insurgents are said to number 10,000 well armed men.

A French war steamer, which touched at Messina reports that on the night of the 8th-9th the fire of guns and muskets was incessantly heard.

EUROPEAN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

We are pained, says the Court Circular, to hear that a venerable and respected marquis and marchioness have been compelled to endure much misery from the sad career their grandson and heir to a most noble house is pursuing. The young gentleman in question has suddenly become exceedingly interested in the ensuing match or prize fight between an American and the champion of England, and, in debating their relative claims to the support of the patrons of the ring, spends his time ingloriously in the company of stablemen, betting men, and pugilistic ruffians. He recently threw a public-house in Piccadilly entirely open for the reception of such worthies, and has already exhibited such extraordinary freaks of a like description that his relations have serious thoughts of instituting a painful suit touching his sanity.

According to Dr. Forbes Winslow, there are in London 16,000 children trained to crime; 5,000 receivers of stolen goods; 15,000 gamblers; 25,000 beggars; 30,000 drunkards; 180,000 habitual gin drinkers; 150,000 persons subsisting on profligacy; 50,000 thieves.

The frauds in the Austrian commissariat department during the last war were on so gigantic a scale that they paralysed the forces of that power in that field, and it is said, necessitated the premature termination of the conflict. It has been discovered that the frauds amounted to £1,760,000 sterling.

The following receipt may be new, and may be found an agreeable and wholesome dish:—Lay the cress in strong salt and water, to clear it from insects. Pick and wash it nicely, and stew it in water for about ten minutes; drain and chop, season with pepper and salt, add a little butter and return it to the stew-pan until well heated. Add a little vinegar first before serving; put around it sippets of toast or fried bread. The above, made thin, as a substitute for parsley and butter, will be found an excellent covering for a boiled fowl. There should be more of the cress considerably than of the parsley, as the flavor is much milder.

There are in the possession of the family of the late W. P. L. Carnegie, Esq., the flaxen wig and the tartan coat, of quaint old cut and workmanship, that covered, together with the walking staff that supported the unfortunate Prince Charles Edward while wandering and hiding amongst the hills and glens of

Scotland, after the decisive battle of Culloden. The grandfather of the lately deceased gentleman had the honor of acting as private secretary to the unfortunate Prince; and after both had escaped to France, the then Sir James Carnegie received the articles we mention, and they have been kept as heirlooms in the family ever since.

On Tuesday last this eminent tragedian, who till recently has resided at Sherborne, was united in marriage at the Church of St. John, Durdham Down, Clifton, to Miss Cecile Louise F. Spencer, granddaughter of the late Sir William Beechey.

PATRICK'S DAY IN CALIFORNIA.

From Mooney's *Folsom Express*.

Although California is one of the states of the American union furthest from Ireland, the sons of that brave old Island scattered through its cities, villages, and mines are not oblivious of their natal duties and associations. The 17th of March was here welcomed by the hundred thousand sons and daughters of Ireland in this state, with that thorough joy of heart which tells the old aristocracy of the red white and blue, how unconquerable is that race which for seven hundred years they have vainly endeavored to subdue. Grown now in numbers at home and abroad, having newspapers, orators, and votes and wealth they are a Power, and require only that a great leader with military and strategic abilities a Garibaldi—or that some common principle may be fixed to which the national family wherever they are, could adhere and offer allegiance, in order to be speedily righted amid the nations once more.

This only their want. This want their only defect.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Where some thirty thousand Irishmen permanently congregate, it is likely that Saint Patrick would be honorably remembered, and so, indeed, he was. It was not only a holiday with the Irish, but a holiday with most of the merchants and manufacturers, who must stop when their workmen, mostly Irish, determine to have a holiday. A procession was formed by the sons of the Emerald Isle, under the direction of grand Marshal Kehoe, marched through various streets to the newly built Church of St. Francis, on Vallejo street, the dimensions of which is 137 feet long by 89 feet wide, and every part of which was crowded to its utmost capacity. The church was that day dedicated by Archbishop Allmemy, assisted by a great number of clergymen. The choir was filled by fifty of the best singers, and the sermon on the life of St. Patrick was preached by Father Kerrigan, certainly the most gifted speaker in California.

When these imposing exercises concluded, the procession reformed outside, and preceded by their Marshals, marched in right good order to Russ' Garden, where they were addressed on the nationalities of the day with great effect by Mr. Brosnon.

Mr. O'Grady also addressed the assembly, and was loudly cheered. A garden dance took place to the swelling music of the band. In the evening a grand ball at assembly hall. The Hibernia Society dined at Jobs Hotel, when the usual toasts were given. The men of '38 and '48 were remembered, so were Washington, Grant and O'Connell. The day passed over without trouble although an attempt at disturbance was made by some rowdies in the morning which was effectually suppressed by Chief Burke of the police establishment.

SACRAMENTO.

The Irish settlement in Sacramento was directed, in the evening, into the spacious pavilion erected by the agricultural society; a room 120x100 deemed to be the largest in the states, in which the largest ball of the season was held. The object being to honor Ireland, and devote the proceeds of the festival to the erection of an orphanage under the good sisters of mercy, all countries and denominations were fully represented, and to crown the fete we had our Irish governor, Downey, and his accomplished lady present. We will allow our Sacramento correspondent to explain the rest.

The pavilion was beautifully decorated with the flags of all nations, among those appearing most conspicuous were the flags of our native and adopted countries.

The former with the emblem of our old land, and the latter with stars and stripes.

They were indeed typical at once of the peoples, and feelings that pervaded the bosoms of every one present, entwined as they were in perpetuating a cause that has for its object the amelioration of our common fatherland. You are aware that there is a splendid marble fountain in the middle of the vast ball room, upon this was placed a harp the object dearest to the Irish heart, I need not tell you that it called many a sigh—many a recollection in the minds of the beholder it was once the proud emblem of an independent nation, and it now called mentally up the immortal lines of Moore

The harp that once thronged Tara's halls

The soul of music shed,

Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls,

As if that soul were fled!"

His Excellency governor Downey was present; many of the state officers; and a majority of the members of both branches of the legislature, and finally I say the festivity was a brilliant success.

The supper was gotten up by Mr. B. Murphy, and I concur in the general opinion of its being the best got up in that hall during the season. The union band discoursed the sweetest music during the night; and none so sweet as that of our own dear land. Mr. James Duffy was floor manager in chief, who with his well disciplined aids kept the assembly in harmonious motion. There were about 350 couples at the hall and the proceeds will net between twelve and fourteen hundred dollars.

FOLSOM.

A year ago we had a well attended ball on St. Patrick's day; this time—as the population since then has greatly increased—we had two very well attended assemblies. The first on Thursday night was given by Mr. Frank Bannon in the Theater. The supper was spread upon three long tables on the stage; the guests danced in the hall. It was a numerous and elegant assembly. Our fellow citizens Germans, Americans, Jews and Gentiles mingled in the happy memento of the great Saint Patrick. The supper was ornamented with fancy confectionaries on which were imprinted in sugar various Irish devices which proved the care with which it had been gotten up.

Mr. Rigney's ball held on Friday night at Mr. Jenkins' large hall, being twenty-four hours nearer to Saint Patrick's day than the other, was still more numerous attended. In short, it was an enthusiastic continuation of the preceding ball; most of the guests of the first attended the second, and swelled the volume of the festive joy. Everything went off well in both assemblies. Mr. Patterson did his best to supply supper, but the fact is, the guests were unexpectedly more numerous than could be well accommodated; but this we regard as a circumstance showing the growth of the place, and the undying devotion and allegiance of its Irish citizens to the land where first they looked upon the green earth and the gorgeous sun.

AUBURN.

There was, for the first time, St. Patrick's day demonstration in the flourishing city of Auburn—about twenty-eight miles from Folsom. The Rev. J. Gallagher celebrated mass and delivered a suitable exhortation on the religious events entwined in memory around the honored name of Patrick. A further oration for the day was delivered in the Court House by Mr. Mills, and the whole was finished by a grand ball at the Empire Hotel, in which the ability of Mr. Baker, the proprietor, conduced to its success.

MOKEUMNE HILL.

This is the centre of many flourishing mining camps. For some weeks previous to the 17th, delegations had been formed in the adjoining towns with the purpose of co-operating in their celebrations. O. St. Patrick's day; new silken banners had been prepared; a procession and oration was determined on, to conclude with a ball and supper with the object of gathering together at least once a year the exiled and scattered sons of Ireland, without religious distinction, who reside in that part of the mines. A *Piqueux* club, in connection with a similar club in San Francisco, and those of the eastern States, Ireland, Scotland, and England, has been for some time established here, the members of which have in view the total separation of Ireland from English Government as the only solution of a seven hundred year's muddle. The members of this club entered into all the arrangements necessary to signalize the day and their own vitality and certainly succeeded to a degree beyond their most sanguine expectations.

We had the honor of being solicited to deliver the oration and will to the latest hour of our existence remember with gratitude and pride the circumstances which surrounded our path at every turn.

At about 2 o'clock a band of music at the front of the theatre announced the commencement of proceedings. Soon the procession was marshaled by Mr. Patrick O'Neil of Poverty Bar and Mr. R. W. Dowling of Mokeumne Hill, mounted on prancing steeds, and wearing in sashes, cockades and truncheons, the green silk of Ireland. The orator of the day accompanied by Mr. Mathew Murray of Lanchapana, in an open carriage, preceded by the band and the American flags; after this came the Irish flag flung from a long slender staff bearing on its top the Irish pike. The flag was beautifully pictured and painted with

"PHENIX CLUB."

Ancient harp entwined with shamrocks.

"Mokeumne Hill, instituted March 17, '69."

"O'BRIEN, MITCHELL, MAY THEY LIVE TO SEE IRELAND FREE."

The second banner was deep green silk, on which emblazoned in gold was the Irish harp stringless. These various banners were distributed properly through the procession, which, after an hour's march, returned to the city. The theatre being too small to receive the crowds, it was determined to hold the meeting in the public street adjoining Atwood's hotel, which being a corner house opened upon three streets, the balconies of the various hotels adjoining were filled with ladies who had come in from a considerable distance.

On the platform was seated Mr. Russ, of the *Calaveras Chronicle*, Mr. Dowling, Mr. O'Neil, Mr. Murray, Mr. Dudley, the eminent lawyer, and other gentlemen, &c.

Mr. Mooney delivered an address which occupied about an hour and a half, in which the object of that meeting was explained. Mr. Dudley, as an American, rose and endorsed the oration, the band played many Irish tunes, and it was prophetic and suggestive to hear the music of old Ireland reproduced so exquisitely in this distant part of the world.

In the evening a grand ball concluded the day's proceedings; the managers concluded the ball and supper with the utmost precision and success. Mr. Casey was floor manager, and truly he might be looked upon as fresh from the saloon of the French Empress, so elegantly did he do the delicate duties of the ball room. The ladies were numerous and beautiful—the music inspiring—the supper plentiful—and all were happy.

And here that such may

For many a day

Be the mode on Mokeumne hill.

NEVADA.

A grand ball was given in the ball court by Mr. Michael Sullivan, who is ever at his post for the duty of the hour—a true "son of Erin." The party was numerous, and the supper was given at the New York Hotel by Mr. Adams in style and profusion which will be well remembered.

COLUMBIA.

Festivities in honor of the day were held in Columbia under the auspices of the Hibernian Benevolent Society—also in Sonora, Chicoree, and many other places more distant.

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.

The following letter has been addressed to the *Dublin Irishman* by Edward O'Sullivan, of Cork:—

SIR—It is not often that I read letters in newspapers coming from any member of the police force in Ireland, but out of sheer curiosity I read in the *IRISHMAN* of Saturday, 17th ult., a letter signed "A Sub-Constable."

The Sub-Constable complains bitterly and sorely of the injustice done to Catholics in the police force. Had this Sub-Constable only reflected and considered what the police establishment in Ireland was, he never would have entered it. I have known, from time to time in Ireland, young men who had gone into the police force, both as Sub-Constables and Sub-Inspectors, and I must say, with very few exceptions, indeed, that I never knew one of them who had been either industrious, prudent, or hard-working, or in the slightest manner possessed of love of country. Generally speaking, Catholic young men, and I may also add, Protestants, who enter the police service, are idle, lazy, pleasure-loving fellows, farmers' sons. The poor heart-broken father can get no good of them. If the son of an humble and honest tradesman, it is the same. The young fellow has not the spirit or pluck to go into the army; he gets into the police, there to be trained up to all sorts of shabby "professional" functions—such as thief and pick-pocket catching—cunningly extracting "evidence," watching after some poor honest publican one day, or swearing hard at a Petty or Quarter Sessions' Court another day, to "clinch" some prosecution against some unfortunate prisoner, and to secure from the Crown (as the term has it) his expenses.

Can there be anything in human nature more unmanly or degrading than to see four, or often six, fine looking young men in the police livery, accompanying some three or four, or sometimes more, miserable, half starved, half-naked looking creatures, stowed away on a common cart, handcuffed, to our county prisons from some remote Quarter Sessions' town. I would rather see any young man or friend of mine the poorest laborer in the wilds of Donegal, even on my Lord Leitrim's property, or bound to a strolling tinker or sweep, than in this Irish force styled the constabulary; like the training in an attorney's office, the training in the police force in Ireland or England must be, as a matter of course, degrading. Not being very particular, I would much prefer being at the back of any counter, or in the most humble mercantile situation, to being even a Sub-Inspector of police. Some young men take a great pride or "shine" out of this police livery. As for my part, I would prefer wearing a common "breaden," or fisherman's "rig," to the showy trappings of a police catch-pole.

I would say to the Sub-Constable, "serve you right," for having gone into the service: had you been industrious you could have aided yourself or your parents at home; if you could not have obtained useful employment in Ireland, America or Australia were open to you. The British army is not half so degrading as the police training in Ireland. Dragging wretched drunkards (male and female) to a prison or bridewell at night, is, to my mind, the most degrading service that any man with a heart within him, could be engaged in. Then there is the "spy or detective system," the lowest and most degrading employment that ever had been destined for man.

I could, Mr. Editor, write a volume on this anti-Irish spy and detective system. From time to time knowing a good many of what are termed the Sub-Inspectors, I never knew more than one of those men that possessed anything like a spark of nationality. I will admit that some of the Constables and Sub-Constables occasionally do brave and spirited acts, such as risking their own lives to save the life or lives of some drowning persons, for which they are indifferently rewarded. They are also ready and willing to work at a house on fire, or save a run-a-way horse from injuring himself or the public. But this appears to be part of their duty, for which they occasionally get badges of what are termed merit. But, believe me, Mr. Sub-Constable, there is neither merit, virtue, honor or credit, due to any Catholic Irishman, who goes of his own free will into the police force, or the army or navy, of the Anglo-Saxon Government of Ireland.

John Iverson was recently arrested and imprisoned at the South for aggravated polygamy. He had thirteen wives. The daughter of the jailor, whose hospitality this insatiable polygamist was enjoying while awaiting trial, believed him innocent; pitied him, loved him, opened the prison doors, fled with him, became his fourteenth wife. After eight days of domestic bliss, the husband disappeared, and left neither trace nor money behind. A reward was offered for his capture, a description of his fascinating person was circulated; he was recognized in a village tavern by a man who thought of the reward offered, and set about preparing his tools for the victim. In order to instil confidence into his breast, he made his acquaintance, invited him to his mansion, and then went off to procure legal assistance. When he returned, his home was deserted alike by his intended prey and his own wife, whom Iverson had led astray. A wretched man suggests that a proper, though a terribly severe punishment, would be to compel this polygamist, to live with his fifteen wives at once.