

mented that night amongst Irishmen. And it was much required. The union of Ireland was the one thing necessary. Every Irishman, whether Catholic, Protestant or Presbyterian, loved his country. He (the chairman) had been a quarter of a century in this country, and he knew it from having met and associated with them. He believed a man who did not love his country could love none at all; and where was there, amongst the children of God, a people that loved their country more dearly than Irishmen?

Mr Duffy was announced as the first speaker, his theme was: The conversion of Ireland to Christianity by the glorious apostle St. Patrick. In the course of a long and eloquent address, he remarked that there was a feeling of friendship growing up in Ireland between Protestants and Catholics; and, to his expatriated countrymen, in all parts of the world, he would say, give your sons a religious education; love your neighbors as yourself; keep religion in view—God above all things, and charity to every human being.

Mr O'Hanlon glanced at the political history of Ireland, her trials and triumphs, her patience and endurance. He particularly decried on the Act of Union, which he characterized as the most outrageous that was ever perpetrated on any nation, bringing with it all the misfortunes that could afflict mankind. He was convinced that the great bulk of the people of England would not tolerate such sufferings to be borne by their fellow-men if they only knew it. But government took care to have a sycophantic press. They took every means to work up the prejudices of the conductors of that press against the Irish nation; and though there were some noble exceptions, there were few English newspapers which did justice to any Irish theory ("shame"). Ireland, however, had yet a triumph to achieve, the effects of which would be commensurate with the wants of her people. That triumph, he hoped, was not far distant; and it only remained with them to say whether they would achieve it or not.

Mr McShane spoke on Ireland, her wants and her woes; the undying love in her children at home and abroad; and her future prospects. The principal want of Ireland, he observed, was that of self-legislation; and this he illustrated from the financial, commercial and political aspects of the country. To obtain that boon he counselled the Protestant, Catholic and Presbyterian to bury their differences, stand before the world, and say, "We demand our rights, not as sectaries of this or that creed, but as Irishmen;" and he believed there was no power on earth that would say they had not a right to them.

This concluded the intellectual pleasures of the evening; and the several votes of thanks having been accorded, the company dispersed.

The Ancient Kings of Connaught.

O'CONOR DON.

(Continued from our issue of the 30th ult.)

PART III.

HUGH O'CONOR, the son of Owen na Palise, succeeded, in the year 1293, in occupying the throne of Connaught, which he owed to the influence of the Lord Justice, William de Vesey. During those intervening nine years, after the death of the late Hugh O'Conor, different members of the line of Cathal Crovderg occupied the throne, but disappeared, one after another, almost immediately after attaining the object of their ambition. The occupation of the throne by Hugh, the son of Owen, was as brief as that of either of his predecessors. On the tenth day after his appointment by De Vesey, he was taken prisoner by Fitzgerald, John Fitz-Thomas, Baron of Offaley, after a severe conflict, in which fifty of his men were slain. In three months afterwards he was set at liberty, and reinstated by the influence of the Lord Justice. From thenceforward he became distinguished for his valor and military skill. He became involved, in the year 1294, in warfare with the Clan Murtogh O'Conors, better known afterwards as O'Conors Sligo, and committed many depredations on them. In the meantime he was assailed by Fitzgerald and Bermingham, who frequently plundered the people of Connaught, and made many attempts, but in vain, to depose him. However, in the year 1296, domestic treason and folly effected what the open foe had failed to accomplish. His own people set him aside and brought in, for the first time, the Clan Murtogh, and conferred the crown on one of them, Conor Roe O'Conor. This act was the cause of introducing a new element of strife into this already sufficiently distracted and divided province. A large force of English and Irish came to the aid of Hugh O'Conor, which influenced the chiefs of the province to wait on him and make peace. But the Clan Murtogh, who were a turbulent and martial race, led by Conor Roe, resisted his authority, and the country was wasted between them. Afterwards a sanguinary war arose between King Hugh and Hugh, son of Cathal O'Conor. The different chiefs of Connaught were ranged on either side. The main bodies of their respective armies approached each other, and encamped at opposite sides of the Shannon, for the space of four months. Sallies were frequently made by detached parties from either army. In one of these incursions from the army of Hugh O'Conor, son of Cathal, into Roscommon, by the O'Hanlys, and other chiefs, on arriving at the fortress of O'Conor, they burned Cloon Free, the palace of the King of Connaught, near Tulsk. This palace stood close to the hill of Carn Free, where the O'Conors were inaugurated as kings of Connaught, after the pagan palace of Rath Cruachan had been abandoned. But King Hugh O'Conor overtook them within sight of his royal residence in flames, recaptured the booty which they had seized, and slew Donogh, son of "Conor of the Cup," O'Conor, and many of his people. The valiant Hugh O'Conor, King of Connaught, closed his career in the year 1309, having been slain in battle by his rival Hugh, the son of Cathal O'Conor, in the wood of Cloghan, in the barony of Athlone, and with him fell many chiefs of his people, besides many of his adversaries. He is described by the annalist as "the most illustrious Irishman of his time for hospitality and feats of arms."

Torlogh Don O'Conor, the eldest son of the late King Hugh, was called Don; i. e., "brown," from the color of his hair, whence originated the distinctive title of "O'Conor Don," which was first assumed by his grandson, Torlogh O'Conor, and borne ever since by his descendants, chiefs of his house. It was used to distinguish them from the descendants of his cousin, Torlogh Roe, or "The Red;" O'Conor, grandson of Felim, the brother of Torlogh Don O'Conor. These descendants of Torlogh Roe became distinguished as the "O'Conors Roe." On the death of the late King Hugh the St. Ol-Murray conferred the sovereignty on Roderick, the son of Cathal O'Conor, but, in the year 1310, Felim, the second brother of Torlogh Don O'Conor, succeeded, and assailed the Clan Murtogh O'Conors, who were opposed to him. Felim was a martial prince, and joined De Burgo, Earl of Ulster, in opposing Edward Bruce, at the time of the Scottish invasion, in the year 1315, but was defeated by Bruce. Felim and Roderick kept up a brisk contest for the lordship. Roderick attacked and pillaged the Abbey of Boyle, which was under the protection of Torlogh Don

O'Conor. This celebrated abbey was founded for the order of Cistercians, in the year 1161. The abbot, Matthew MacManus O'Conor died in the year 1280. It had large endowments from the O'Conor family. Some of its landed possessions were in O'Conor Reagh's country, others in O'Conor Sligo's, and several in O'Conor Roe's. It was one of the most superb of the ecclesiastical buildings of the time. The magnificent ruins that remain are situated at the rear of Boyle, in Lord Lorton's demesne. The chancel and two side chapels are covered, but the rest of the building is roofless. It is screened inside and out with forest trees, ancient white-thorn and underwood. The great arches which supported the tower were forty-five feet in height. The bases of the columns are now concealed by the raised ground which has grown about them. One half of the arches are supported by round pillars of cut stone of various sizes. The rest are a group of small columns. All the spaces within these pillars are filled up so as to make a solid wall. This was done in later times—probably in the reign of Elizabeth, when the abbey was converted into a place of defence. Some of the capitals are plain, others are ornamented with carving. The eastern window was grand and beautiful. The cloister became changed into a barrack. The stump of a round tower is near the abbey, from which Petrie would deduce a Christian origin for those inexplicable monuments of antiquity—"the round towers of other days"—while the disciples of O'Brien would still assign to them their pagan and Asiatic origin, from the practice of St. Patrick, and the earlier bishops to raise Christian temples close to those of fallen paganism. Such is the appearance in the nineteenth century of the magnificent abbey which Roderick O'Conor pillaged in the beginning of the thirteenth. But, in the year 1216, Roderick expelled this sacrilegious act with his life; for Felim O'Conor surprised him in battle at Togher mona-Conoce, routed his army, and slew himself, with many of his chiefs and people. Having disposed of his rival, Felim joined Bruce and Hugh O'Neill, King of Ulster, who was still gallantly contending with the English. But, on the fatal field of Athenree, Felim was defeated and slain by the English.

The memorable battle of Athenree fills a sad page in Irish story. It was fought on the festival of Saint Lawrence the martyr, August 10th, 1316. Sir William Burke, the Lord Warden of Ireland, and Sir Richard Bermingham, afterwards Baron of Athenry, were the principal commanders of the English. They had collected a powerful army, perfectly disciplined, well armed, and clad in armor. The Irish forces, on the contrary, were suddenly raised, imperfectly disciplined, and without armor of any kind whatsoever. The battle was about one of the most desperately contested of any yet fought in Ireland. The coats of mail and skill of the crossbowmen gave the English an immense superiority; but the Irish, whose best soldiers were the gallowglases, fought with undiminished valor. Stream after stream of them rushed on the host of Sassenach mail clad warriors, and died at their feet, or, grappling with them, in the embrace of death, dragged them to the earth and perished together. Not a man of the Connaughtians turned that day to fly. They stood their ground in the heart of the English army, with their gallant young King Felim at their head, and hewed, in the dense mass of the enemy, an open space, which was covered with fallen dead and the dying. Eleven thousand of the Irish lay dead on the field of battle at the close, with the young warrior king, then only in his twenty-third year, among them. It was a woeful day for Connaught. Some of the oldest and most noble families of the province were almost exterminated on that fatal field of Athenree. So great was the slaughter among the chiefs and gentry that it was said no man of the O'Conors was left in all Connaught fit for command, except Felim's brother. The obituary of Connaught was crushed, and irretrievable injury inflicted on the Irish cause.

TO BE CONTINUED.

IRISH ASSIZE NEWS.

CORK.

There were only two cases for trial in this city.

William Lyon's a ship's boy, pleaded guilty to stealing four sovereigns from Jacob Farrell, a German, on the 10th March. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Thomas Egan pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having embezzled, on the 4th December, 1860, a sum of £16 13s., the property of William O'Brien, corn broker and publican, Commons Road. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

James Mahony and Timothy Gorman pleaded guilty to stealing two sheep, the property of Mr. Roche, Flemings-town, on the 23rd of February last. Sentence was deferred.

William Singleton pleaded guilty to stealing eight sheep, seven from Mr. Samuel Kingston, Clogheen, and one from Mr. Andrew Sullivan, same place. Both robberies were committed on the 20th of February. Sentence deferred.

John Hourihan, Cornelius Hourihan, James Barry, John Barry, Jeremiah Connolly, and Nicholas Keohane, were indicted for the manslaughter of Denis Callaghan, on the 8th July, at Knockscagh.

Mr. Coppinger, Q. C., briefly stated the case for the crown. The deceased he said was a farmer, and resided with his family at Knockscagh, near Skibbereen, in the west of the county. Nearly all the prisoners lived within a short distance of him, and it would be proved in evidence that ill feeling existed between them, but particularly between the deceased and Connolly, about a disputed right of passage to a bog. According to his (counsel's) instructions, on the night of the 8th of July last, while the deceased's family was in bed, the prisoners, with a number of others, came to his house and made a great noise before his door, taunting him to go out to fight. One of the deceased's sons, Denis, did go out to see who was there, his father followed him, and they were attacked by the prisoners, who inflicted several injuries on the elder Callaghan, from the effects of which he died, on the 15th of July, seven days after the assault.

Witnesses having been examined to sustain the prosecution, evidence for the defence was produced to show that the deceased and his family were the aggressors.

GALWAY.

The following grand jury were sworn for the town of Galway:

Lord Dunkellin, M. P., Portumna Castle.
Nicholas Lynch, Barna.
J. Wilson Lynch, Reamore.
Anthony O'Flaherty, Maretime.
P. Sarsfield Comyn, The Farm.
Henry Comerford, Merchants' Road.
John Redington, Dangan House.
Bernard O'Flaherty, Ardville.
Captain Blake Forster, Forster Park.
E. O. Burke, Nile Lodge.
Valentine Blake, Menlo.
Colonel Quoghagan, Prospect Hill.

Ambrose Rush, Taylor's Hill.
E. E. Mansell, Shantalla.
W. G. Murray, Back street.
R. N. Somerville, Kingston.
James Campbell, Palmira Terrace.
Malachy Ryan, Moycullen.
John Francis Blake, Eyre Square.
Thomas Conins, Ross Hill.
Thomas Kyn, Ashley Park.
John Harrison, St. Helena.
James Davis, Shop street.

Michael Martin pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with the manslaughter of Wm Carroll, on the 13th of April, 1857.

Charles Gill was indicted for that he, on the 25th of November, 1859, did obtain from one Bridget Harraher, the sum of £1, by falsely pretending that he could coin money for her.

Guilty.

Bartholomew Bane was indicted for assaulting one Anne Connolly, on the 4th of September last, and robbing her of the sum of one penny.

From the evidence of the prosecutrix it appeared that she was weeding potatoes in her mistress's garden when the prisoner came up to her, and pulled her about, and knocked her down and asked her for money. She replied she had none except a penny, which she gave him, and then she got up and ran into her mistress's house.

The prisoner was acquitted.

Patrick Lally was indicted for having, on the 25th of June, 1860, forged a certain written order for the payment of seventeen shillings, with intent to defraud Nugent Kenny, Esq.

Not guilty.

Dudley Joyce was indicted for a felonious assault upon Nabby Joyce, on the 16th of January last.

It appeared that the prosecutrix was going, on the day in question, to the house of a man named John Joyce for some money which he owed her as wages when she met the prisoner, who knocked her down and committed the offence complained of.

Mr. Sydney defended the prisoner who was acquitted. Thomas Lenare, a soldier in the 18th Royal Irish, was indicted for stealing a sum of £5 10s from his master, Mr. Myles O'Brien, on the 31st of December last.

Guilty.

MAYO.

Patrick Walsh was indicted for an assault on Thomas Fahy at Annagh, on the 26th of November last.

It appeared that the prosecutor and prisoner were proceeding together to Ballyhannis, and, on arriving near the town, they parted company. The prosecutor had not proceeded far when he heard some persons running after him. They overtook him and then beat and robbed him.

The prosecutor swore positively that the prisoner was one of the men who so attacked and robbed him.

Mary Roach senior, and Mary Roach, junior, were indicted for stealing £10, the property of Harriet M. Brennan, on the 13th of October last. There was a second count charging Mary Roach, senior, with stealing the sum of £3 10s., the property of Harriet M. Brennan.

Guilty.

Patrick Dalton was indicted for the murder of Neal Tighe, on the 31st of January last. It appeared that the deceased was proceeding along the high road, on his way to his house at Binghamstown, when the prisoner, who was working in a field adjoining the road, left his work, and, taking a stone in his hand, came up to the deceased, and with it struck him a violent blow on the head, which knocked him down senseless. The prisoner then dragged the deceased over to a dyke at the side of the road, and commenced to beat him on the head with the stone, from the effects of which he subsequently died.

Guilty of manslaughter.

Pat Fox and Pat Connor were indicted for stealing a sum of £8 from one Anthony Kelly, on the 5th of December last.

Mr. Concannon defended the prisoners who were convicted.

Edmond Joyce was indicted for that he, in a certain information, swore, before Captain Barry, R. M., and J. C. Moore, R. M., on the 14th of February, 1860, in relation to the murder of one Alexander Harveson, falsely and maliciously swore that one Thomas Smith was the person who fired the shot that had killed said Alexander Harrison.

The prisoner was tried for the offence at the last summer assizes, but the jury disagreed, and he was now put on his trial a second time.

A great many witnesses were examined, both for the prosecution and the defence.

The jury having been locked up for some hours were discharged by consent, at ten o'clock at night.

European News.

THE America brings us dates, via Queenstown, to the 24th of March.

In the House of Lords, on the 21st ult, the Marquis of Normanby moved for the correspondence relative to recent events in the Ionian Islands.

The Duke of Newcastle explained the nature of these events. He said two members of the Ionian Assembly moved that the whole islands vote by universal suffrage on the question of annexation to Greece, and to unite themselves into one empire, for the purpose of expelling the Turks from Europe. The English Governor considered the proceedings unconstitutional, and called for the withdrawal of the motion, which was refused, and he thereupon prorogued the Assembly for six months. The English government approved of his course.

Similar explanations were given in the House of Commons.

Mr C. Portesque explained that the present convention between England and France respecting the Newfoundland fisheries, only regulated the machinery under existing treaties, and as it did not effect the rights of Newfoundland, it would not be laid before that legislature.

In the House of Lords, on the 22d ult, Lord Wodehouse said that he believed that the states of Holstein would reject the propositions of Denmark, but that war was not likely to take place before August.

Lord Wodehouse also explained the terms of the new convention with Mexico, by which certain customs duties are appropriated to the payment of British bondholders.

In the House of Commons, Lord John Russell promised to produce the correspondence with the American government relative to the fugitive slave Anderson.

Lord W. Graham asked whether explanations had been demanded from France relative to the assistance rendered by the French Minister in the escape of Miramon from Mexico.

Lord John Russell admitted that Miramon had violated international law, but said that in the absence of official dispatches, the French government had not been applied to on the subject.

The funds exhibited great dulness, but quotations are steady.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Count Cavour announced that the whole ministry had tendered its resignation, and stated that he had advised the King to form a ministry according to the new elements of the kingdom. It was, he said, the intention of the government to place the Council of Lieutenantcy at Naples under the Central government, which would be responsible for its acts. The Chamber of Deputies then adjourned until a new ministry had been formed.

In the Senate the Minister Rantti presented a project of a law granting a life annuity of 10,000 francs to General Cialdini, as an acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to the country.

A grand fete in honor of Garibaldi took place at the San Carlo Theatre and Royal Palace, Naples, on the 21st. Perfect order prevailed.

Alexander Dumas had challenged the editor of the *Italia del Popolo*, for accusing him of taking 40,000 ducats from the government during Garibaldi's Dictatorship. The duel was pending.

The Bank of France, on the 21st ult, reduced its rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent.

In the Corps Legislatif, M. Jules Favre had moved his amendment to the address, requesting the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. He strongly urged the necessity for such a proceeding, and asserted that the maintenance of the *status quo* would be impossible.

M. Billault said that the French government would neither sacrifice the Pope to the unity of Italy, nor the unity of Italy to the Pope. The aim of France was to reconcile the two interests. The combination proposed at Villa Franca was the true solution, and it should be accepted as such. He alluded at length to the difficulties attending the question.

The amendment was then rejected by 246 to 5.

An amendment in favor of the temporal power of the Pope was offered, but subsequently withdrawn, Count de Morny urging the legislature to leave the solution of the question to the Emperor.

The entire address was finally agreed to by a vote of 213 against 13.

The Paris Bourse, on the 22d, closed dull and lower—the Rentes were at 58 1/2.

So far from recalling the French troops in Rome, it was generally reported in Paris that 10,000 men were about to be sent out, nominally to reinforce the garrison there, but really to make a counter demonstration to that of Austria on the Po.

The Turkish Commissioners have proclaimed the act of amnesty granted to the Christian refugees of the Pachalic of Emissa; the refugees have declared, however, that they cannot venture to avail themselves of the amnesty, and have sent a petition to the Sultan.

Servia is quiet.

Agitation prevails on the Southern frontiers of the Principality.

The Paris papers publish a telegram dated 20th ult, stating that the Porte has consented to the prolongation of the occupation of Syria.

The international commander at Beyrout has demanded the prompt execution of condemned Druses.

The steamship *Hibernia*, which put into the Cove of Cork while en route to take her place in the Galway line, will require strengthening in her hull before crossing the Atlantic.

The steamship *Columbia* is announced to take the place of the *Hibernia* from Galway on the 27th ult.

The era of famine was extending in India. Famine is one of the accompaniments of British civilization.

Iron Ships.

THE Edinburgh Review for January last says:—

"The truth is that the controversy between iron sides and wooden walls is as yet by no means conclusively determined, either by argument or experiment. Our eminent cotemporary, the *Quarterly Review*, has given a most positive opinion on the subject. According to him, the success of iron or iron-plated ships is so absolute and complete that we have nothing to do but to build the British navy *de novo*—to employ all our money and means on this new class of vessels, and to throw the whole work of naval construction into the private yards of our chief engineers, as has been done for the Warrior and the Black Prince. Sir Howard Douglass, on the contrary, in an answer to the *Review*, stakes his reputation on the assertion that 'vessels formed wholly of iron are utterly unfit for all the purposes and contingencies of war,' and that no ship has yet been produced capable of 'resisting the penetrations and impacts of heavy shot, fulfilling at the same time all the requirements which a sea-going vessel must possess.' To which Sir Howard adds his conviction that *La Gloire* is a failure as a sea-going ship, and that she is so burdened with the weight of armament, and with eight hundred and twenty tons of armor plates, as not to be capable of ocean service."

The *Review* adds:

"The conclusion we arrive at is, that although a certain number of these iron-plated ships may be of great use for the defence of the channel, or in the Mediterranean, and although they would be extremely formidable in action, yet they are incapable of performing a vast variety of services which wooden ships of the line and frigates do render, and which are at all times indispensable to the public service."

Sir Howard Douglass, a most noted engineer in gunnery, handles the subject adversely to the London *Quarterly*. The *Review* adds:

"The fact is, that, as has been historically shown by Sir Howard Douglass, this question of the possibility of rendering ships invulnerable by iron plates has long been under the consideration of professional men. Experiments on iron targets, lined and not lined, were made at Metz as long ago as 1836, and the introduction of iron was then formally condemned by the French *Comité Consultatif de la Marine*."

Armory of the Emmet Guards,

Warren Block, Worcester, Mass.

WHEREAS, It hath pleased an All-wise Providence to remove from us by death, our late friend and companion, Lieut. DAVID CUDDY, therefore—

RESOLVED, That by his death we lose a faithful member and an affectionate brother, of whom it may truly be said, he was ever faithful in the discharge of all those duties he was so often called upon to perform since becoming a member of the Guards, and whose affection for the members of the company, even to the last hour, will throw around his memory a halo of pleasant recollections when thinking of him.

RESOLVED, That we tender to this family in their hour of sorrow, our heartfelt sympathy, and pray that the hand that has so deeply afflicted will sustain them.

RESOLVED, That as a mark of respect to his memory, we attend his funeral, and pay the customary military salute.

RESOLVED, That a copy of those resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased.

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