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TO THE

IRISH AND THEIR DESCENDANTS

IN THE

UNITED STATES AND THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

BY HIBERNICUS.

OCTOBER, 1848.



COLUMBIA, S. C.:  
PRINTED BY JOHN G. BOWMAN.

1848.

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## ADDRESS.

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### FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN:

If ever there was a cause, from the foundation of the world to the present time, which needed no apology for an individual to assume the liberty of addressing his fellow-countrymen, it is the present crisis of the history of our native land and of our forefathers, which calls aloud to all portions of the civilized globe, from the north to the south pole, and from the farthest extremity of east longitude to that of the west, wherever an Irishman is to be found, where famine has swept over the land, more terrible in its ravages than the hurricane or the storm, more desolating in its devastations than the swarms of flies, worms and locusts which consume the labor and toil of the husbandman, and destroy his best hopes and prospects for the time being—when thousands of the human race were swept off the face of the earth for the want of nourishment to sustain life—when the land refused to yield its natural productions, became putrified and corrupted, creating a pestilence which crept into all classes of society and brought mourning, desolation and woe amongst our people, which it will take ages to eradicate from their memories, causing townships and villages to be totally deserted throughout the length and breadth of the land—which has caused her faithful sons and daughters to shed tears of sorrow for her unheard of calamities in whatever clime or country their lot happened to be cast.

While the awful scourge was impending, her venerable prelates and brave patriots, who are the natural guardians of the country, gave timely notice of it to those who assumed the regulation of her affairs, and feigned to be her protectors (but in reality are a portion of her robbers,) there was no heed taken, nor at-

tention paid to their warnings. When the famine came in all its might and frightful reality, a certain sum, to effectually meet the emergency, to put a stop to the cold-headed, cold-hearted carnage demanded by Ireland's devoted philanthropists, not as a boon, but as a right, a pitiful sum was doled out reluctantly by the hard-hearted monopolizers of the spoils, not only of Ireland, but of the other robbed nations of the earth. Extermination of the peasantry by the wholesale, on the part of the monster landlords, accompanied the reluctance of the magnanimous government, as though they anticipated its intentions of destroying the lives of the Irish people, and thus showed their loyalty by becoming its most sanguinary co-operators in the pale-faced massacre. Discontent of the poor peasantry, who were goaded on to despair and madness, was the result of this combination, and a few of the tyrannical landlords became the victims of their vengeance.— Remonstrance followed remonstrance in rapid succession to the government, from the Irish patriots. The answer they received was a coercion bill; next came a gagging bill; and next to that an alien bill; and to crown all the monstrosities of mock-legislation, comes a suspension of the habeas corpus act, and castle proclamations in rapid succession, suppressing the freedom of speech and of the press and of the clubs when the friends of humanity met to sympathise with one another on the distress of their country, and deliberate upon the most effectual plan to alleviate the excruciating miseries of their fellow-creatures. Those tender hearted, brave and magnanimous men, for the faithful devotion to the cause of their country, have been hunted up by bloodhounds in the forms of men, who for the sake of the scrapings they get from the fleshpots of England, betray their neighbors, their friends, their country, their religion and their God, and make themselves the scoff, the scorn and derision of all good men. They are obliged to remain forever buried in infamy, and which is worse than all for them, they sink their poor souls (it is to be feared for-

ever) in the lowest recesses of Pluto's regions. Far better for such characters to have never been born, if they could find no other way to feed their belly, than to be the pimps of infamy, and that none of the divine rays of liberty had never shone on them to illumine their mental optics, and prevent them from being the vilest of the vile, persecutors of their race. It is through the means of those poor execrable wretches, who drag on a horrible life by subsisting on the price of the blood of those who are by nature their fellow-men, if they had not forfeited that claim by their infamy, that numbers of our countrymen are now in the grasp of their relentless persecutors, chained in dungeons, ready for the slaughter, and John Bull thirsts for more Irish blood to glut his morbid appetite; for that precious beverage upon which the dear little exquisite babies of royalty and the chosen oligarchy and aristocracy of his household have been fed since the day that Henry the second, one of England's monarchs was invited by Dermot McMorrough, King of Leinster, to assist him in waging war on one of his neighbors for some real or imaginary wrong committed by the latter, who, it seems, also wore the glittering robe of royalty forsooth! The history of Ireland, previous to that period, is like that of all the other nations of antiquity; it presents to the view of the reader her first settlement, the history of those people who first settled upon her soil, their character, their habits, their manners, and their customs, with their laws, their morals and their religion, their rise and progress, their civil strifes and feudatory wars amongst themselves, their advancement in the arts and sciences, and the civilization of the times in which they lived, which, long before christianity dawned upon the world, was not inferior to any nation in Europe. Her being converted to christianity in the fifth century; her being invaded like other nations of Europe by a portion of those northern barbarians, the Danes, the many fierce sanguinary and bloody battles they had with them for about two hundred years, until they finally routed

them at the famous battle of Clontarf under the celebrated King and leader, Brian Borrough, on which occasion, being left to themselves, they continued a free and independant nation until their enviable situation and position attracted the cupidity of the great Goliah of Europe, proud, haughty and domineering England. She it is, by taking advantage of Ireland's position, in a moment of weakness, under a flimsy pretext that one of the Popes of Rome who was also an Englishman, granted Henry the second a bull to subjugate her, which, if he did the first act of love and friendship that the hierarchy of Ireland ought to do for her, is to at once emphatically and positively appeal to the present illustrious pontiff to annul a bull fraught with so much injustice, and could never prove any thing less than a curse to the church of which they are members. The wiley Englishman took advantage of the promise of Christ to St. Peter, that whatever he would bind on earth would be bound in heaven. Upon that promise, the dishonest Englishman took that advantage to impose upon mankind, and made that knot as fast as he could. With this encouragement given by a base perversion of the intentions of the great Redeemer of mankind, in giving his instructions to his faithful followers, and the imitation of the illustrious Dermot, Ireland's first traitor, and the dissentions of the rulers, England imposed upon them, and what she could never effect by the sword, she effected in raising strifes and quarrels amongst her people until she has brought them to their present low, feeble and destitute condition after robbing them of every thing they ever possessed. She has refused to support them, and which is more intolerable to bear, has tried for centuries past, and up to the present time, by all the means in her power, by her slander and calumnies urged on by her inherent malice, spleen and virulence, to hold the Irish people up to the civilized world, as objects not worthy of support. The English people were always taught by their masters and rulers, to look upon the people of Ireland

as aliens to themselves in blood, in religion, and in country, as well as in their language, their manners, habits and customs, so that they have delighted in keeping them for their hewers of wood and drawers of water, and their governors have carried their cruel and inhuman treatment towards them to such a degree as to refuse them the means of sustaining life itself, in which they have caused humanity to blush in this country; for their conduct in trampling under foot all the laws that have ever been handed down to the human race by all the law-givers that have ever appeared amongst mankind from the foundation of the world, both human and divine, commencing with a Socrates, a Plato, a Confucius, to Moses, Aaron, and all the holy prophets and expounders of the old law, even the Son of God himself, who suffered the ignominious death of the Cross for the fallen race of man. They have trampled his holy precepts in the dust, their conduct in the present day puts in the shade the virtues of their Alfreds their Edwards, some of their Henries, besides a host of other patriots, statesmen and heroes which their country has in time produced. Their Becketts, their Howards, their Sydneys, their Pitts and their Broughams, all of whom would blush for shame at their present venality and turpitude. Their conduct is far more culpable in the sight of Heaven and every thing that we look upon as moral and religious on earth than that of the Hindoos, the Sikhs, the Affganistans, and the Chinese, which they have been robbing and plundering for years and holding them up to the world as barbarians, because they know the right and still the wrong pursue. Their conduct to the Irish in 1847 ought to put the members of her government out of the pale of civilization and christianity in all civilized and christian nations on the globe. The savage aborigines of our wilderness, when they roasted their victims at the stake, were not aware that they were breaking any rules of moral law, that law throws the broad mantle of ignorance over them by which they stand exculpated in

the sight of the world as they knew no better. Here are a body of men in the midst of civilized Europe, in the enlightened nineteenth century, with all the light of civilization and christianity staring them in the face, brighter than the noonday sun on the twentieth of June, sitting in their cushioned seats, puffed up with the ideas of their imaginary consequence, looking upon the miseries of a people which their impotency and unjust government have brought upon them, and instead of making any exertions to extricate them from their wretched position, are constantly devising plans to rivet their chains the closer. That law has not yet made its appearance among mankind which can exculpate them. They, as the representatives of the British nation, are so intoxicated with their greatness, surrounded, as they are, by impregnable ramparts, the wooden walls of England, as they vauntingly call her navy, her vast armies which they transport all over the world to subdue and keep under subjection their more feeble neighbors; her boundless dominions, upon which they proudly boast, the sun never sets, and more than all, their holy, but more properly might be called, their unholy alliances with the other despots of Europe, to keep the rest of mankind in fetters and in chains, that they seem to be utterly insensible to the cries of their starving fellow-creatures of Ireland. But the day may yet arrive when all the nations who are now under their control, will have their rights from them to the uttermost farthing, and the glory of their fame and nation will be known only in song and story. There seems to be no difference between their conduct towards Ireland at the present day and that of the old tyrant, Nero, one of the Roman Emperors, when he fired the city of Rome, proudly perched himself upon a pinnacle of one of her towers, playing his fiddle while the conflagration lasted, only that England contains within her bosom, a great many Neros, from her princes, dukes, marquisses, earls, lords, viscounts and baronets, to the vile and slanderous editors of her newspapers, whose most soothing balm for the afflictions of Ireland



is their worst abuse of her people. In this position of injustice in which the government of England has placed itself in the eyes of the world, those persons in this country, who are the descendants of the English, and feel proud of the name of Anglo-Saxon, could not show their devotion to the cause of liberty in no better way than to remonstrate with their older brethren of England, who have grown old in sin, and are steeped in blood and guilt, and tell them in mild and moderate but emphatic language to desist from their iniquitous course, to tell them that if the wheel of fortune has thrown power into their hands, they ought to be merciful and humane; to tell them that on this Western hemisphere, human nature has taken a wide scope to itself, of thought, word and action, and that in doing so, it has thrown aside the rotten principle of self, and is doing all in its power to carry out the pure and immaculate principle that of the greatest good to the greatest number; that they do not wish them any longer to sully the fair fame which their descendants are so zealously trying to perpetuate on this continent; that on this side of the Atlantic, where Irishmen have an equal chance with their fellow men, they are not found to be inferior to any others—in the field following the plough, the mechanic's shop, the battle field, or the forum; and that they cannot sanction the conduct of their older brethren of England any longer, in their bad treatment to those people who are in every respect as good as they are, both in body and in mind, and to adopt as a substitute for their cruelty towards them, the opposite course of putting the great principles of humanity, charity, and religion into active operation, and shew forth to the world that England has yet some traits of generosity left—that she is not totally lost to all the finer feelings of the human heart, nor to a want of a proper appreciation of the good opinion of the rest of mankind, in all Christian countries, and by shewing a desposition to co-operate with the friends of humanity to prevent them from starving, at least, she may yet redeem her name and character, and be looked

upon like something approximating to human, instead of being considered a cruel and unfeeling monster, as she is now looked upon by all candid and honest philanthropists; the fact cannot be denied, that she is obliged to be looked upon as such by all true-hearted Irishmen, until she alters her conduct to their much-loved and cherished country. Should this suggestion meet the approbation of the high-minded and honorable portion of the Anglo-Saxon race in this fortunate country, who enjoy the blessings of that freedom and liberty which was wrung by superior prowess, valor and bravery, by Celt and Saxon blood, from the iron grasp of that same relentless tyranny which holds Ireland in its grasp at this time, and act upon it, it would have a tendency to modify the harshness and asperity of those who wield the rod of despotism over their feeble victims, and be the means of causing them to open their eyes to their true position, by showing them what government was originally intended for; it would be the means of letting the mixed race of Celt and Saxon who inhabit the British Isles, see the blessings resulting from free institutions in our favored land, and that the distinction between the races in this country, is merged solely in a mutual desire and ardent zeal for the public weal, and in that alone should the distinction be forgotten in those countries also, until the principles of equality and fraternity become as well understood as the most common household words, and the cap of liberty is worn in triumph by every Celt and Saxon, and the abominably odious institutions of despotism and tyranny, not only be well broken in pieces, but ground and pulverized, never more to cement, until MAN, the natural lord of creation, feels himself as much at home in one part of the globe as another, secure from the cruelty of his fellow beings. Such a remonstrance could not but have a salutary influence upon the conduct of the members of the English government. No matter how impervious their hearts are to the distress of their fellow beings, they are too proud to suffer themselves to be looked down

upon in a dishonorable light, by the enlightened nations of Europe, or the United States, by remaining incorrigible to the cries of the poor of their country, and those cries extending to all corners of the world, and far beyond the blue vaults which arch the heavens. While taking a retrospective glance at the wretched condition of Ireland, and the inhuman and unchristian-like manner in which she is treated by England, let us look upon our own position in this country, as not only Irishmen and their descendants, but as the friends of civil and religious liberty, as the friends of suffering humanity, looking on as observers in the distance; cannot we, then, each of us, separately and collectively, having the inherent right as well as the power, shew forth to the world such an example of determination on our part, as will make the success of our object inevitable—"the freedom of Ireland?" which, in our endeavor to accomplish, we will do nothing more than our duty, for which she is calling aloud upon us, the whole civilized world expects from us, and our own consciences constantly urge upon us. It is a debt we owe to nature and to nature's God, and until it is discharged, all who call themselves Irishmen, whether they are the descendants of the Annites, the Williamites, the Cromwellites, the Maryites, the Elizabethites, the Henryites, the Edwardites, the Strongbonians, or the much maligned and persecuted Milesian, whether clerical or laymen of whatever grade or profession cannot be at peace with themselves, their country, or their God, there will be always something whispering to them in a small, still voice, "your country is in slavery, and you ought to do every thing in your power to redeem her." It is, then, for every Irishman who understands and feels this, to commence the good work in his own sphere, by making himself useful where he is most needed, until the cause would spread far and wide, like the broad rivers and great waters of our country, deriving their sources from the smaller streams, until, finally, by a united effort, there would be such a stout staple driven into one of the craggy

rocks of the old ship of ocean wave, with as many chains attached to it as we have States in the Union, and by a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, my life upon it, she would not long be what she is now, the beggar of the nations of the earth. To prevent which evermore, the pride of Irishmen ought of itself to urge them, and as long as they suffer it to be so, looks ridiculous and contemptible, while there is the least feasible prospect of her redemption.

This country is the only beacon light of safety which Ireland has to look to in future for the redress of her grievances, and to which we must direct the attention of her people, in which we have the example before us of talents and capacity of the highest order, fully sufficient to originate, promote and consummate all the plans and projects which it ever has or will undertake, and will forever claim the foremost rank on the scroll of fame, both in its civil and military capacity; and as far as we can draw any analysis from history, transcends in its vast extent and inexhaustible resources; the virtue, patriotism, intelligence and the bravery of its inhabitants, all the other nations of the world—it stands on the pinnacle of fame, and there is none like it. With such an example before us, round and about us, the best model that was ever devised by human wisdom for the government of the human race, can we hesitate to adopt it as a pattern in our future efforts to free our native land from worse than Egyptian bondage, and adopt as our motto, that which was delivered as a priceless legacy by the illustrious father of his country to his countrymen, “United we stand, divided we fall?” This is the bond of union which makes the man on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and the man on the banks of the Rio Grande feel that they are brothers, and should they ever meet, would hail one another as such. So it is with the inhabitant on the banks of the Hudson, and one on that of the Columbia—several thousand miles each way; and here is a small island, only three hundred miles long, and a little over half the distance in breadth, the inhabitants of which, (by

the cupidity, treachery, and rascally policy of a London junto of enormous beef eaters and beer drinkers.) are bribed, trained and taught to hate one another as though one portion of them were Indians and the other Hotentots. Will this state of affairs be suffered to continue any longer? God forbid. I hope and trust we have purer and more disinterested love for that land which we have been taught from our infancy to look upon as lovely; as the Emerald Isle, the gem of ocean wave, the land of song and story, the island of Saints, of poets, patriots, statesmen and heroes, as well as respect for ourselves and the race we sprung from, and that we honor the manes of our ancestors, whose spirits are constantly calling upon us to do what is right, and enforce its dictates; to not suffer their posterity in Ireland, who are our brothers and sisters and kindred and friends, to be any longer kept in the bonds of vice and ignorance, the truckling slaves of pampered ruffians, to which call I pray God every Irishman from henceforth and forever will respond.

The primary object to which the attention of the friends of Ireland, both in the United States and the British Provinces should be directed now, is the dreadful position she stands in from the blight that has come upon the people's food, "the potato;" which has come upon it with the velocity of electricity, extending to all portions of the Island; and from the most authentic accounts, there will not be a sufficiency of that vegetable to feed the people till the first of January next; the inevitable result of which will be a famine during the coming year, with all its horrors and calamities. It is towards this great catastrophe that the thoughts of all Irishmen, not only on this side of the Atlantic but in Ireland, should be directed, by meeting it on the threshold and arresting its progress. All other considerations respecting her fate should be laid aside for the present, as indeed it will be as much as they can do to attend to that at this time, and that alone; for better is it to accomplish one achievement well, than to have too many schemes on hand, without completing any. It

would fulfil the prediction of the old phrase but too well—"by having too many irons in the fire some are sure to burn." By attending well to this call upon our best exertions, and with the blessings of divine Providence, when we see the result of our labors blest with success, by preventing our countrymen from falling victims to a dreadful scourge, we will be repaid a thousand fold by the gratifying consciousness that we have done our duty, besides having the effect of uniting Irishmen closer in the bonds of union and fellowship, so closely, that all the machinations cunningly devised by villainy and treachery, can never again succeed in severing. It is at such critical times like the present, which try men's souls, that the noble, the generous and the brave of Ireland's sons, should come forward with that characteristic generosity which is their inseparable birth-right, bequeathed to them by nature and the God of nature, and which no earthly power, not all the combined powers of the despots of the earth, banded together in closer compact than the Macedonian phalanx, can deprive them of. Thus will they shew an example to the world of union in a holy cause; and thus will it be said, when their purpose is effected, though the toil and fatigue was great, they neither flagged nor got weary, and though they have been tried in the crucible, they have come out pure, without leaving much alloy behind; and thus would it be made manifest to themselves, that let them but once unite, and the world cannot produce the enemy that can keep them under; and should that day arrive for them to be called upon to meet the foes of liberty in battle array, and put their herculean shoulders to the wheel, as become the descendants of Heber and Heremon of Fingal, Goul M'Mourn, Ossian and Oscar, the Melshaughlins, Brian Brorohme, the great O'Neal's, Donald Coum, and the brave Sarsfield, besides the innumerable hosts of heroes, which their country in time gave birth to, they would not suffer the stigma to remain long on the escutcheon of their country, that the last effort that was made for her redemption, was quelled,

in the language of some, by a "constable's staff." To effect this desirable end, on a well-concerted and systematic plan, every Irishman, instead of sending money to relieve the wants of his friend in Ireland, should remit him as much money as would enable him to quit being a witness of so much distress and misery, and come to this favored land, where he can find employment, and the means of living abundant and cheap, and where in time he would be more likely to forget his past sorrows. By this mode, his friend would be relieved at once, and placed in a position that ere long he could perform the same kind office to the nearest and dearest object of his affections. This is so simple a proposition, that all who are well disposed towards the amelioration of the condition of the poor of Ireland, cannot but agree as to its practicability as well as its feasibility, and the good that would result from it. Supposing the number of Irishmen in the United States and the British Provinces to be one million and a half, more or less, it would make the population of the Island that number less. Such of our countrymen as are more blessed with fortune's favors, in our cities and towns, could form themselves into societies for the accomplishment of the great and holy object of aiding the less fortunate of their countrymen, instead of raising funds to feed them in Ireland, where, according to some accounts, it is partially doled out to those who are the real sufferers, and the remittances are at best subject to diminution, should engage the services of ship-owners, agents, and masters of vessels, of their own choice, in all the Atlantic ports, from Eastport to Galveston, and send for as many sound and healthy persons as their means would warrant them; which, in unison with the individual exertions made, would afford great relief, by divesting her of a part of her burthen, and would give such an encouragement to the humane and charitable, both in England, Scotland and Ireland, that it is to be presumed they could afford comfort and consolation to the balance left on their hands. In the adoption of

this scheme, which could not, under the direction of a wise Providence, fail to be successful. Irishmen cannot but conceive, that in His inscrutable decrees, this call upon their exertions cannot be any thing less than a loud warning to them—louder than thunder, sent forth by the artillery of Heaven, to remind man of his insignificance, to arouse him from his lethargies, and bring the old adage to recollection, that “extraordinary measures require extraordinary means;” that from now to the end of time, they should unite, never to sever in spirit and in feeling, and although many oceans seas, climes and nations separate them, they should all be unanimous on one subject—to free their country; for that it behoves them, like brave and honest men, to be fully resolved and determined on executing, they should summon the self-sacrifices of those devoted heroes and patriots of all nations and ages, to their recollection, who braved all dangers, suffered unaccountable privations, lost all their property, and cheerfully yielded up their lives for the sake of their country. And how stands the case now, up to the age we live in? Those men are looked upon by the most intelligent and enlightened of mankind, as precious jewels, emitting rays so refulgent, towards all points of the compass, that the most intense darkness cannot obscure their glory; while the memories of their oppressors are looked upon as the dull looking dross of earth.

One year will not be long rolling round, and let us devote that year to charity and prayer, earnestly and fervently invoking Him who sits on his Throne on high, who has given the earth to the children of men, and who also favors the oppressed, when properly invoked. Let us not be ashamed, then, to pray to him without ceasing. The heathen and Pagan nations of Greece and Rome, &c. did it in all their undertakings and emergencies, though their's was not our God, but false and imaginary ones. The Jews never failed to have recourse to Him by humility, fasting and prayer, and the most earnest supplications, in their many cap-



tivities; and the great Redeemer of mankind recommended his followers to pray without ceasing, to the great Father of the universe, and why not Irishmen pour out the sentiments of the feelings of their warm hearts in the hour of their affliction, and humbly but earnestly beg of Him at present, to avert the calamity of famine from our country. Should not that be His pleasure, grant us the disposition to arrest its progress, and give us wisdom and strength to rid her of the scorpions which prey upon her vitals—to carry out the intentions of our best wishes to the fullest extent, and the best qualities of our nature prompt and suggest to us, in inducing as many as can possibly make their escape from the scenes of misery and wretchedness, on one hand, of bloated pride and intolerable oppression and cruelty on the other; no pains should be spared nor means left untried, to improve the condition of such on taking their abode among us. For this purpose, the Irish Societies in the metropolis or principal seaport city of every State in the Union, and if their numbers are not sufficient, add to them, or form new ones, should procure the aid and co-operation of the most liberal and philanthropic gentlemen of every county, parish, or district, in their respective States, who might become members and would be willing to aid them in selecting out such locations as will best suit the wants and wishes of those poor people, and place them in that position the most congenial to their feelings, and in that occupation to which they have been most accustomed from their infancy, in their own native soil, that of agriculture. I will take one State for example: a State might contain thirty, forty or fifty counties, parishes or districts, more or less: the society in the metropolis, numbering, on conjecture, three or four hundred; out of that number, a committee might be formed to the number of counties, parishes or districts in the State, of the most active, intelligent and zealous members of the society; let each member of this committee, take the county, parish or district under his charge, in which he is best known and has the greatest share of influence; by the

exertions of each of these gentlemen, with the aid and assistance of the friends of humanity in the interior of the State, small sections of land could be selected out in all directions of the State, on which the agricultural portion of emigrants could at once resort to as their future home; while those of other occupations could select for themselves the towns and villages, and the most advantageous positions which would suit their inclinations best; while it is always understood, that exertions should be made to procure employment for all who seek it, in their respective avocations or callings. While this system would secure a home to the most needy and ignorant, it would remove them from the temptations of intemperance, vice and follies to which the large seaport cities in all countries are subject to, and the haggard and care-worn emigrant would soon feel himself renovated in strength, from inhaling the fresh mountain air of the interior of our extensive country; having now thirty States in the Union, averaging a population of seven hundred thousand inhabitants, any two of which are larger than Ireland. Surely, on the same principle, they could contain, with all ease, a hundred thousand each, and afford abundant employment for them, who in process of time would add to the strength and wealth of this great republic. During this activity on the part of the friends of humanity to provide for the bodily wants of our countrymen, their moral culture ought not to be neglected. Those same societies ought to adopt the means of affording those people all the information in their power, of the nature, condition and institutions of our great and growing country; so that they might, with as little delay as possible, become intelligent and useful members of society, and not be a drag on the land of their adoption. This can be done by those who inhabit the cities and towns of every State, by selecting lecturers of their own choice, or see that they use every other necessary means to inform themselves upon all subjects that will have a tendency to promote their future welfare, in thus endeavoring to promote the happiness of their

fellow creatures. Hence, the friends of Ireland will have the conscious gratification to feel and know that they have performed a sacred and holy duty, at the same time that they have done so with the perfect knowledge that it devolves upon them, and them alone, and without any appeal to those characters who hold their all in trust—such a trust, however, that they do not feel willing to relinquish until compelled. They are well aware, that from that foul source, our countrymen have nothing to expect—save that, when they ask for bread they get a stone. This unity of action will have the effect of refuting the allegation made upon them, that “the united spirit of mankind was not in them,” to refute which, all Irishmen of common sense, the high feeling which they naturally possess, and with a soul as big as a pea, ought to concentrate their thoughts evermore; upon that warning urged from so many sources, of union among Irishmen, and constantly reiterated by him who for half a century kept the shattered bark of their nativity floating on the waters of agitation, by telling them that “who would be free, themselves must strike the blow.” On the strength of this idea, the discussion of the position of our unfortunate country should never be abandoned nor lost sight of among Irishmen, while the sun shines or water runs, whatever part of the world on which they would be situated, as long as they remain in the grasp of her relentless tyrant. Oh no! that would be paracidal, and by no means becoming the character of Irishmen. Next to the salvation of their souls, her history, her lamentable situation and future destinies should be indelibly engraved on every Irishman’s heart; constantly revolving in their minds how they could aid and assist to free her from her shackles. In writing home to their friends, they ought to inform them of the nature of our free institutions and admirable form of government, contrasting it, in sympathetic language, with the iron rod with which they are governed by an unjustly usurped power, divested of all sympathy for their distress and the misery under which they

labor ; and consequently ought to be held in utter abhorrence and contempt by them. And inasmuch as it is revolting to their feelings to suffer it, their best alternative would be to get rid of its baneful influence over the mind as over the body, by coming as soon as possible to this land of freedom.

In all the avocations of life in which Irishmen are engaged to obtain an honest and honorable livelihood in this country, they should never forget the obligations they owe to their beloved country. They should bear it in mind, that in her distress borne down so hard upon by the weight of the oppressor, she calls aloud on them to be frugal, sober and industrious, as it is from their stout hearts and strong arms alone, that she expects to be redeemed, one day or another, from the galling yoke of the perfidious enemy. To prepare themselves for that event, they ought never to omit any opportunity of making themselves as familiar as possible with the use and management of every description of fire-arms, in the large cities and towns, where they are more numerous ; besides attaching themselves to volunteer companies, they should select large, capacious rooms, and appoint certain evenings for drill and discipline, which would afford them exercise for the mind as well as the body, and where they could while away a dull hour, much better than to be spent in the monotony of inactivity ; and in case of emergency, they would find themselves prepared to stand up, at any future time, in vindication of their adopted country, when called upon. Perseverance, activity and vigilance, combined with virtue and intelligence, ought to characterise their future career in this glorious land of liberty, where they have an equal chance, and where there are no penal laws to obstruct either their sentiments or their actions ; with the advantages of which, by adhering to those noble virtues of rectitude and patriotism, combined with their industry, tact and native talent, will they have the gratification of seeing themselves merge on this Western hemisphere, from that condi-

tion of destitution to which England's thirst for robbery has consigned them for ages, and surrounded with the blessings attendant on their honest exertions, and scattering to the winds the slanders heaped upon them by her hirelings.

The magnanimous people of this great Republic, understand their position well, and are possessed of too much sense to consider it a disgrace to be poor, when they so well understand that a people have been robbed; and there is no man who is a Christian in belief, but what would rather be a beggar, and counted as such at any time, than to be looked upon as a robber; they well know that Irishmen have been unfortunate in becoming the victims of that great Colossus which tried to put her foot, at one time, on the freemen of America, but failed in the attempt. They are also aware of the causes of those disasters, from the earliest connexion of England with them. When they trace back to the time of Ireland's first invasion, they perceive a race of people descended from one stock, highly incensed against one another, at that time inhabiting an isolated island, while at the same time England was composed of the combined intellects of the many nations by which she had been previously overrun—the Brittons, the aborigines of the soil, the Picts and Scots, the Gauls, the Danes and Romans, Saxon and Norman races—all will allow that the wounds inflicted by the quarrels and feuds of kindred, are more difficult to be cicatrized than between the most distant races. The nearest land to this island is Great Britain, extending several miles to the north and south, three times its size each way, and containing three times its population.

During the period of five hundred years it took England to conquer its people, who, unfortunately for them, never united in the full strength of their nation, to give the enemy battle, so great was their hostility to one another, and so liable to be duped by the promises of the common enemy, who made good use of their want of union, and formed alliances with one chiftian to chastise the other, and the game was so well understood be-

tween the Saxons (who had a foothold on the island and the English government,) that they might be well compared to two rogues going to court, who at all hazards are determined to gain their case. The one would say to the other, whatever I say, do you swear to it. So it was between them; the Saxon would provoke the Celt to rebellion, and when the appeal was made to the government, it would decide in favor of its own blood; right, of course, was laid aside. It is very plain, then, that the present government of England is the representative of those robbers, and its members are making themselves more infamous, by suffering their fellow-citizens to starve while they possess the means of supporting them. Besides these advantages which the English had, they frequently had to draw upon the continent, whenever the Irish were too hard for them, for those bushy-faced soldiers the Americans knew so well in '76, the Hessians. England being more contiguous to the continent, and more in connexion with Germany, could draw upon reinforcements of these at any time; nevertheless, in the fierce feuds and hard-fought battles with those chieftians, there was many a Saxon and German who had to bite the dust, and one who stands on the records of Ireland's fame, that would not allow one of them to escape to tell the tale of their defeat, in which he acted under the conviction that Englishmen had no more right to his soil than he had to their's, or no more than a farmer, a mechanic, a doctor, or a lawyer had to go into the premises of his neighbor and oust him out by main force—that inflexible hero became the victim of English gold, by the assassin's knife, on a foreign shore, as an instance of England's mode of conquest.

Having thus, in a very imperfect manner, suggested what are the bounden duties which devolve upon every Irishman in this country, at this critical juncture of Ireland's misfortunes, with the one-eighth of her population destroyed by starvation, a vast number of those who survived, thrown out on the roadside or in the ditches, frequently to as large a number as one or two

hundred at a time in one place, and that occurring every day—her patriots transported into ignominious and lonely exile, as though they were horse thieves or sheep stealers—her present crop withered and blasted, the undoubted consequence of which will be a relapse of the last famine with its inseparable attendant, a plague worse than the one which preceded—I would venture to remind them of a duty which they ought to perform to the present inhabitants of Ireland, to enable them the better to emancipate themselves from British thralldom. It should be the duty, then, of the Irish Societies in the United States and the British Provinces, as well as every individual Irishman, to give it as their opinion to them freely, that the first preparatory step that all who have the freedom of Ireland at heart, and the happiness of her people, and which would be most likely to bring consolation and contentment home to their bosoms, if not to all to the majority of her population, is for her patriots and learned men to join with the clergy of all denominations, hand in hand, and urge upon the people without ceasing, the absolute necessity of harmony, unanimity and peace amongst themselves; that as a Christian people there is no command more imperative upon them than to love one another; that the scripture teaches, by the mouth of the great Redeemer of mankind, that he who pretends to be a Christian, and hates his brother, is a liar, and the truth is not in him, and that such Irishmen as hate one another, are no Christians, be their profession of belief what it may. A spirit of conciliation ought to be the most prominent feature which should characterize the conduct of Irishmen evermore. It is this spirit of kindness which brings men nearest to the spirit of Christianity, and distinguishes them most from the brute creation, and those who are not endowed with it, no matter what their pretensions are, possess no claim to its divine origin. These precepts ought to be inculcated on the minds of the people by the most learned and talented of the gentry of every locality, and in the towns and cities. With such efforts, and the circula-

tion of pamphlets, and the erection of schools, as well as a choice selection of schoolmasters, in every parish, could not fail to attract the blessings of Heaven upon their laudible and praiseworthy efforts. There is no occupation, next to the sacred ministry, which ought to be held in higher estimation by any nation or people who are free, or wish to be so, than to that class to whom the youth of the country are entrusted to their care. This course of action would soon endear the people to one another; and if it did not bring plenty to their homes at once, would bring peace to their firesides, and the promise of future blessings, and would be the means, in all future ages, to keep them firmly united in any of their national undertakings, (for Ireland will be a nation yet.) It is as little disgrace to an Irishman to be ignorant as to be poor, for that ungodly nest of vipers of the modern Babylon were not satisfied with robbing them, but kept them for a whole century, by their penal laws, from that most invaluable of all earthly blessings, that of an education. The price of a wolf's head (five pounds sterling,) was the reward offered for the head of a priest. I have seen myself where one was beheaded. The Catholic schoolmasters in those days of intolerance, were hunted with as much avidity as a hawk pounces upon his prey. It is no wonder then, that the majority of the present race of Irishmen are ignorant. There hardly ever were sorrows like unto our sorrows, and should be selected as the link upon which to unite, as prosperity happened to be the breaker upon which our ancestors split in their erroneous notions of worldly glory, and their earnestness to attain it. It is on the calm, placid and resigned posture of sorrow that all who have ever felt the heavy burthen of unlawful and ungodly usurpation and its persecutions, the effects of those false doctrines taught by the disciples of Nimrod and their crouching minions, "that might is right," together with the lovers of justice, of truth and liberty, ought to unite, not only in Ireland, but in England, Scotland and Wales, when the bright day of freedom might be-



gin to dawn, and the light of civilization would spread its lurid flame to illumine the land, and expand its soothing influence far and wide, never more to be extinguished. For any man in these United States, who properly appreciates what he enjoys of the blessings accruing from freedom, to say or assert that England is a civilized nation, or any other country where one part of her people have to keep the muzzles of their guns and the point of the bayonet to the throats of their fellow-creatures, whom the world proclaims as good citizens as they are, would be as false as Genesis and Revelations are true. Sound reason, common sense, and Christian truth, will proclaim them to be only half-civilized, and in a semi-barbarious state. In this state of affairs, it should be the darling object of every good and honest man, who hates iniquity and loves justice, to join those who are already enlisted in the cause of a reformation, and to facilitate the improvement of good old England, by doing all in his power to assist in dragging her out of the mire of semi-barbarism, to which an infamous and blackguard clique of gormandizers have consigned her. By such exertions they would make her a happy nation, her people contented at home and respected abroad; they would be on the same footing with their chivalrous neighbor, France, and the chains which now bind them would be broken into fragments so small, that no smith would ever undertake the job to join the pieces.

The honorable and high-minded English republicans of the present day, cannot but feel mortified to think that their ancestors have been made the tools of corruption and villainy to rob their neighbors, the Irish, and that vast numbers of their countrymen are in the same diabolical employment at the present day, to uphold a select few in the enjoyment of their ill-gotten booty, and consequently cannot be looked upon by Irishmen in any other light than the upholders of robbery. Their sensibility cannot endure the stigma so indelibly impressed upon the minds of the Irish towards them, without making an effort to allay it. By joining

in the ranks of all who are favorable to the extension of liberty and the annihilation of tyranny, although Irishmen are aware that thousands of Englishmen are innocent of the charge, not only of a participation, but in sanctioning the robberies of their unscrupulous fellow-countrymen, still they cannot dissipate the thought from their minds; it is inseparably connected with their systems—consequently all moral law gives them the perfect right, whenever appearances warrant success, to drive all intruders from their soil, as so many beasts of prey, with the same impunity that a man would shoot a dog which he found trespassing on his chicken coop.

Notwithstanding that Irishmen know that their ancestors have been robbed by the ancestors of the present race of Englishmen, it is not to revenge the deeds of former days that their minds are directed at this time; it is to the fact that the English government still continues to oppress Ireland, and that so hard that the world knows it. Liberty weeps for her, and her genuine sons who understand her position, are indignant, and the honorable portion of the human race will no longer suffer it. It has gone too far—it has grown into a flower—the low cunning and craft of tyranny cannot conceal it, and its obliged to be put a stop to. There are many powers on the alert to see that Ireland must be righted. France has made a promise to Ireland, which she is too honorable and chivalrous on being reminded of it, not to perform, which, in a national point of view, she is as much bound to perform as one honorable individual is bound to perform a promise to his fellow. Spain, whose ancient glories the Irish exile delights to dwell upon, when he thinks of the close associations of his ancestors with the brave and chivalrous Castilian—the day is not far distant when both will revive the memories of old reminiscences, and afford aid to a long suffering and oppressed nation, which so earnestly appeals to them.

Nations may well be compared to individuals. Some are fortunate, others unfortunate. It is a duty which

the fortunate owe to the unfortunate, to render them assistance in both instances, nationally or individually. It is evident to every enlightened mind of sound common sense, that if Ireland was of equal extent to England in length and breadth, and in population, with an army and navy equal in numbers and strength, and with sufficient funds to sustain her, it is as much as the world would expect for her to be victorious in war; whereas, as matters stand, Ireland is but one third the size of Great Britain, and containing not more than a third of her population, without an army or navy, or capital, containing as many traitors upon her soil as the spotted leopard. How, in that position, she alone can extricate herself from the grasp of the tyrant, is a mystery to me. With all due deference to the opinions of others, I venture to say she must be redeemed by the devoted sons and admirers of liberty of all climes, as a nation in distress, and it must be done. When that time arrives, the sons of Erin will not be found wanting. Methinks the sons of Scotia too, the the land of Bruce and Wallace, will assist in the holy cause of upsetting rotten dynasties, and by one great effort, join their neighbors of England and Ireland to cut the gordian knot which binds their lot to the scorpion lash of slavery. When thus united, the Reba-cites, the descendant of the ancient British Celt, will not be found missing—he will be to the rescue. Then will liberty triumph, and the primitive days of honesty and simplicity appear amongst them, and the oppressors of the human race will be made to see that they are nothing more than common mortals, instead of imagining themselves a peculiar caste, a kind of demi-gods, in those days of their revelry and debauchery, and misery and destitution of their victims.

While we would fondly hope that the enthusiastic and warm admirers of liberty of the surrounding nations were taking the condition of Ireland into serious consideration, her sons, as if with one heart and one mind, should determine at once their future course of action; and their first determination should be to make

no compromise with the common enemy, short of a full equality of rights and privileges to all Irishmen, that Englishmen are already in possession of, warranted and guaranteed by the intervention of a neighboring power. As England has forfeited the confidence of Irishmen in all their previous treaties, this, and a repeal of the Union, are the only concessions which should satisfy the people of Ireland. Until these demands are acceded to, every Irishman should come to the same determination with her leading men, of accepting no office from the British government, not so much as to enlist as a soldier in their army, or a sailor in their navy. Time was when there was no other alternative for them but to do so or starve, placed so by the policy of their rulers.

There should be a straight line of demarkation drawn at once between Irish patriots of all classes, and Irish traitors. Even Irishmen now in the employment of England, ought to be genteely recommended to quit it. If they can't get employment otherwise, let them go to some other country, for there are many fine countries abroad, and nobody in them. Let all, of every sept and sect, never suffer one of their numbers to receive English pay, or become their hewers of wood or drawers of water any longer. Let all such as break through these rules, be looked upon by the advocates of liberty with the contempt they deserve—let it in idea amount to treason against the honor and dignity of Ireland.—By a few examples on the part of some, and a little teaching to the people, this idea would soon be well understood—so much so, that the name of traitor would become as odious amongst the people as a Jack Ketch. I do not know but what it would be a good idea to procure the portraits of all Irish traitors since the connexion between Ireland and England, and exhibit them in every city and town throughout the British Isles, France, Spain and the United States, and to have it proclaimed far and near. That should be the fate of all traitors who evermore would betray the cause of their country. Furthermore, they ought not to be suf-

ferred to exist one day after they were discovered; they should be shot down like obnoxious birds of prey. The advocates of Irish liberty should not be satisfied with doing all in their power to promulgate the doctrines of democracy, but also put them in practice, by shewing the example to the people, that all men were born free and equal, as it is now understood in republican countries.

Indeed it looks too contemptible, that while the idea is understood from the Russian settlements to Cape Horn, with but few exceptions, and all over chivalrous, glorious and sunny France, that all men are on an equality, that in so small a country as Ireland, a man has to take off his hat, like a beggar, to another man no better than himself, with the astounding titles of "my Lord," and "my Duke," and "my Earl," &c., it looks too humiliating any longer to be tolerated by the lovers of freedom; and if there are any people under the sun, that ought to hold monarchy in contempt, and look upon it as a humbug, it is the Irish. It is that rotten system that has brought them to their present position, consequently, if they wish to make efforts to bring their country to rights, it must be done on the very extreme principle, that of Democracy, as the only sure basis upon which the ship of state could again be righted. Notwithstanding that it is a hard doctrine for the proud of heart to adopt and accede to, nevertheless it is the only means of salvation left to them, under their present circumstances. But let them listen to the admonitions of those friends who have their interests dear at heart, and who are part and parcel of themselves, that the change would be to them as though they emerged from darkness to light. In that event, justice would take the place of injustice, virtue would supercede vice, pure and undefiled religion would be more adhered to and better respected; peace, harmony and friendship would reign amongst the people, instead of jealousy, distrust and hatred; and above all, our beloved country, being redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled, would take her place, once more, amongst

the nations of the earth, never more to emerge into either barbarism or slavery. To commence the practice of democracy amongst themselves in Ireland, let not the acquisition of a few acres of land or a few pounds sterling, more or less, nor any pride of ancestry, cause one man to think himself above his neighbor; let every man be taken for what he is worth in principle and action, talent and zeal for the cause of his country and of liberty; let the descendants of the O'Connors, the O'Neals, the O'Briens, the M'Carthys, and the Strongbonians, the Fitzgeralds, the Fitzmaurices, &c. not think themselves degraded by shaking hands with all good and honest carpenters, shoemakers tailors, &c. and the poor agriculturist; but let them invite them to their houses, place them at their tables, and in the magnanimity of their souls, let them say to each of them, I emancipate you; by which they would at once secure the confidence of these men, and gain the admiration and applause of the world; and instead of looking up to England as a little god, they should turn their attention to the cultivation of these men's minds; in doing which, they would throw aside any imputation that they participated with the disciples of Nimrod, to keep the noses of their fellow men to the grinding stone. For this noble, generous and god-like act, royalty could neither hang nor transport them, while it would be the heaviest blow that could be inflicted on its devoted head. By these men assuming such a lofty position, the very extreme of its infernal antipodes of royalty, Ireland yet might stand erect, and in a cool, calm and resolute attitude, raise her head above the horizon of the troubled waters. She would see between her vision and the setting sun, the hand of warm and enthusiastic friendship extended towards her, by the aid of which, with the elastic bound of a young maiden escaping from her brutal captor, she would reach the haven of safety and bid him defiance; and the day of her jubilee may yet arrive that she would assume the ascendancy, and dictate laws to her proud dictator. For the accomplishment of which, it needs

only for Irishmen to be true to themselves, and look altogether to the United States, and the inducements which they offer, by all the manifestations which their brave, generous and humane inhabitants have always shown towards their relief, they would make their country what their most sanguine patriots wish her to be, "First flower of the earth, and gem of the sea."

No one can deny, that from the earliest ages of the world, from the day that the lofty walls of Troy were crumbled to the dust, and the house of Israel took its departure from amongst a barbarous people, emigration has been the most leading trait in the history of the human race, and of nations—whether to extricate themselves, when surrounded and oppressed by their enemies, or in the might and majesty of their strength they filled up the limits of their original boundaries. Greece, in the palmiest days of her glory, sent out her colonies. Rome, once the proud mistress of the world, did the same; and innumerable instances might be adduced, of other nations, by which the wilderness was made to blossom like the rose; and by a sudden bound for a change of air and climate, man, proud and stubborn man, the lord of creation, carried with him the archives of his native land, and found himself in possession of a home in another clime, dispensing the blessings of law and justice to his fellow, as the faithful representative of his ancestors. It is exceedingly to be regretted, that this most salutary measure for the amelioration and improvement of the human race, has never been taken proper advantage of by our people; on the contrary, it has been entirely lost sight of, totally neglected. Although emigration for several years has afforded the promptest and most prominent relief, but to them always as a last resort, it has been conducted in any other way but that of an effective and systematic one. With the exception of Baltimore, there is no other town or city in this great country, that can properly be said to be settled directly from Ireland; the consequence of which has been, that the condition of our people when they land on our shores,

is like sheep without a shepherd, and no one knows, but their own scalded hearts, and he who feeds the young ravens of the valley, and clothes the fields in gorgeous verdure, of their trials and their sufferings. I speak from experience. Let any body look at the long list of advertisements in the few newspapers which are issued in this country to advocate the cause of the forlorn Irish emigrant, wanting information of Irish men and Irish women, who are missing from their friends, like sheep lost in a snow-storm. It is to this sad and melancholy state of affairs, regarding the condition of the forlorn exile on a foreign shore, and the many causes which impel them to encounter their innumerable privations, to obviate which in future, that I would most particularly call the attention of such of our countrymen, in both the United States and the British Provinces, as have wealth and influence, and whose voices are by no means likely to be slighted, for them unanimously to address their fellow-countrymen of Ireland, and in such a voice and manner that cannot be mistaken, and tell them emphatically, that they had the abilities and the means, if they but gave it the sanction of their will and pleasure, to save their country still from destruction.

It is useless for anybody to deny, that there is yet sufficient wealth in Ireland, and in the possession of all such as ought to be Irish in feeling, as would, by proper application, redeem her from all difficulty, and would remove the imputation from them, that they were any longer wearing the gorgeous but slavish robe of eastern luxury and effeminacy, while their country presented such a spectacle of misery before the world. It is to their feelings that appeals should be made, and it is upon them it altogether devolves; it is they who have the wealth of the nation, and who naturally ought to possess her pride, and their souls ought to rise commensurate with the times, and like the stout but fearless mariner in the storm, halloo to the man on the mast head, help to fix the spars, sails and rigging, put the helm to leeward,



turn her head to the wind, and weather the storm. If, then, men will do so instead of remaining inactive, with folded arms, and spend the time in unavailing regret of their dangerous position, they will not only be the saviours of their country, which would give them an honorable name to the end of time, in the page of the historian, but might be the means of adding to their coffers wealth in abundance, and fame which which would fill the whole earth.

Those to whom appeals might be made to with impunity, are they who constitute no small share of the bone and sinew of the Irish nation; of those are the wealthy, intelligent, liberal and enterprising merchants of her large cities, aided by such large landholders as are equally generous and liberal, and who feel for their country, combined with the temperate, industrious and talented portion of the Irish people; all these combined, certainly could not fail to accomplish great and lasting results, when properly directed, for their country's good. What their attention should be particularly directed to, is the large extent of country which we have gained in our last war with Mexico—a thousand miles in extent—containing large and capacious harbors, navigable rivers, running many miles in extent, through rich and fertile lands, abounding with fish, upon the beaches and banks of which will in time be built large and populous cities, sending off their thousand ships to foreign ports, and as many more returning, and every other evidence of wealth and prosperity, as well as all other indications of the busy hum of life, which every good friend to this country wishes to see realized with as little delay as possible.—Could the attention of our wealthy merchants and large landholders, be directed to this fine region of country, New Mexico and California, abounding in inexhaustible resources of minerals and ores, besides its many unexplored sources. It is impossible to calculate, or even conjecture, what would be its termination. It would surely be no difficult matter for the cities of Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Belfast,

and Galloway, to appoint competent commissioners and engineers to this territory, which is three times the size of Ireland, who would select the most eligible sites to erect cities upon, to which there would be no hindrance to their accomplishing, as all our public lands are open to the first settlers, who are secured by the benevolent and wise laws of our government, from being encroached upon by the cunning and craft of selfish speculators, and though extremely laudable, is only in accordance with that magnanimity which characterises all other acts of our beloved government, in which it displays its superiority over that of any other on the globe. We have, besides this extensive range of country, abundance of land upon which they could do the same—the broad Mississippi alone, with its tributary streams, extending many thousand miles, is sufficient to contain, not only the population of Ireland, but of all the British isles. With all these advantages, there is nothing more necessary, than for all the friends of Ireland to commence the enterprise, and when once it is begun, it will sustain itself. The rich of Ireland will redeem their characters, the poor of Ireland will be not only kept from starving, but made, in process of time, happy and prosperous, and the devoted son of Erin who loves his country, could sleep in peace. To effect which, all societies as they are now formed, should never be dissolved, either in Ireland or this country. The names of the gentlemen composing the New York directory, with the illustrious name of Robert Emmet at its head, is a sufficient guaranty that all affairs respecting the welfare of Ireland and Irishmen will be strictly attended to, and all who wish to have the sacred cause sustained, should never discontinue their subscriptions; and if they cannot effect the completion of their wishes, they could not fail to do a great deal of good, and leave the balance as a legacy to their posterity, who might be more ardent and more fortunate.

In taking this liberty of intruding my views of the unfortunate position of our native land, upon my fel-

low-countrymen, presuming that all and every one of them will consider, that besides the cause I have been impelled by my ardent feelings on the condition which our country presents; and if I have intruded upon wiser counsels, it is with a desire to urge upon them more urgent and determined action, if upon superior talents and wisdom, it is to elicit from those sources, plans great and capacious, commensurate with the inherent and wonted display which they naturally possess—it is in the strength of those feelings and views, that I earnestly conjure them, by every thing that is honorable, patriotic and sacred, to discuss my proposals well, and bring all the faculties of their minds to bear upon them and the honest convictions of their minds, and if they do not agree with them in sentiment, let them be laid aside as not worthy of notice; if otherwise, there should be no delay in taking action upon them. As it is our common country in whose behalf I have raised my voice, and it is towards her situation that the minds of all her genuine sons should be directed, to adopt such measures, when proposed, as would be more likely to effect her delivery. Without attaching any importance to names or individuals, experiencing the sad reality that I have borne my share of the heat and burthen of her wrongs, and that I have so far in life, in my humble sphere, discharged my duties to my country, I subscribe myself, as one of the indiginous sons of her soil, in her name,

Your most obedient

and humble servant,

**HIBERNICUS.**

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### POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above intelligence has been received of the prorogation of the British Parliament by her majesty Queen Victoria in person, of which she is but the mouth-piece, to which she exultingly proclaims in her speech that “the murderers who have spread

terror through Ireland were apprehended tried convicted and executed." 'The good lady must have forgotten at the time, or probably she has never been informed, that two-thirds or more of the would-be nobility of her dominions are the descendants of the assassins of Irish, Scotch and Welsh chieftians ; an impartial world will not hesitate to decide that the individual or individuals who would confine his or their victim or victims in close quarters and calmly look upon them die by inches until life became extinct, are a hundred thousand times more guilty than those who kill, when goaded on to madness by a constant reiteration of injuries, insults and persecutions ; but I venture to predict, the day is not far distant when all queens will be looked upon in no better light than a she wolf surrounded, by her cubs, with such panthers, leopards and tigers to provide for them as those men who now compose their cabinets.

The recent manifestations made by the unfortunate inhabitants to contend with the British forces, is a sure demonstration that Ireland will never be at peace as long as she remains attached to England, and should arouse the minds of all who sympathise with her condition, to redoubled action.—There should be a link formed never to be broken until her emancipation from the tyrant is accomplished ; nor should the end of a rope be let slip, nor a cord be allowed to slacken of the present organization in this country until Ireland is crowned with victory.

Later accounts still, represent the country in a very unsettled state. In the counties of Waterford and Tipperary, the peasantry are up in arms, and are so exasperated that they seem to disregard the admonitions of their best friends, the Catholic Clergy, who are aware that their attempts to cope successfully with the disciplined troops of their enemies, are fruitless, unless by the spontaneous rising of the people, from Donoghadee to Leamlara, and from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear.

The following, as taken from an English paper, gives a sad picture of the condition of affairs, and is a fair exemplification of the language of old Scotia's bard, that "Man's inhumanity to man causes endless thousands mourn."

"BRUTALITY OF THE IRISH LANDLORDS.—The London Dispatch gives a heart-rending picture of the work of depopulation now going on in the South of Ireland, and especially in the county of Limerick and county of Clare, under the supervision of unfeeling landlords. It was stated in a copy of the Limerick and Clare Examiner, received by a former arrival, that one thousand houses had been demolished, and the poor inmates thrown upon the world to survive or perish, as chance might direct, in the union of Kilrush, within the space of a few weeks. A later number of the same paper says that three hundred have since been added to the melancholy list. The very week before the America sailed, twenty-three families in Kilrush, comprising more than one hundred human beings, many of them helpless infants and aged persons, were expelled from their homes, which were levelled to the earth by a 'wrecking party,' under the direction of the landlord and sub-sheriff. 'In the name of a God of mercy!' says the Dispatch, 'will no one put a stop to these deeds?' The same paper has the following:—'Over one hundred human beings have been cast out on the world's bleak common, from the estate of Sir William Fitzgerald, at Liscannor. The houses are tumbled, and the unfortunate people are squatted by the roadside in huts. They were under-tenants to a middleman named Shenhan, who was ejected for non-payment of rent.'"

English legislators and Irish absentee landlords! What a generation of vipers, eh? Good God! to thee alone be glory: we humbly beg thy aid in the hour of our affliction.

H.

### ERRATA.

Page 3, 10th line, for "where famine," read "when famine."

Page 4, 4th line, add "was" after "carnage."

" " 10th line from bottom, for "the," read for "their."

Page 5, 3d line, for "belly," read "bellies."

" 6, 1st line, for Clomftorf under the," read "Clontarf under their."

Page 6, 2d line, for "Brough," read "Borohme."

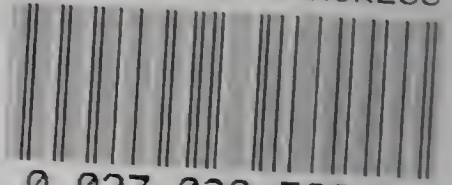
" " 21st line, for "took that," read "took the."

" " 22d line, for "made that," read "made the."

" 8, 8th line, for "impotency," read "arbitrary."



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