The question was put to her for the last time, Will you confess where Mr. Ellis is? Her answer was, 'You may murder me, you villains, but not one word about him will you ever get from me.' She had just time to say, 'The Lord Jesus have mercy on my soul!' when a tremendous shout was raised by the yeomen on my soul! when a tremendous shout was raised by the yeomen—the rope was pulled by all of them except those who held down the back part of the car, and in an instant she was suspended by the neck. After she had been thus suspended for two or three minutes, her feet touched the ground, and a savage yell of laughter recalled her to her senses. The rope round her neck was loosened, and her life was spared; she was let off with half hanging. She was then sent to town and brought before Major Sirr."

As terrorism and torture and imminent death did not avail to shake her fortitude the Major now tried what virtue there might

shake her fortitude, the Major now tried what virtue there might be in gold. He offered her—a poor young woman of twenty-six years of—a sum of £500 if she would only say one word that would let him know where he might lay hands on Robert Emmet. But she spurned the bribe. She was kept a close prisoner in Kilmain. ham for a couple of years, where she was subjected to great cruelty, and was only released when several of the state prisoners were being sent out of the country by the Government.

So she lived and died, as the inscription on her tombstone

states, in obscurity and poverty. But this humble woman was an honor to her country and her sex. Thank Heaven, that fidelity to the cause of Ireland and its champions which she so brilliantly displayed, and which is indeed a noble quality, is not a rare one among the women of Ireland. Many remarkable instances of it have occurred in our own day. But that lowly tombstone which stands over the grave of Anne Devlin ought surely to be to Irishwomen an object of special regard. To decorate that grave with tokens of loving remembrance ought to be for such of them as have an opportunity of visiting it an act of loving duty; it is one which the highest lady in the land might be proud to perform.

WHAT A MEXICAN MERCHANT HAS TO SAY OF THE ACAPULCO MASSACREI

(From the 'San Francisco Monitor,' March 6.)

GENERAL ROSECRANS brought to the office of tha 'Post,' Friday, February 28th, a Mexican gentleman, Don Juan Huarte, formerly a merchant of Acapulco, but now residing in Colima, who is recently from Mexico, and who is acquainted with the parties and circumstances of the Acapulco massacre. General Rosecrans knew him in Mexico, and vouches for his reliability. Don Juan Huarte's

him in Mexico, and vouches for his reliability. Don Juan Huarte's account of the affair is as follows:

The widow of Seuor Rosales built a chapel in Acapulco on her own property for her own devotion and for her son, who was educated and ordained a priest in the city of Mexico, but who died some two years afterwards, leaving his sister, Manuela, now married to a merchant who lives in a small town north of Acapulco. Pocopio Diaz, the leader of the Protestant movement, has lived for twenty years in this neighbourhood, and has made his living as a clerk. He has published ten to fifteen numbers of a scurrilous anti-Catholic sheet. Procopio Diaz wrote to Mr. Hutchinson, in Mexico, that all the people of Acapulco were ready to chinson, in Mexico, that all the people of Acapulco were ready to receive a Protestant pastor; but on his arrival in Acapulco Mr. Hutchinson publicly stated that

DIAZ HAD DECEIVED HIM.

The only members of the Protestant congregation were twenty to thirty stevedores. Don Huarte further states that it is publicly notorious that Diaz received two dollars a day for his services to the Protestant minister. On settling in Acapulco Mr. Hutchinson applied to the Gefe Politico for the use of the chapel belonging to the Rosales family, and the Gefe assigned it to the Protestan

Diaz, in his little paper, immediately began a series of libellous articles against the parish priest, accusing him of idolatry, sinning, selling the sacraments, absolution and communion, of being a debauched character, etc. The American Consul at Acapulco testified to the irreproachable morals and integrity of this priest, Pedro Justi, and Mr. Hutchinson likewise acknowledged that no redro Justi, and Mr. Automison has was explowed et that he evidences whatever could be found to implicate him in the conspiracy. Mr. Hutchinson was guilty of the deplorable imprudence of speaking on the streets against the most cherished belief of Catholics, affirming that the blessed Virgin was the mother of seven other children, that she was not the mother of God, etc.

WITH RESPECT TO THE FIGHT

Señor Huarte states: That Hutchinson was warned by his friends of the storm excited, and the personal dislike to his own obnoxious proceedings. On the morning of the fray he received notice of the danger, but affected illness. At 7 o'clock p.m. Diaz called for him, and said that the congregation were waiting for him to come up and preach. Mr. Hutchinson declined on the score of his sickness, The congregation was prepared for the fight, and well armed with pistols.

pistols.

An American fruit dealer, at present in this city, who has been for some ten years in Acapulco, and is well known there as a Protestant, met the crowd of Catholic Indians going to the church, and saluted them. They answered him by name, and offered no violence. This gentleman said to Seňor Huarte: "I take great pleasure in saying to you that this mob was not against Protestantism, but against Hurchinson and Diaz. I am a Protestant, and nothing has ever been done to injure me."

The attacking party, amounting to about fifty-nine, entered the church, and the fight then occurred as has been generally stated.

stated.

Don Huarte states that the Catholic people of Acapulco, while strongly reprobating the conduct of the mob, are indignant at the false imputations and insinuations against the parish priest, and at the attempt to make the American people look upon this affray as a conspiracy of intelligent Catholics.

THE IRISH AND AMERICAN RIFLE MATCH.

Ar a meeting of the Council of the Irish Rifle Association, Major Are a meeting of the Council of the Irish Rane Association, Major Leech, addressing the Lord Mayor, after some preliminary observations, said:—"My Lord Mayor—The visit to America originated in a challenge sent by me in the month of October, 1873, to the Americans, at a time when the Irish were champions of Great Britain, and after a somewhat lengthened correspondence, which was carried on to the end in the friendliest spirit, the terms of the match were agreed upon, and all arrangements made for the start. The Cunard Steamship Company, at my request, gave return tickets for single fares to several gentlemen, being reserve shooting men, spare men for the butts and firing points, and members of council of our Association. I pass over the events previous to our arrival in America, because it is my intention shortly to give a arrival in America, because it is my intention shortly to give a more detailed account of our proceedings, which I need not now detain the meeting with, this being an occasion more for business of an ordinary annual character. I may, however, say, and it gives me pleasure to do so, that I attribute the great success of my undertaking to the generous support I received from the Irish Preas, a support never denied to an honest man who means well, and desired to be useful in according any precise beginning to its Prezs, a support never denied to an honest man wno means wen, and desires to be useful in promoting any project having for its object the advancement of the country. I had no claim upon the notice of those gentlemen save on public grounds, but they have always been prodigal of their support to me, and I am bound to acknowledge it on behalf of my friends and myself. By a curious coincidence, both the English and Scottish Press treated the undertaking with a silence which would have been chilling but for the years advanced of our own papers. Our arrival at New York the warm advocacy of our own papers. Our arrival at New York was announced by the Press there in a spirit of cordiality and friendliness that made us feel at once that we had come to visit rrendmess that made us feel at once that we had come to visit friends. Every newspaper in New York warmly welcomed us, and deputations from public bodies received us on arrival, and conveyed us in carriages provided for the purpose to our hotel. To make our meeting in June here in Dublin as worthy of the visit of the Americans as possible, I propose that we invite the captain of the English International team, and that, in like manner an invitation English International team, and that, in like manner, an invitation of a similar character be sent to the captain of the Scottish team, each to send a representative team here to meet the Americans. It would be a graceful compliment that I feel both England and Scotland will have pleasure in paying to America, as well as evidencing their sympathy with us in our endeavor to maintain friendly relations with our nearer as well as our remote neighbours. As no effort, so far as I am concerned—and I believe also that I As no effort, so far as I am concerned—and I believe also that I will be supported in every quarter in my desire to do what is right and proper—will be left undone to make the visit agreeable to the Americans and honourable to Ireland. I will be happy to cooperate with any gentleman or body of gentlemen desirous of evidencing their goodwill on the occasion. I have invited the captain of the American team and his men in reserve to do me the honour of being my greets during their story in Dublin in Tune captain of the American team and his men in reserve to do me the honour of being my guests during their stay in Dublin in June next. I may also add that the prize of the "All Ireland Challenge Shield," hitherto competed for by representatives of rifie clubs in Ireland will be opened on the occasion of the visit in June to the Americans and to no other nationality. By the rules of that match I have reserved to myself the right to alter them from time to time, and I now see fit to do so, on this occasion only. I feel that we are called upon to extend to our visitors all the privileges we ourselves possess at this meeting, and I am not without hope that ourselves possess at this meeting, and I am not without hope that the Wimbledon authorities will also invite the Americans to send a team to Wimbledon to compete for the Elcho Shield. I feel sure that the noble lord, the giver of the shield, would not object to this extension of competition—a graceful compliment which none more than the Americans would appreciate. Thus far I have given you a slight resumé of the magnificent compliments paid to me on behalf of my team and my country, and it devolves on the citizens of of my team and my country, and it devolves on the citizens of Dublin and the country at large to receive the Americans in June next in a manner befitting this great country. Whoever may win the match here in June, I propose that the return match be shot in Philadelphia in compliment to America during the centenary year, 1876. The City of Philadelphia ranks as one of the foremost in America in point of commercial importance and enterprise. There the centenary of America's independence is to be grandly celebrated in 1876. The building for the proposed international exhibition is rapidly progressing. In it will be exhibited the representative industries of the civilized world. There could be no more fitting occasion for doing honour to America than at the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of an independence which England has long since recognised, being willing in her acknow-England has long since recognised, being willing in her acknow-ledged greatness to concede her share to the great Republic. I speak, therefore, as one of the public, with the liveliest satisfac-tion that England contemplates doing every honour to the Ameri-

tion that England contemplates doing every honour to the Americans on this great occasion.

The Lord Mayor said that as it was the first occasion of his attending a meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, he had much pleasure in expressing that his sympathies were fully with them in their proceedings, and that he had regarded with no small interest the movements of the Irish Rifle Team during its late visit to America; and he was gratified at the condial reception they had received at the other side of the Atlantic. He would have been pleased had his countrymen won that great match; but competitions of the nature in which they had been engaged were open to the whole world. Sometimes Irishmen should expect to be unsuccessful; but it was satisfactory to know that his countrymen had cessful; but it was satisfactory to know that his countrymen had made such a splendid battle, and had been so nearly victorious again. As far as was within his power, he would co-operate with the Association in giving their warm-hearted friends in America the Msoccasion in giving their wain-heatted thems in America the welcome they so righly deserved, and he hoped that although the American team were to be the guests of Major Leech upon the occasion of the coming match upon Irish soil, they should not be left altogether with him, and he (the Lord Mayor) for one, should endeavour to take them from him, and he was sure that other riends would do likewise.