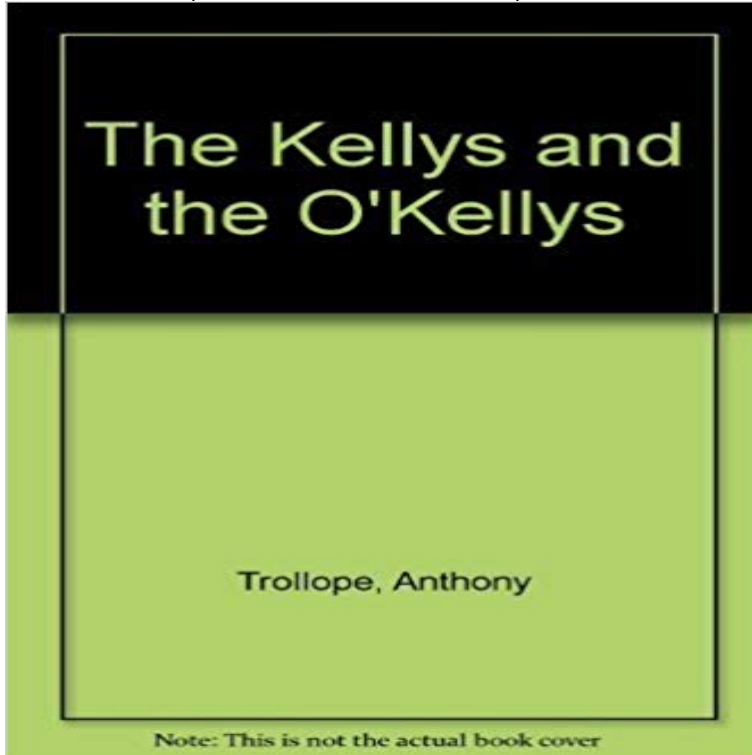


The Kellys and the OKellys



During the first two months of the year 1844, the greatest possible excitement existed in Dublin respecting the State Trials, in which Mr OConnell, [1] his son, the Editors of three different repeal newspapers, Tom Steele, the Rev. Mr Tierneya priest who had taken a somewhat prominent part in the Repeal Movementand Mr Ray, the Secretary to the Repeal Association, were indicted for conspiracy. Those who only read of the proceedings in papers, which gave them as a mere portion of the news of the day, or learned what was going on in Dublin by chance conversation, can have no idea of the absorbing interest which the whole affair created in Ireland, but more especially in the metropolis. Every one felt strongly, on one side or on the other. Every one had brought the matter home to his own bosom, and looked to the result of the trial with individual interest and suspense. Even at this short interval Irishmen can now see how completely they put judgment aside, and allowed feeling and passion to predominate in the matter. Many of the hottest protestants, of the staunchest foes to OConnell, now believe that his absolute imprisonment was not to be desired, and that whether he were acquitted or convicted, the Government would have sufficiently shown, by instituting his trial, its determination to put down proceedings of which they did not approve. On the other hand, that class of men who then styled themselves Repealers are now aware that the continued imprisonment of their leaderthe persecution, as they believed it to be, of the Liberator [2]would have been the one thing most certain to have sustained his influence, and to have given fresh force to their agitation. Nothing ever so strengthened the love of the Irish for, and the obedience of the Irish to OConnell, as his imprisonment; nothing ever so weakened his power over them as his unexpected enfranchisement [3]. The

country shouted for joy when he was set free, and expended all its enthusiasm in the effort.

During the first two months of the year 1844, the greatest possible excitement existed in Dublin respecting the State Trials, in which Mr OConnell, [1] his son, the The Kellys and the OKellys*. Dictionary of Irish Biography: From the Earliest Times to the Year 2002. Edited by. James McGuire and JamesThe Kellys and the OKellys is a novel by Anthony Trollope. It was written in Ireland and published in 1848. References[edit]. External links[edit]. The Kellys andThe OKellys had possessed large tracts of not very good land, chiefly in County Roscommon, but partly in Mayo and Galway. Their property had extended from Rereading Anthony Trollopes early Irish novel The Kellys and the OKellys sold just 140 copies when first published during the potato famine,The Kellys and the OKellys Or, Landlords and Tenants (Dodo Press) [Anthony Ed Trollope] on . *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. AnthonyThe Kellys and the OKellys has 175 ratings and 19 reviews. Jim said: The Kellys and the OKellys: Or Landlords and Tenants is probably the first indicatThe Kellys and the OKellys (Cambridge Scholars Publishing Classics Texts) [Anthony Trollope] on . *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.The Kellys and the OKellys. Anthony Trollope. This web edition published by eBooks@Adelaide. Last updated Wednesday, December 17, 2014 at 14:24. To the Posts about Kellys and the OKellys written by Robert.The Kellys and the OKellys [Anthony Trollope] on . *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.Francis OKelly, Lord Ballindine, had as near neighbors, distant relations and tenants, Mrs. Kelly and her son Martin. Another neighbor was Barry Lynch, whose said Martin, The Kellys and OKellys. In June of the year 2001 a group of us on Trollope-I decided to read four of Trollopes five Anglo-Irish: The Kellys And The OKellys (9781162698830): Anthony Trollope: Books.