

resolution is given in the boldest type, and runs thus: "THAT WE DECLARE THE SAID IRISH PEOPLE TO CONSTITUTE ONE OF THE DISTINCT NATIONALITIES OF THE EARTH, AND AS SUCH JUSTLY ENTITLED TO ALL THE RIGHTS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT."

"But this absurd society must be more numerous in America than an Englishman, with fair regard for Irish sense would imagine, or we should not have Mr. Blair, the Postmaster-General of the United States, writing to the Secretary in this style:

"Washington, February 9th, 1864.

"Cor. Sec. I. N. Fair.

"DEAR SIR,—Herewith I send you a cheque for twenty-five dollars as a small contribution to the Irish National Fair. I have always sympathised warmly with Ireland, and rejoice in the conviction, which daily grows stronger, that the days of her oppressor—the haughty and heartless British aristocracy, are numbered. To the cold-blooded, calculating policy of this odious class we owe the planting of slavery on this continent, and consequently all the horrors we have witnessed in the war which now shakes the continent. Let us triumph in this struggle, and there will soon be an end put to the sway of the oppressors of Ireland, and both parties so understand it, for whilst the Irish with the gallant Mulligan, Meagher, and other true sons of Ireland are armed for the cause of free government, the British aristocracy, with scarcely an exception, openly sympathise with the rebels, and this, notwithstanding their affected horror of slavery, for the perpetuation of which the rebels are fighting.

"Yours truly,

"M. BLAIR."

The governor of Illinois writes in a similar strain, and Fernando Wood, the member of the House of Representatives, sends a cheque for a hundred dollars, and says: "I would give all I am worth, if, by so doing, I could advance the cause of Irish nationality to a successful completion." The Hon. Fernando probably means all he possesses. His expression, carried out literally, would not add much to the funds of the society. The senator from Michigan gives his sympathy to the movement. The governor of Minnesota sends a contribution with a letter, in which he says he is for the freedom and nationality of Ireland." Colonel Mulligan, writing from the Head Quarters of the Second Division sends a hundred dollars, and will when the union of the States is solidly settled, give his assistance in establishing Irish nationality. Brigadier-General Julius White, writing with exceeding bitterness against those statesmen who rise in their Legislative Halls (meaning the British Houses of Parliament) and encourage and defend the traitorous villains who are making America flow with blood, prophesies that Irishmen fighting Freedom's battle shall yet hear its thunders on their native shore. The Speaker of the House of Representatives is a contributor to the amount of twenty dollars. Major-General Measanton is another; so also is Brigadier-General Montgomery, whose donation is accompanied with the charitable hope that, "with the blessings of Providence, not only our individual but national efforts may teach England a salutary lesson of retribitional justice, resulting in securing to Ireland the inalienable boon, &c." Sundry soldiers of the United States army do not limit the testimony of their sympathy to mere words, but send contributions ranging in amount from one to five dollars.

A great meeting of the Brotherhood was held in California, at which a Mooney acknowledged that he had always found Englishmen hospitable, just, and generous, but, as regards Ireland, that "every year the people raise abundant food from their soil—but every year the ships of her op-

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