throughout, giving your countrymen the page they merited; but in all this silly business of the file of Serpents, they really have shoring the selvest Colling and in order, to remain the arbiter colleges to the profession of the words in Track and in the English because I do not know how to find t what they please, it is an act of pure forbearmay, the feeling towards us in the great generality of Frenchmen is a condescending one; and, wherever they speak of us and our army, their own immense and not to be gainsayed su-Guardian original of the section of the historia of

The following is an extract from the correspondent of Le Nord, alluded to in the above :-

"France which had gloriously waged war, aspired, after a peace glorious and honorable for all. Each of the contracting parties then had reason to hope that peace once concluded, past hatreds, ill-founded suspicions, prejudices but little justified, would be silenced. Russia and France, the two parties most interested, and the most imporold attorney, everywhere to excite cavils? Why do we find her in her ever peevish journals, and in her cabinet free from all control during the vacation, seeking in all quarters of the world, the United States excepted, to arouse quarrels and envenon passions?

This question, now occupying the attention of thinking minds, and which begins, to be a real source of disquietude in the political as in the commercial world, induces me to present you with some reflexions based upon too certain facts. "The Eastern War had for its ultimate object the disruption of old alliances. This result, perhaps an impolitic one, has been obtained; but the peace, which should have reconciled all, has only served hitherto to divide, or at least to inspire fatal distrusts. At Paris as at St. Petersburgh, at Berlin as at Vienna, it is evident that nothing better would be desired than to consign, to oblivion the causes, grave or futile, which conducted insensibly to a disastrous war. Great Britain alone seems to aspire to preserve her role of disturber. This attitude is, in every point of view, a fault, of which it behoves us to ex- taken the initiative." - Cor. of Le Nord. amine the motives, for certainly it is not for the pleasure of jumbling the cards that the English

"It may, indeed, enter into the policy of Lord Palmerston, and suit the native turbulence of his journals to replace absent glory by demonstrawill never lead to anything—these rhodomon—nominated for presentation to the Holy Sectades, unworthy of a great people—inspire rather pity than fear; nevertheless, at the North as Crimen, has arrived on a visit to his brother at the West, they create a feeling of uncertainty as to the stability of a peace so dearly conquered. People ask, what mean these aggressions in the Black Sea-these provocations in Greece, in Italy, and in Spain. Whence comes this ill restrained irritation which escapes through every. British channel, spreading trouble in the minds of men?

"After the peace which was the special work of Russia and France, the cabinet of St. James seems to have need of evoking, here or there, it matters little, a quarrel of some sort. It wants an enemy to demolish. When it shall have made for itself this enemy, it hopes that France will follow it in its new pranks, and that thus it will tighten the knot of its alliance with us.

Those who, with minds unbiassed, study the march of the French Government, and the tendencies of public opinion, which must be always taken into account, believe—and with reason that the object of these English demonstrations is to patch up an alliance which falls, piece by piece, like a tattered garment. The French people have borne it against their heart, the government must begin to tire of this eternal need of movement which torments England.

"During the Crimean campaign, symptoms of every description made manifest how strange and ephemeral was an alliance antipathetic to the two nations, and, above all, to the two armies.

" Now that unions more natural and more politic are possible, England must needs keep up distrusts, sow discords, and prevent a true and frank friendship from succeeding to a crisis which entered not into the intentions of any one .-Therefore she makes an unmeaning clatter. She grasps at every little delay, every trifling eventuality; and out of the most indifferent circumstance she has the art of manufacturing a premeditated design. She transforms into a flagrant violation of the Treaty of Paris the most simple event. On the watch for every cause of irritafion, she seems anxious to rekindle a flame which insult offered to the nuns, if not resented by them she deems badly extinguished.

This inquiet and suspicious attitude, impelling her sometimes to outrage even against the Empire of Napoleon and France, is not perhaps the tween the two redoubtable neighbors. More than ever we feel the blessing of peace, and we will not allow England the right to impose upon tend the blessing of education and civilization to opinions. There is one point at least upon which all he make make make the make of the rising generation. However, I who have met here to day agree: We all love live us her malignities. Europe, therefore, may enthe great mass of the rising generation. However, I joy its repose, for it is clear to us that if Engtrust that time and circumstances, will bring to light the guilt of the wretch, who dayed to lift his unhaljoy its repose, for it is clear to us that if Engwage the war, and all the world knows what a demption. Yours sincerely or an order of the war of the world knows what a British army can do delivered to its own tre- is to elegat William Hallman, O.C., Clonabilty,

government to break or to weaken it but it enters still less into its intentions to encourage the ance, a sacrifice offered up to the general peace ters still less into its intentions to encourage the of Europe, and to the old established fiction of temerities of Lord Palmerston, or to subscribe, the balance of power. Deceive ourselves as we with head lowered, to the war cries of the London press. Many of its most important, journals have been seized at the frontier for attacks, as indecent, as insulting. The French government they seem as if they were showing us a piece of which desires to have no fault wherewith to repoliteness, doing us a kind of favor; and as if proach itself, knows better than we the internal embarrassments of England. It does not wish periority imposed this species of generosity on to do anything to increase them; but you may them. Lassure you it is less easy than ever for be assured that it is not disposed to permit the and Englishman who helieves in England, and English to cast them over upon others. English to her dignity, and her renown, to talk and is badly employed. It is the duty of her over the late, war with Frenchmen, whether milistatesmen to draw their country from a situation dangerous in more than one aspect; but these superiority over the whole world that is really all statesmen must not imagine that we will make but, insupportable.— Earis Letter Manchester common cause with them as regards all and against all.

"To take, in the face of Russia, the imposing attitudes of a naval Don Quixotte, a propos of a barren rock, to assume the gloves of an incessant menace of intervention in the affairs of Italy, in which England has nothing to be seen, to press upon Greece with all the weight of a ridiculous anger, to bear herself sometimes as the official advocate of vanquished revolutionists, and sometimes to abandon them to all the despairs of exile -such is a role which may suit Lord Palmerston, tant in the debate, have subscribed with good but which assuredly will not do for France. The faith, and loyally keep their promises. Why momentary existence of the alliance is at staked does England alone obstinately continue, like an In the councils of the Emperor it is fully decided. that be will first upbraid, like an afflicted friend, that afterwards he will openly condemn the intemperate or audacious proceedings which, directly or indirectly, would tend to compromise the public peace.

The settled plan of England up to the present seems to resolve itself into a European embroilment. That of France is quite different .-We wish the general pacification, and the putting in practice the conditions of the Treaty of Paris. Russia has kept, and more, each of her promises. It behaves the other powers who became her adversaries to rest faithful to their engagements. France is not accustomed to fail in this regard. Be assured that she will not permit Great Britain to set so provoking an example, assuming always that things should be driven so far. Remonstrances very moderate in form, but on that very account, very firm in substance, have just been addressed to the proper quarter. If the English alliance, already menaced from the incompatibilities of temper, should fall before the altar of peace. it will not certainly be France which will have

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

The Dublin correspondent of the Times says that the election of a successor to the late Bishop Murray of Ferns took; place on the 15th ult., when the Rev. Dr. Furlong, one of the Maynooth Professors, Archtions after the fight. These hostilities, which deacon Barden, and the Rev. Patrick Keatinge, were

> The Rev. Mr. Molony, late Catholic chaplain in the Crimen, has arrived on a visit to his brother in Ennis, and wears the Crimean medal.

CONFIRMATION OF PRISONERS AT SPIKE ISLAND .- OR the 4th Sept., the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, accompanied by his Vicar-General, the Very Rev. D. Murphy, P.P. V.G., and several of the Clergy, visited Spike Island prison for the purpose of administering the Sacrament of Confirmation to a large number of the convicts. Before the ceremony his Lordship delivered an appropriate and instructive discourse to the entire of the prisoners assembled in the chapel for the occasion, during which their attention and pious de-meanor were strikingly edifying; and those who were confirmed appeared deeply sensible of the holy and important duty in which they were engaged - Cork ेलें कांटीक पूर्

PROTESTANT OUTRAGE ON A CONVENT. The Cork Examiner publishes, with justly indignant remarks, the following letter from the Rev. Curate of Clona-

To the Editor of the Cork. Examiner.

Clonakilty, September 10, 1856. Sin. The peace and harmony of this town was not a little disquicted on the morning of yesterday by the intelligence of one of those daring and impious outrages, committed on the previous night, of which we have, thank God, few if any instances to record in this locality. On the gate which leads to the newly-built convent, and through which the children gain access to the schools, was erected a large and handsome cross, inserted into the figure of a heart, bearing the inscription "Mercy," truly indicative of the feelings entertained in that abode of peace. However, it appears that these Popish symbols gave offence to some person or persons, who availed of the darkness of the night, and, with a sledge or some such demolishing implement, broke down the cross and dislodged the heart, completely wrenching from its iron, fastenings the bar on which both stood. The profound respect entertained for those pious ladies, as well as a due appreciation of their charitable services in the cause of religion and humanity, afford a sufficient guarantee that no Ca-tholic would think of, much less lend himself to, such an act. Ultis notigtion difficult to infer that some ill-conditioned and worse-educated Protestant must be the perpetrator of this outrage: at least such is the general feeling here even among Protestants. But whatever truth there may be in this rumor, I must add, from my own knowledge of, and acquaintance with the Protestants here, that any is, at least, a feeling in which few of them would participate. As yet no clue has been discovered which would lead to the detection of the cowardly dastard, who availed thimself of the assassin's hour to vent his malignant spleen against a pious commost skilful way to perpetuate the alliance be munity, whose, only, crime is that they abandoned tween the two redoubtable neighbors. More the pleasures of the world to serve God with greater perfection in silence and solitude," whose only sin is that they have irrevocably bound themselves to exlowed hand to strike at the sacred symbol of his re-

THE TIPPERARY BANK .- The winding-up of the af-

fairs of the Tipperary Bank is not progressing with the satisfaction that was expected, and there is now every prospect, unless some vigorous effort be made by the unfortunate creditors to insure grapid and less litigated adjustment of their claims that the old finale of the oyster and the oyster shell will be the

result; in other words, that law costs will absorb all

the moneys hereaften to be recovered from the share-

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN Mr. Smith O'Brien's return to his paternal seat at Cahirmoyle, in the county of Limerick, has been the not inappropriate signal for the presentation of an address to the late texile by the inhabitants of the baronies of Rathkeale and Newcaste, who proceeded in regular procession, with bands of music, e.c., to lay the document before in O'Brien on Sunday last after Divine Service. Above twenty Catholic clergymen joined in the prooession! Mr. O'Brien's reply wasilong and eloquent. Having dilated, upon some general topics, in connection with his reception on his arrival in Ireland, Mp. O'Brien proceeded as follows:—" My determination to stand aloof from the British Parliament continues unaltered. You kindly allude to the probability that my son may hereafter represent the county of Limerick. At present he is under age, and will be occupied for several years with studies necessary to fit him for the bar to which profession he is destined. If he prove his capacity for public affairs by successful exertion in his profession, I will not dissuade him from adopting whatever careed he may consider most useful to his country. In the meantime I am happy to inform you that I place unlimited confidence in his devotion to Ireland. For myself, many considerations of a domestic kind would at present render me reluctant to pass six months; out of every year in London ; but these considerations might; perhaps, hereafter, be overruled if I were not con-vinced that my time can be not only more happily but also more profitably spent in nig hative land, have no desire again to wasternight in witnessing or taking part in the or carellon of questions relating to Ireland, which are to be desermined, by the votes of English and School memoers, who feel no concern about them, and who offen do not even take the trouble to attend the discussion, but simply vote as they are directed by the leaders of the English Parliamentary party. Nor shall I con- as he is sure not to interfere with persons who differ ceal from you that my sentiments respecting the interests of this country are not in harmony with those which at present prevail among the influential classes in Ireland. When, in 1843, I avowed myself to be fully convinced that the only effectual guarantee for the permanent welfare of our country was to be found in the restoration of its liegislature. did not profess this conviction only as a means of extorting secondary advantages of either a personal An national kind for the inhabitants of Ireland. I adopted it as a stern reality, the furtherance of which would probably for many years require many personal sacrifices on the part of those, who became the champions of their country's rights, and which specially demanded an entire separation from all connection with English Governments and English parties. Within the short space of ten years I have

seen almost every man who was a prominent leader in the Repeal agitation (except those who were driven into exile) become a stipendiary or a supporter of the British Government. I have no desire to mpugn the motives or conduct of any man; a change of circumstances sometimes justifies changes of opinions, and I always prefer to impute even to doubtful actions honorable rather than base motives: but when I find that these changes have been sanctioned—and in some instances encouraged—by the constituencies of Ireland. I am com clude that my opinions are out of date, and that Irish patriotism no longer means what it appeared to me in the year 1843. Let me not be misunderstood I never maintained, nor do I maintain, that it is the duty of Irish patriots to seek separation from England by forcible means. Under all probable circum stances when, in 1848, this country was reduced by misgovernment to a condition more abject than any that it had known even in the worst period of it disastrous history, and when we were deprived of all constitutional methods of redress by the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, I thought, and I still think, that if we had been supported by the Irish nation in the struggle which we commenced, we should have been able to secure for Ireland, within a few months, or perhaps a few weeks, the inestimable blessing of self-government.... A year's residence in Belgium, which during the last 25 years; has been one of the best regulated nations of Europe, has confirmed me in the conviction that a Government founded on a successful revolution may become the most stable of all Governments. But it is in vain to speculate upon what might have happened if we succeeded in 1848 in establishing the national or legislative independence of Ireland, Fate decided against us; and since the occasion required a victim, rejoice that I, who was mainly responsible for the abortive movement, became one of the chief victims, rather than that others should have suffered, many of whom followed the path of danger in consequence of the implicit confidence which they placed in their leaders. I accept our defeat as a decree of Providence; and if the Irish people think that we can be more happy under the Government of the Imperial Parliament than that of a local Legislature, I am compelled to acquiesce in that preference. I acquiesce in it with the less reluctance because this country is now comparatively prosperous, and because some of the evils which gave occasion for discontent have been mitigated. Personally I had no ground for complaint when I first became an auxiliary in the national effort which was made to obtain a Legislature for Ireland; and in 1848'I put to hezard every-thing that was most valuable to me for the sake, hot of myself, but of my suffering fellow-countrymen. trust, therefore, that I shall be able to live happily among you, my kind friends and neighbors, ever though the aspirations which I once cherished for the glory and grandeur of my country may never be realised. At the same dime I hold myself perfectly free to take whatever mart in Irish affairs best belit an Irish patriot. I never would have returned to Ireland if fettered by any conditions other than those which are imposed by social duty upon every Irishman. I shall therefore occasionally take the liberty

to offer advice upon public affairs to all who are

disposed to listen to my suggestions; but for the

present I desire to enjoy repose during a few months if it were only that I may have an opportunity of studying the altered circumstances of this country.

In penning this long answer to your kind address l

have thought to abandon all reserve. In doing so l do not seek to pledgo you to conformity with my

land, however we may differ as to the best mode of

serving her. To me it is delightful too feel that,

called Soupers. The town crier, Alick Thompson, of his part to the full; and with his accustomed good his his part to the full and with his accustomed good cution and the ringing of his bell, gave abundant notice to the townspeople that the imposing termony would soon take place. A goodingly Lichastened to the spot and found some gentlemen in black busy sawing the air at the stepsion a shopkeeper a goor opposite the new building, diffusing the evangelical doctrines of England to the benighted Raddies. If these pious souls would just cast but a cursory glance at the present state of England, they would be market. the present state of England, they would, I am sure; be convinced from their astuteness, and readily brought to believe that there is much more call for them there than in the sainted isle of Ering but I suppose they imagine that England is pretty well stocked with such modern lights, and that they, out of their elemency, wish to give Ireland a like supply. The spare sprinkling of Catholics visible on the occasion, fully proved that they do not wish to give an audience to these home made missionaries, who stealthily crept into the fold and only wish to devour them. They are better instructed in the wholesome doctrine of their Divine Master than even to listen to them, lest they die. It is very satisfactory to be able to state, that through the active ministration of the Rev. Mr. M'Meel, and his curates, any attempt to give his congregation the Dead Sea apples will surely prove ineffectual; and if these hollow, noisy hirelings set down nought in malice, their list of conversions (as they call all, who listen to them) will be poor indeed

in this neighborhood. - Dundalk Democrat. PROTESTANT LIBERALITY .- " A Catholic Patient" writes to the Freeman, exposing the following grievanco .- Among the grievances the Catholic Constabulary have to complain of is one which any rational man will consider tyraunical and unjust; and I cannot conceive how it has escaped the vigilance of some of our enlightened corps this time past; and, as Iconsider it unjust and inconsiderate, I hope you will not deny me a few lines in your columns for the purpose of making this known to the public. First of all when any member of the force is taken ill in the county or at the depot, he is at once ordered to the convalescent ward or to Steevens's Hospital Beef is drawn for the patients on Friday as well as any other day, and that is the only allowance a Catholic gets for that day. Of course, as all your readers are aware, no Catholic would eat meat on Friday; the only remedy then is, to fast for that day, and in this hospital there are ten, Catholics to every Protestant Still the authorities care not, the protestant portion must be attended to, and get beef daily. Another most insufferable grievance is to be noted, and that is the non-attendance of the Catholic clergy in the hospital. Yet this is not their fault, but that of the authorities, who would not permit them inside the walls of the hospital. Some men have been often four months and more confined in that hospital; and, no matter how much they require to see their clergyman; he would not be allowed to visit them unless by great rounds, such as procuring a written pass, getting it signed here and there, just the same as if the minister of God could do an injury to the walls of the hospital, with him in religion. Now, look at the Protestant side. First of all, there is a Protestant clergyman residing in the hospital, who visits his patients daily and preaches to them in a loud tone of voice, in the presence of Catholics, who are often forced to crawl out of their beds and leave the room sooner than remain inside listening to principles, which are hurtful to their feelings. There is also a church in the hospital, where the minister preaches to the Protestant patients at five o'clock on Sunday evening. No priest no chapel, no prayers. Nothing but plenty of beef on Friday for the Catholics. I hope, with many others, that some member of Parliament will cause this mat ter to be brought to a higher tribunal than Dublin Castle. Then, and not till then, do the Catholics exnect to have this matter fully investigated, when, I am sure, the present system would be done away

THE "No POPERY" DISTURBERS. -The Cork magis trates: were engaged on Saturday investigating cacharge made against several persons for an attack on house in which the Irish Church Missionary Society were holding a controversial meeting. It appeared from the evidence that the Cutholics were invited to the meeting, and that the speakers indulged in the most offensive attacks: upon some of their dogmas, asserting that the Catholics must be much worse than asses to believe them, or words to that effect, and the magistrates gave the following decision :- We have decided to receive informations for riot and assault against Michael Canty, Henry Mca, Edward Walsh, and Cornelius Leary. At the same time we state that the language deposed to have been used at this meeting, at which Catholics were invited to be present, was of the most exciting and provoking character that could possibly be used, and that we strongly reprobate such conduct, and would most strongly advise Catholics to remain away from such places. However, no amount of provocation at such, meetings, if they attend them, can give them a right to assault or indulge in disorderly conduct. Nothing can justify such conduct. We must take information for the riot and assault."-The conduct of Scottish Catholics in this respect is worthy of the imitation of our brethren across the Channel. The walls of Edinburgh, for ex-ample, are weekly placarded with "invitations" to their gutter controversy. But Hope's flattering tale is disregarded the Catholics simply keep away, and neither martyrdoms nor conversions reward the labors of the would-be proselytisers.—En. N. T.

PARTY RIOT AND MANSLAUGHTER NEAR LURGAN. We learn from a reliable source that the coroner of the district was engaged at Lurgan on Monday inquiring into the cause of the death of a young man, which took place a day or two ago in the vicinity of that town. It appeared from what transpired at the investigation that on Thursday night last three young men, Protestants, and three Roman Catholics, met each other on their way homewards. As none of them was perfectly sober, a quarrel ensued, consequent on exasperating expressions, such as "to Hell with the Pope,"being used by both parties: Knives were drawn, and the three Catholics were stabbed. One of them (the unfortunate man on whom the inquest was held) has since died, and a second is not expected to recover. The third man was so badly hurt that he had to be brought into town on a cart, at considerable risk, owing to his precarious condition, to give evidence. After a patient investigation into all the circumstances, a verdict of manblaughter was returned against the Protestants. Two of these men are already in custody, and were removed in charge of the police; the third is still at large, but it is supposed that he will shortly be arrested, owing to the vigi-lance of the police. Mr. Rea. Belfast, prosecuted the accused, and Mr. Morris defended them. It is lament able to find that the rancorous spirit of party still manifests itself among certain classes of the community, and until the strong arm of the law is brought to bear upon them, there can be little hope of improvement. Belfast Mercury.

The Uklerman adds to the above :-

"That account is slightly inaccurate; but, such as it is, it shows how brutal is the ferocity of the Orange rabble, and how great is their thirst for blood. couple of young men travelling on the road, were sa inted by some truculent ruffians with cries of To H—Il-with the Bope. A quarrel ensued. They were attacked with knives, and one of them slain. Against the perpetrator of this awful crime—the shedding of an imoffending fellow-creature's blood—the jury have broughtlin a verdict of manslaughter ino more! Doubtless they could not help it; but the sont of serving here. To me it is delighted goodes that Doubless neys could not help ut the part of the civil administration of his country, for which whatevers the failts of the lirish race, they are the impunity which these sanguinary. Orange ruffians in the civil administration of his country, for which whatevers the failts of the lirish race, they are the impunity which these sanguinary. Orange ruffians in the civil administration of his country, for which leaves the character whatevers the failts of the line is truly fearful to contain a line is truly fearful to contain a line is truly fearful to contain and generous have contained the line is truly fearful to contain and in the civil administration of his country, for which can be used to b

et Ultre-Protestant, party in Ireland complain of atem of education, because it will not oselytising the children of Catholics supported by State funds, and at the hours in general instruction—" in season and out or pours us general instruction—"in season and out of season and out Encharist? Is not uncertainty on these points of as much importance? Well but would uncertainty be removed by letting them preach their doctrines? On the contrary, is not the "United (?) Church of England and Ireland" hopelessly divided upon them? Had they not better get a faith before they affect to teach one ? On the part of the Catholic people of Irelandaye, of its Priesthood and Episcopate-we venture (albeit without authority) to make this offer to the Protestants: That they shall proselytise as much as they please, so soon as they settle what their faith is. They have been at it for three centuries, and will be at it as long again before they agree. Meanwhile, it is at once an absurdity and impiety on their parts to presume to unsettle the faith of our children before they themselves have found one .- Northern Times.

EMIGRATION.—The tide of emigration has not reached its lighest ratio mark. Great numbers are still leaving this country for America and Australia. There is scarcely a day passes that we do not see or hear of batches of emigrants setting out for these distant regions. We thought that the desire for emigration had all but died away, but we were deceived. Large remittances of money are being received for the purpose of defraying the expenses of friends and relatives in this country. There is a counter tide of eturning emigrants persons who have amassed some wealth or who have fallen into an ill state of liealth; but the numbers are merely fractional compared with the outward bound movement. The great cause of the present impulse is the difficulty of getting land upon reasonable—in a word—any terms. Almost all the land of the country is let or being let only for grazing purposes. This, coupled with the absence or security for tenant industry in Ireland, forms the main cause of the yet continuing efflux of the population. Not one in a thousand has left Ireland these three years past, who could by possibility procure the means of subsistence in his own country. All know that there is hard labour and an unhealthy climate, a terrible licentiousness of society and Know Nothingism before them; but; but inexorable necessity leaves them no alternative .- Tuam Herald.

FLUX AND REFLUX OF EMIGRATION .- One of the Galway papers, noticing the continuance of the exodus from that province, speaks of a counter tide of returning emigrants, persons who have amassed some wealth; or who have fallen into a state of ill-health. The numbers, however, are said to be merely fractional as compared with the outward bound movementogy នេះប្រកិត្ត (bidist b)

THE HERO OF THE 17TH LANCERS.—Trumpeter Gleeson, of the gallant 17th Lancers, whose arrival in Cloninel we noticed in our last, and who wears the cross of the French Legion of Honour in addition to other decorations, was awarded that high distinctive badge of undoubted bravery by order of the Emperor Napoleon in consequence of the giant feat which he accomplished in the fatal and murderous light cavalry charge at Balaklava, the gallant trumpeter having slain with his own blade no fewer than seven Rus-stans in that action alone! He is a stout low-sized man, and seems proud of the not insignificant part which he played in the Eastern campaign. He may well be ranked with the long list of Irish heroes who have so nobly sustained, on the blood-stained fields of the Crimea, that high indomitable courage so in-herent to "the sons of the soil."—Clonnel Chronicle.

IRISH SOLDIERS .- The following anecdotes of Irish soldiers, in which he himself was concerned, were mentioned at the meeting for the Dublin Crimcan banquet by Colonel Browne, and received with loud cheers: - At Salamanca I served in a Welsh regiment, and one poor Irish soldier, who carried my shirt in his knapsack, had his leg broken, and when on the ground he called on the sergeant and desired him to take care of Mr. Browne's shirt, as he would want it. Now this showed the spirit of the men. "Again, at the Pyrences, I lay wounded on the ground, and when my company was driven to the rear, an Irish volunteer from the County Dublin Militia, named Carty, and two others, brought a blanket to me, and while carrying me away, Carty's arm was broken by a shot, but he at once went to the other side, and, with one arm dangling, assisted in conveying me to the rear. I had great pleasure, many years afterwards, in being instrumental in obtaining for him a good situation. I also saw the man who carried my shirt, twenty years subsequently, with a pension of eighteenpence a day, a smiling wife, and happy children."

"JUSTICE TO IRELAND."-The Nation compares the condition of Ireland with that of England ;- "The primary institution possessed by Englishmen—that without which there is no liberty or safeguard to liberty that institution without which England would not be the country it is to-day; that institution for which the Americans fought-without which they would be now a miserable colony-self government, is not enjoyed by Irishmen. Were every Irish Member in the British Parliament to deem a particular act essential to Irish interests, the English Members have the power of saying "No, it shall not be." If the English Members, or even a fair majority of them, deem any act beneficial to England, they have the power of passing it into law. An English "law, or principle of law; says that an Englishman may catch the fish that swim around the English coast; an Irish Member (Mr. M'Mahon) introduced a bill to extend a like privilege to the Irishman on his own coast; the bill was spurned by the English Parliament, and at this moment an English, Danish, Russian, or French fishing smack has the power to fish on the Irish coasts de-nied to Irishmen in Irish boats! Another law, or principle of law, in England says that though a man spend fifty years of his life in England, contributing to its wealth, though he take wife from its people and have children born to him there, the moment he happens to claim an Englishman's right, the parish aid in his hour of need, that moment send him and his children back to Ireland, if he have the misfortune to be of frish birth. The law in Ireland gives no like power; if an Englishman become destitute here, no matter how long or short his residence, here he must be relieved. We will not needlessly multiply instances. Let us pick out a few more of these interesting inventions, and examine them one by one :-We did not emancipate Ireland by halves, we did not raise her to a level above her previous condition, but still inferior to our, own; we did not throw the gales of the constitution only half open." To prove the contrary of what is here asserted is to go through the process of demonstrating an axiom. Did Emancipation, as it is called, place the Catholic Irishman in his own country on a level with the Protestant Englishman in his? Here, in Ireland, the national faith is ignored and insulted, and its members, the mass of the people, compelled at the point of the bayonet, to support a hostile church one with which they have no communion whatever. Here, in Ireland, the poor Catholic householder, who supports, with voluntary offering, his own pastor, has his furniture torn into the street, and sold by auction, to pay the minister of a faith which he repudiates. Here the church of a small minority is upheld by foreign power in haughty domination over the majority of the people. Would the English tolerate such a state of things for a moment? The gates of the constitution are not even thalf open forces, while English laws declare an Irish Catholic disqualified by his faith from holding offices in the civil administration of his country, for which the Unitarian or Presbyterian Protestant are eligi-