But if your vineyard is for sale, it may as well be sold to me as to any one else.' 'Very true, neighbor. But it is not for

sale.' Nevertheless, M. Durand, who holds the mortgage, has assured me that this vineyard is to be sold.

· The mortgage will be settled for in an hour. There is the money,' continued my grandmother, throwing open the cupboard.

Dupre turned pale with vexation.

'Does that hurt you?' inquired the widow monically.

'Not at all-oh! no! not at all!' replied the farmer.

· You are going to the city, neighbor?"

· Yes, mother Remy. · Ah! well, will you do me the favour of carrying these five hundred francs to Monsieur

Durand?

· Willingly, neighbor.' The farmer took the money. As he was going out, he saw Bridget driving before her two magnificent white cows. Passing near the sheepfold, he saw a numerous flock of sheep.

'Hum! Doubtless they have had a fortune left them,' said he to himself. He gave a hasty

glance towards Bridget.

'The girl is not so bad, after all, I must acknowledge, and our boy has not done so very wrong in falling in love with her.'

Bridget gaily wished him good morning .-Dupre responded with an affectation of ceremony, litting his hat. The young girl was so full of harpiness, that she sang the whole day.

Some time after this, there was a merry ringing of bells; the village of Soucy was taking holiday. James and Bridget was kneeling in the Church, at the foot of the altar, receiving the nuptial benediction. In concluding his pious discourse to the newly-wedded pair, the good priest exclaimed:

God be praised! for having permitted us this day to unite industry with virtue.'

And my grandmother, her face streaming with tears of joy, murmured to herself-

" Blessed be the Goodman Drop-of-Gold, who has permitted me, before I die, to see my little Bridget happy !?

As the bridal party left the Church, two of the bystanders might have been heard chatting in this manner:

· And you-do you believe in this Goodman Drop-of Gold?

· Yes; certainly I do.'

Do you believe that it was he who appeared to neighbor Dupre in the widow Remy's vineyard? · Assuredly I do.'

'That he appeared to Madame Dupre, as well

as to the widow Remy?

 I believe all that.' · An, well! as for me, I only believe that Love is more cunning than Avarice, and that this Goodman Drop-of-Gold was no other than the son of farmer Dupre.'

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

REPEAL OF THE UNION-AGGREGATE MEETING .- An aggregate meeting of those in favor of the National Petition was held on Monday, 3rd inst., in the Round Room of the Rotundo, Dublin, "to claim for the people of Ireland the right to choose their own the platform, gallery, and body of the Round Room greatest enthusiasm was manifested throughout the proceedings. Behind the chair was placed a green banner, having a gold border, and in the centre an Irish harp, with the words—" Aid yourselves and God will aid you." A large number of ladies occuby The O'Donoghue, M.P. The following letters from His Grace the Archbishor of Tuam, and from Smith O'Brien, were read to the meeting :-

St, Jarlath's, Tuam, Feast of St. Francis Xavier, 1860

GENTLEMEN-I am in receipt of your letter regarding the Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland. When the heart of the country went earneatly with the measure, it was a gratifying duty to labour in a cause fraught with such national blessings. Though crushed for a time by the co.nbined influences of famine and desertion, its justice never can be entirely abandoned. At the same time I trust that its sanguine advocates at this juncture can rest on more solid and more hopeful arguments than those supplied by the inconsistency of Her Majesty's ministers, denying us the same right of choosing our rulers which they glory in preaching up to all the nations of this earth. Waiving for a moment the important question that the crafty vagaries of ministerial views form no rule for our political guidance, I question very much whether they would feel abashed by the palpable guilt of using deficient weights and measures in the case of Ireland the continent, now brought so incontestably home. When they tell us, nay, when they exhort the nations, and tell them that all have a right to discard and select their rulers, as their acce are the best comments on their language they would coolly tell you they mean that all but the Irish people are entitled to receive the describes so preached. As to stency of their opinions. the reproach of this . it is not a feeling that appears to give them any uneasiness, provided they can enforce them. The most glaring absurdities of reasoning or of conduct could not appear to them serious e moured to the want of power of realising those absurdities. Expediency seems to them the only principle, and success the only touchstone of its exclusive intelligence. I do not believe that their hatred of the Pope, beyond all other sovereigns, arises from the belief that he is the worst monarch in the world. On the contrary, they hate him with a superlative hate, because they know that, if not the very best, he is among the best rulers on earth. Though they call him a tyrant, even they do not believe he is as great a tyrant as a Tuck ; yet Christian Princes have leagued together, and lavishly expended the blood and treasures of their sebjects to uphold and perpetuate the offete abomination of a polygamy more corrupt than .u.it of the old Paganism; whilst the same Christian Princes appear with scarcely an exception, to be making war on the pure doctrines and morality of our Divine Redeemer Himself in the person of His Viceregent. To think that we can hope for a Repeal of the Union on such abstract opinions as are now put forward, as pernicious as they are false, would be to place our interests on a slippery foundation. The Repeal of the Union rests on a far firmer basis, and a thriving and vigorous Irish project would give the measure a vigor and efficiency which all the decrepid and heartless political fallacies borrowed by English statesmen from foreign infidel schools could bestow. To make the

Union, you must inure them to the preparitory and interminable campaign of working out their freedom, and the full of that most enormous of all despotisms the Protestant Establishment. These are the ends. The means of obtaining them must be as distinctly understood. The most explicit independence of all political parties-the most entire freedom of education, distinctly meaning a perpetual opposition to the National Board and the Infidel College: the utter confinement to its little political sect of all the benefits as well as the evils of the Established Church, and, above all, the stendy and uncompromising opposition of the Catholics of Ireland to every onecandidates, members of parliament, of the cabinet and finally to the cabinet itself-that shall attempt to continue longer the humiliation of the Pope or the persecution of the people, or to the sustaining of an establishment, of which the wailings of mothers and children on the black mountains of Partry should at length teach it that its days are numbered.

I remain, gentlemen, your faithful servant, Jour, Archbishop of Tuam.

" Cahermoyle, Newcastle West, Oct. 31, 1860. "GENTLEMEN-The answer which I gave a few days ago to the Re-calers of Glasgow, must have intimated to you the nature of the answer which I am about to give to the obliging communication addressed to me by you, as honorary secretaries to the National Petition Committee. Since my return to Ireland in 1856, I have devoted to the services of my fellow-countrymen, my experience, my advice, my sympathy, my co-operation; but I have declined to recommence a career of agitation. It may be said, with truth, that a notion ought never to despair, and that a brave man ought not to be discouraged by betrayal or defeat; but I coofess that the Repeal agitation of 1843, '44, '45, '46 '47, '48, have shaken by faith in the sincerity and earnestness of Irish agitation, and have rendered me unwilling to expend the remainder of my life in labours as fruitless as those which I applied to the cause of Rpeal before my expatriation from Ireland. You will remember that the magnificent organization of the Irish nation in favor of Repeal, wilich existed in the years 1843, 1844, 1848, eventuated in the following miserable result :-- 1. The acceptance of official situations under the British Government by a very large proportion of those leaders of the Irish people, who had pledged themselves to an unswerving and enduring effort to emaucipate this country from the intervention of the British Government in regard to the local affairs of Ireland. 2. In an abortive attempt to resist by arms the unconstitutional and destructive legislation of the British Parliament. As I take no pleasure in wounding individual susceptibilities, I shall offer no observation upon the first of these results; and, with respect to the second, whilst I take upon myself more than the full share of responsibility for having made a fatal miscalculation of the chances of success in a national struggle, I feel it to be due to myself to say that the result would have been very different if I had been supported by those individuals and masses who had urged me to make at appeal to the physical force of the country in resistance to unjust legislation. I have further to add, as a reason for non-compliance with your wishes, that I feel an almost insuperable reluctance to sign petitic as of any kind which are addressed to British authorities in relation to the affairs of this country. But you will observe that these considerations are of a personal nature, and ought not to govern the proceedings of young men who are animated by topes and aspirations which have never been blighted. To them I would say that the National Address to the Queen seems to me to be a very legitimate mode of giving expression to the wishes of the Irish nation -- that the language of this document is temperate and dignitied, while its reasoning is logice and a refusal of its requestions, will convict English of a majority of the Iria, nation, will convict English statesmen of inconsistency and oppression, in case they refuse to expect to Ireland a realisation of the principles which they uphold so osientatiously in their application to the affairs of Italy. I approve also of your proposal that this contess should be adopted at a public electing in Dublin. It appears to me to be rather unfortunate that local meetings have not been held? I be provinced in support of the address, because it is do had a that the public at large should know personally the adiculuals upon whose exertions the present movement rests. I have been informed, for to trace, that your address has rulers." The meeting was most numerously attended, been signed by some shouland persons at Limerick, but not have up me moved the less I cannot name were densely crowded from an early hour, and the a sing'r adir and in our provincial capital who has placed upon receive his opinion in reference to the anestion of our right to legislative independence by affixing his signature to this document. As the sacred cause of our country requires support and guidance on the part of able, zealous, and discreet men, both in and out of Parliament, it is desirable that the public should know who are the prominent persons to whom we are to look for co-operation and guidance. In case the proposed meeting be held in Dublin before l'arliament shall reassemble, I may perhaps, if leisure permit, and the tone of public feeling encourage such intervention on my part, I may, perhaps, write at some length an exposition of my views with respect to the circumstances which justify a revivate the Repeal movement, and with respect to the them. I all agencies which the legis-lative independence of this country ought to be gencies which the legissought. If i write such a letter, it will be dictated will always animate it with such a vitality, that it by an exmest desire to serve my country; but I shall, to the best of my : bility speak the truth with perfeet frankness, am: pet the errors and dangers which eight to be a maded, rather than study to win apple se by slining the passions of susceptible countrymen and by framing my language so as to accord with their preconceived lileas or natural impulses. In the meantime your are at liberty to treat this answer to your letter as a public document, and to make known its contents to all who may desire to become acquainted with then .

I have the honor to be your obedient faithful gervunt, WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.'

LETTER FROM 7 in reference to the collection recently u. de ... the diamete of Derry for the Pope the following letter has been received by the Most Rev. Dr. Kelly, the Catholic Bishop of Derry :-" Most Illustrious and "lost Rev. Lord-The addiess of your lordship and the clergy and the people of Derry to our Most Hol: Father, Plus IX., was presented by me at any and see on the 16th inst., together with a bank order we £2.611 11s 4d sterling .--His Holiness, nod. de a favour ; ut lordship with a direct reply, but, in he meantime, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of making known to you the very grateful feelings with which the Sovereign Pontiff received your subsidy, and the derri affecting sentiments he expressed towards freland on that occasion. He called her thereic' tmost beloved,' and blessed her from his inmost heart. I pray to God to long preserve your lordship in life and health.

" Rome, from the House of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, 1st November, 1800.

"Your lordship's most affectionate brother, "AL. C. BARNABO, Pref."

The venerable bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, has subscribed one thousand pounds towards the erection of a new church for St. Michael's parish. This splendid donation of the reverend prelate is only in keeping with the many acts of benevolence and charity that have characterised his apostolic reign, and gained for him the admiration and love of a grateful people.-Limerick Reporter.

It is our painful duty to record the sudden and unexpected demise of the venerated parish priest of Foxford, the Rev. P. O'Connor. He died on Sanday evening last after officiating and labouring during the day with his usual zeal. Devoted to his sacred routh of Ireland able and willing to achieve, with duties, and affectionate to his parishioners and friends, legal and constitutional might, the Repeal of the be was held in the highest esteem by all around him.

The diocese of Clogher has contributed to the

Syrian Fund a sum amounting to nearly £500. The Banner of Ulster says that arrangements have been made for running in line of steamers between Belfast and Havre. It is stated that communication will be opened on the 1st of January, and that first-class vessels will be employed in the trade.

The Catholic Young Men's Society lately entertained the Ennis section of the Irish Brigade in their large ball, in Old Chapellane. The room, which is a large one, capable of accommodating 1,000 persons, was well filled, and there could not be less than that number present. After tea, the chair was taken by the Very Rev. Dean Kenny, P.P., V.G. The members of the Brigade present, were-Edmund M'Namara, Richard Wall, M. Halloran, Robert O'Brien, Joseph Nelson, (all of whom were in full uniform), John Morony! George Smith, Michael Ryan, John M'Incrney, Bryan Reidy, Patrick Mul-cahy, Bernard Burke, James Ryan, James Collins, Michael Hourigan, John Casey, Michael Carney, John Considine. Speeches were delivered by the Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Rev. Mr Kenny, Mr. Joseph Nelson, Patrick Dillon, Rev Mr. Mende, and others. Several excellent songs were sung during the evening; and the festive scene was continued up to eleven o'clock, when all retired highly pleased with the reception, and gratified with the sentiments of union, patriotism, and devotion which pervaded the entire assembly.

DEATH OF LORD ROSSNORE -It is with feelings of regret we announce the decease of the Right Hon. Henry, third Baron Rossmore. The melancholy event took place at his residence, Rossmore Park, county Monaghan, on Saturday evening, 1st instant, in presence of Lady Rossmore and other members of the family. His lordship had been an invalid for some years, during which time he bore his long illness with Christian patience and resignation. retired early, as he was accustomed to do, and was apparently better than usual, but about ten o'clock he was seized with a fainting fit, from which he never ralli d. His loss will be deeply felt by his family and the loor of his neighbourhood, to whom he was always a kind and constant employer. He is succeeded by his eldest son, the Hon. Henry Cairnes Westenra, aged nine years.

THE IRISH BRIGADE. - A collection in aid of the Brigade Fund was made in the parish of Stemulin, county Meath, last Sunday, when the handsome sum of £20 was realised, including £5, the donation of the Right Hon. Lord Gormanstown, and £1 each from the Rev. P. Nowlan, P. P., and the Rev. P. O'Sullivan, C. C.

The IRISH-BRIGADE .- A collection was made at Tullamore on Sunday, the 2nd inst., for the Irish Brigade, and the amount realized upwards of £43. This is an evidence of the Catholic feeling in this locality and the sympathy felt by the Catholics who are never backward when religion calls upon them. -- Cor. of Dublin Telegraph

The Dublin Evening News publishes the following list of the names of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Irish Brigade on whom decorations have been conferred by the Pope :-Major Myles O'Reilly, the Commandership of the Order of Pius.

Captain Timothy O'Mahony, the Order of Pius. Captain Coppinger, the Order of Pins. Captain Francis Russell, the Order of Pius. Captain Blackney, the Order of Pius. Captain M'Sweeney, the Order of St. Gregory.
Lieutenant Daniel Kiely, the Order of St. Gregory. Sub-Lieutenant James D'Arcy, the Order of St.

Sub-Lieutenant William Stafford, the Order of St. Gregory.

Sub-Lieutenant William Grean, the Order of Pins. Sub-Lieutenant Lynch, the Order of St. Gregory. Sub-Lieutenant Cronin, the Order of St Gregory, Sub-Lieutenant Lloyd, the Order of St. Sylvester. Adjutant John Dillon Mulhall, the Order of St. Svlvester.

Sergeant Major William Deady, the Order of St. Sylvester.

Sergeant David O'Neill, the Order of St. Sylvester.

Sergeant Richard Fitzpatrick, the Order of St. Sylvester. Sergeant William Synan, the Order of St. Syl-

vester. Corporal James M'Dermott, the Order of St. Srlrester.

Corporal Michael Ward, the Order of St. Sylvester.

Private Richard Busteed, the Order of St. Syl-

Private John William Walker, the Order of St. Sy'.:ester.

Private Furey, the Order of St. Sylvester. Private John Byrne, the Order of St. Sylvester. Private Michael Murphy, the Order of St. Syl-

Private James Lyons, the Order of St. Sylvester The Clonmel Free Press says : - " We regret to

hear that in the vicinity of Ballingarry several of the men who returned from Italy have been refused employment by parties with whom they were engaged before leaving Ireland; and, in a trenchant letter which we have received on the subject, and which, for the present, we hold over, we are informed that the reasons assigned for refusal are not of a very creditable character."

It is stated that the Tipperary Artillery, now serving at Sheerness, and whose term of embodiment will soon expire, have in a body offered to become a regiment of the line, if permitted to remain together es a brigade. It is said also, that their proposal is under the consideration of Government, and that, if such a step can be legally effected, the authorities are anxious to secure a set of men whose strength, discipline, and good conduct have been the subject of unusual commendation from the generals whose duty it was to inspect them.

The Liverpool Mail, alluding to the figure made by Dr. Miller, the Protestant Vicar of Belfast, in the late Orange row, says :- "With respect to Dr. Miller, whom we lately advocated, and whose cause, for its own sake, and not for his, we still hope will triumph, no words can express our contempt. If the reign of cant, protanity and blasphemy, had openly commenced on earth, we could not adduce any more positive proof of it than the report from the Northern Whig, which we have copied into our own columns, and the counter-report of the Belfust News-Letter, both of which condemn him irretrievably." Dr. Miller, notwithstanding, seems well content with his position; for we find him, on the evening of the 23d ult., presiding at a soiree given by his "lambs," at which the staple of all the speeches was clorification of the "glorious, pious, and immortal" institution of Orangeism, and denunciation of all who show any favor to the Catholics. The Northern Whig thus notices the affair :-- "The Orangemen had another gathering in the Music Hall last night; but, as there was neither Protestant bishop to insult nor Roman Catholic fellow-citizen to maltreat, the proceedings were tame, when contrasted with their last 'merry meeting.' A document was freely circulated in the hall, in which Lord Dungannon was rather sharply called to account for his recent letter. His lordship had better take care; for your true Orange animal is untameable, and would attack an Orange grand master quite as soon as a Protestant bishop.

The Belfast News Letter says that the Armagl Asylum is so crowded at present with lunatics sufforing from mental derangement in its various forms, that several dangerous lunatics are confined in the county gaol, while the workhouse has also been thrown open for such as their malady has not rendered violent. Many of the unhappy creatures are the victims of the recent "revival" manis.

IRISH JURY PANELS .- There has been a vast deal said and written on the practice of jury-packing in Ireland. The press and the platform have exhausted themselves on this prolific theme, and Parliament has wrung again with denunciations of the system. In the North of Ireland especially the jury manipulations are carried on with a barefacedness and effrontery that prove how deeply rooted the abuse has become, and how much it is considered a matter of course. It may not, however, be generally known that the root of the evil lies with the subordinate cess collectors. According to the present state of the law, occupiers in boroughs who are rated at £20 householders of £15, and freeholders of £10, together with residents of boroughs who are owners of real or personal property to the value of £100 are all entitled to serve as jurors. Now, the manner in which the collectors manage to ascertain who are or who are not eligible, according to the requirements we have enumerated, is simply by a reference to the rate-books, because, as they assert, the standard of rateability could not be so readily, conveniently, or correctly obtained by any other means. And it is very probable that no more ready or convenient method of arriving at the true state of the rate-payer's position could be easily devised, but against its correctness we have strong grounds for protest, especially under the management of the collector. And why? Simply because from the parliamentary registry many persons may be omitted who are qualified to act as jurors. But the principal defect of the system lies in the one-sided manner in which the jury lists are compiled from the books which contain the names of the parliamentary voters with the valuation of their holdings appended to them. In making their selection from the parliamentary registry the sub-collectors act on the directions of the baronial collect-

or. The modus operandi is thus described by a contemporary, the Londonderry Journal, in a very lucid article on this important subject:—The district collectors receive their instructions from the baronial collectors, and the scope of these directions will certainly astonish a large proportion of our readers. "I direct my sub-collector," said one of the baronial collectors at the revising sessions, "to take the voters' lists, and put into the jurors' lists the names he considers best, and when we get a good man as a juror we like to hold him on. Now, we heard this statement ourselves. We believe the gentleman was on his oath when he made it, and we recollect well that he delivered his sentiments with no apparent perception of their grave significance. The baronial collector proclaimed, in effect that the jury panel was thoroughly and entirely in the hands of his deputies, and that it was habitually compiled as their own judgment, or fancy, or prejudice suggested. Here theo, we have the evil at its very source—and an exceedingly corrupt source it is, since these subcollectors are almost to a man partisans, who obtaining their situations because of their partisanship uniformly select the jurors from the anti-Catholic portions of the constituency. But it will be urged that the lists drawn up by the sub-collectors are are subject to revision by the magistrates. No doubt; and this would be a wholesome check, if it generally understand each other anent the matter. and the political leanings of the latter being known to accord fully with those of their worships, the collectors' lists are left in statu quo, on the maxim that it is best to leave well alone, the more especially as the ministerial magnates are perfectly aware that they could not manage the lists better, even were they themselves to draw them up. Now, it will be admitted that the power thus rested in these subordinate is both arbitrary and fatal to the due and impartial action which a jury is sworn to exercise. There is no doubt another officer, the sub-sheriff, who can by a variety of means too well known in Ireland exclude from the jury to be selected any persons he may think fit; but more than half the party work of exclusion is done for him by the selection which the practised hand of the collector has prepared for him, the only portion of the handiwork left for the sheriff to do being the rejection of any obnoxious individual from the list whom the collectors may have unwittingly placed upon it. This being the delectable machinery by means of which the Irish jury panels are generally manufactured, no one is surprised to find Orange and almost purely anti-Catholic juries ready at hand whenever a Conservative Government is in power, and whenever it has some State Prosecution against Catholics to conduct. It is this corrupt and inequitable system of jury-packing that causes the people to anticipate the verdict in any given case, when inries so constituted are supposed to " well and truly try" those whose lives and property depend upon their decisions. Until, therefore, the Jury Laws, or at least that portion of them which relates to the selection of the panel, be radically changed, the people of this country neither can nor will respect the law, nor place any confidence in the administration of justice. To bring about a reform so urgently and imperatively required, every effort should be made. Political agitation is too often misdirected in this country, and objects, the attainment of which is improbable, if not impossible, are made to pre-occupy public attention, whilst such desirable reforms as are so argently required in the Jury Laws are rarely if ever proposed to the Legis- to promote the erection of a church worthy of our lature and when proposed, are so indifferently supported, that Governments find a pretext for perpetuating the abuses complained of, in the apathy and lakewarmness of those whom the grievance most concerns, and who should, therefore, most loudly and

persistently protest against it .- Dublin Telegraph. THE PARTRY EVICTIONS .- Father Lavalle has published the following in a local journal :-"Sir-I beg to give you the names of the families

lately evicted by Lord Plunket, with the pretences for their eviction: "1. Edmund Joyce; six in family; pretencecharge of perjury (not sustained).

"2. Patt Lally: burning (bog),-Tom Lally, four in family, same. "3. Michael Hennagan; seven in family; same.

"4. Widow Lally; six in family; same. " 5. John Boyle; seven in family-lending Father Lavelle his cart.

"6 Martin Lally; ten in family-his son assaulting a Scripture-reader, when after tearing the Scapular off Mrs. Murray's bosom; and another son being falsely charged with the murder of Harrison. The Crown twice refused to prosecute. No charge against the tenant himself-a most correct and sober מחמו

" Michael Kavanagh; seven in family; his daughters living in his house.

"8. James Henaghan - assaulting a Scripturerender.

"9. Patt Murray: four in family-his son assaulting the Scripture-reader above referred to. " 10. Ned Manney; five in family; hving with his father.

"11. Two widows, cottiers, one gone mad. "Such are the pretences on which a Christian Bishop drives homeless on the world such a number of | is Mr. Crawford, M. P. for Ayrshire. fellow men at this dreary season. "I shall give you a fuller report again.

" Nov. 28. Yours, P. LAVELLE. The Belfast Mercury says : -" The disgrace of Bel- to be hung at Horsemonger-lane Jail, but whose

fast is to be consummated by an application to Par- case at the time created much excitement, and liament for an act to abolish the corporation, and caused considerable discussion and controversy in appoint a board of commissioners to discharge its duties." On the evening of the 26th ult., a man of the

name of O'Rourke was taken up by the police for ricting at Bridgetown fair. In the row which occurred on that occasion he had received a severe wound in the head, which, on his arrival at O'Brien's | Bridge, was dressed by Surgeon Bentley, who appears to have thought he was shamming. After having been kept there until next evening, when he was committed by the magistrates, he was carted by the police to Killaloe-a distance of four miles, after nightfull, in a storm of wind and rain, and lodged the 7th Regiment of New York National Guards 10in the bridewell, where he died next morning.

WRECK ON THE BLACKWATER BANK AND LOSS OF Life. -On the night of Monday the 26th ultimo, intelligence was received by Mr. Coghlan, receiver of wrecks at this port, that a vessel, name unknown, had gone ashore, between three and four o'clock that afternoon, on the Blackwater Bank, near the spot where the unfortunate Fomona foundered in May, last year. Mr. Coghlan, accompanied by Mr. Harper, Lloyd's agent here, immediately proceeded to the scene of the wreck to discharge their respective duties, and to render what assistance they could to the men on board. The messenger reported that shortly after the vessel struck three of the crew took to a boat in the hope of reaching the land in safety, but when within a few yards of the shore the tiny craft was unhappily swamped, and the three unfortunate men were swallowed up in the raging surge. During the night the Coast-guard men, assisted by some of the country people, were busy firing rockets, with a line attached, with the view of effecting a communiention with the ship, and, after much labor, they succeeded in accomplishing their object, by which means the whole of the crew (with the exception of the three drowned in attempting to land by boat), numbering 19 persons, were got on shore in safety but in a very exhausted state. The ship proved to be the Lydia, of and from Liverpool, bound for Monie Video, with a valuable general cargo. She has gone completely over the bank, and will be left almost dry when the tide is out, so that hopes are entertained that the cargo may be saved. We did not learn whether or not the bodies of the three unfortunate men had been recovered. We believe another large vessel had a narrow escape from sharing a similar fate on this dreadful bank about the same hour on Sunday afternoon. She was seen beating about in a distressed state, close to the shore, on to which the wind was blowing strong; but by the skilful seamanship of those on board she was fortunately got off. So great was the danger in which this vessel was in, that a messenger had been despatched to Wexford for assistance; but he had no sooner gone than the vessel got into mid-channel, and proceeded on her voyage. A terrific gale has prevailed here for the last few days, but at the time of our going to press it had moderated considerably.

How the Union was Carried in a Protestant IBISH PARLIAMENT. - The O'Donoghue will pardon us, we hope, if we say that he has hardly done justice to his cause. He dosen't tell the Repealers how the Union was effected. He only hints, with a gentlemanly reserve, at the ways and means by which the minority in the majority dwindled and diminished, till the lean kine ate up the fat kine, and became, as a natural consequence, very much fatter .-The Union was accomplished by the very basest of means. When the Divisions became closer, certain gentlemen, some of them Irishmen - to their shame be it spoken-examined the majority, as they would a melon-bed, for the softest and ripest of the lot .-They applied their fingers and their noses, and then touched and all but tasted, and they came first to a fond hope, then to a reasonable expectation, then to a satisactory assurance, then to a good understanding, then to a regular bargain, that one Anti-Unwere acted upon, but the Bench and the collectors, ionist M.P. would sell his dear country for a peerage, another for a step in rank, another for a good place, another for a pension, and another for a round sum of money, and so on through the whole list of political allurements. How many pecrages, British and Irish, how many new places, how much money, and how much eternal infamy the Union cost is better known to the shade of Mr. Daniel O'Connell at this moment than it is to us; for, to say the truth, we have no taste for poking up old dirt. We know well, too, how these things are done. The best things are done in the worst way, for the obvious reason that the worst men offer the most determined opposition to them, and must be bribed or got over in some wicked way. Perhaps the very best way of all would be to take the bad men and shoot them; but, as the usages of society and the false humanity of the age do not permit of such a summary practice, we are driven to bribe them with place, money, or

GREAT BRITAIN.

The acceptance by the Holy Father of the resignation of his diocese by the Venerable Bishop of Beverley, the Senior member of the episcopute in England, has this week been received. The care of the diocese is committed for the time to the Very Rev. Provost Render. The names of three persons, one of whom will probably he successor to the episcopal dignity, have been sent to Rome by the proper authorities. We need not inform our Catholic renders that the names are strictly private. Dr. Briggs was formerly President of St. Culbert's College, Ushaw ; and those who have had the privilege of sharing the hospitality of that college will have often had the pleasure of meeting him there .- Weekly Regis-

We are gratified to learn that a prospect is at length opening up for the restoration of Catholic worship in the ancient city and University of Oxford. -A correspondent writes :-" You will be delighted to know that our good pastor is doing his utmost cause in Oxford. A very extensive freehold property ground, nearly opposite Christ Church, is secured for the purpose. This is publicly known. Several of the Puseyites have expressed their gratification at our movement."

AN IRISHMAN ELECTED MAYOR OF LIVERPOOL. -Mr. S. Graves, a native of Wexford, and now one of the principal merchants of Liverpool, has been chosen for the high office of Mayor for 1861. The Buily Post says of this gentleman :- " The general opinion was that he would be acceptable to all parties; and that opinion was correct. Mr. Graves is a party man, but not a partisan; his political convictions are no, doubt, strong, but he never obtrudes them on the public. His fitness for the office is unquestionable. Well acquainted with local affairs, and full of commercial knowledge, he will, should occasion serve, be able to render service to the town , for, in addition to a ready eloquence, he has the advantage of being well known to people in office. Those who know him best bear eager testimony to his liberality and kind disposition. There will be one peculiarity about his election-he will be the first Irishman that ever had the honour of being Mayor of Liverpool

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT-REFORM .- The Chronicle says it has reason to believe that no more Cabinet meetings will be held until about the middle of January. It is understood that the question of Parliamentary Reform with reference to the next session has not yet brought under discussion in the Cabinet. Parliament will, according to present arrangements, be summoned to meet for the despatch of business

on the 5th of February. The member of Parliament mentioned in a recent telegram as appointed to invite Caribaldi to Eugland

RELEASE OF DR. SMETHURST .- This individual, conricted at the sittings of the Central Criminal Court, October 1859, of murder by poisoning, and sentenced the public journals, which resulted in his pardon for the murder, and his being put on his trial a second time for bigamy, will be released from Wandsworth House of Correction during the present month, the sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, passed upon him for the last named offence, having expired. Dr. Smethurst is considerably reduced in bulk, but his bodily health does not appear to be impaired by the fearful ordeal through which he passed, and his lengthened incarceration .- Landon Globe.

A movement has commenced in the ranks of the volunteers of London, for the nurpose of inviting visit England next spring.