

compensation for the future; but that stern justice required compensation for past improvements. Only a few years ago, this principle was sanctioned by large majorities in the House of Commons. The second great defect is, that whereas the limited owner, if prevented from improving by the fact of others having an interest in the land, may appeal to a judge, whose decision on the case can make improvement compulsory, no right of appeal is to be given to the tenant farmer, who constitutes the great and numerous body on whose exertions improvement, as a national question, must finally depend. The refusal of the landlord to sanction the projected improvements, however necessary they may be, throws an insuperable obstacle in the way; or, if the tenant go on with the work, he does so at his own risk, having no return to expect from his toil and outlay."

**BISHOP MORIARTY AND O. G. DUFFY.**—We were glad to see that the distinguished Bishop of Kerry, in his beautiful Panegyric delivered in Newry last week on the character of the late Right Rev. Dr. Blake, made the following handsome allusion to the life and character of Charles Gavan Duffy, the intimate friend of the late patriotic Bishop of Down. Such a compliment, coming as it does, from one of the most "moderate" Prelates in Ireland, must be peculiarly gratifying to the political followers of the distinguished exile, while it proves to all Ireland the truth and virtue of the noble heart that fled to the far shores of Australia from the corruptions of Whiggery. The following is the tribute to Mr. Duffy in the solemn sermon of the Right Rev. Dr. Moriarty. Speaking of the fervent Irish patriotism of the late Dr. Blake, the Lord Bishop of Kerry says:—"Charity made him a patriot in the true sense of the word, and he did love his country very warmly. I have already mentioned his earnest co-operation with O'Connell in all his struggles for the liberation of Ireland. But Dr. Blake was not one of those narrow-minded men who can sympathize only with those who think and act like themselves. He loved all who sincerely loved their native land, whether they were old or young; and if some loved her with more of ardour than wisdom, he was not the man to join in the vulgar howl of those who denounced as infidels all who differed from them in politics. When a virtuous and highly gifted Irishman, whom his country knew too little, Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, was leaving Ireland, Dr. Blake, old and infirm as he was, would go hence to Dublin to bid him a last farewell." This short but comprehensive tribute from Bishop Moriarty is one of which any Irishman might feel proud, and which will afford our exiled sincere consolation in that far foreign land, where his noble heart beats for Ireland like a lion against his prison bars. But let us hope that the day is not far distant when that "virtuous and highly-gifted Irishman, whom Ireland knew too little," will return to the dear land he so truly loved, crowned with the honours of the old and new country. But, in the meantime, we will best prove our respect for his memory, by carrying out the policy which he bequeathed to Ireland on the eve of his exile, namely, that an Irish Independent Party struggling for Ireland in the British Parliament was the only hope of our race—that Independent Opposition was more potent for Ireland than arms in the tented field.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

**STATE OF THE COUNTRY.**—The genial heat of spring has again beamed upon us, after seven months winter, the most severe which has been witnessed by the oldest amongst us. The intense severity of the weather has proved fatal to thousands of infirm and delicate persons, who have "gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns;" and hundreds of strong and healthy people, who were buoyant and cheerful last autumn, have also fallen beneath its effects, and now sleep in the narrow house of death. But this is not all the calamity which has been witnessed in Ireland during the last few months. More severe and more discouraging effects of the winter are visible in almost every quarter. The young and vigorous are leaving the country in thousands, and the exodus of the famine years is being renewed. Cattle have in many districts, been dying of hunger and the farmers have sustained losses which they have not experienced since the failure of the crops twelve or fourteen years ago. We stated last autumn that the landlords should not ask any rent for the past year; as the scanty crops and cheap markets would prevent the small farmers from being in position to meet such a demand. We stated from all we knew of the condition of the country, "that a gloomy future was evidently before the small farmers; and that, in order that another exodus might be avoided, the landlords should notice their tenants that they would not be asked to pay any rent for that year." We believe we may now claim credit for having given a wise advice; and we only wish it had been adopted. Had the landlords forgiven their tenants the rents for the past year, the distressing scenes now witnessed in almost every part of the country, would not shock the sight. But nothing can teach wisdom to most of the landlords of the country. They are a crowd of Shylocks who will insist on their "pound of flesh;" and let the country sink or swim, they must have their rack-rents. They can feel no pity for the distressed tenants, no matter how painful their condition. Indeed we think many of them are never so well pleased as when they witness a chance of having some excuse to drive them from the country. Any one might have known in July and August last that fodder would be scarce; and, if a severe winter and spring should set in, that it would be very dear. Of hay there was not half a crop; and in vast districts of the country the straw did not average two tons per acre. We knew very well that both would advance to an unprecedented price; but we did not like to create a panic by making any remarks on the subject. It is a fact, however, that hay was retailed here at 10s per cwt, and in several of the inland towns at 13s and 14s per cwt. Straw and turnips having been in short supply, it was no wonder that cattle were reduced in condition, and that the farmers have lost immensely by the death and deterioration of stock. A great number of lambs have also perished from the severity of the weather. Looking at all these things, and at the prospects before the country, it is not to astonish us if we see the people abandoning it for other lands. We can do little or nothing to advance our prosperity, for our destiny is in the stranger's hands. We are under the shadow of England's flag, and that is sufficient to explain our condition; for no people have ever prospered under English rule. Let us hope, however, that Providence will enable us to hold on till better days arrive, when we may be enabled to rule ourselves, and make Ireland a prosperous home for her people, instead of being driven away as outcasts to all the nations of the earth.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

Some of the tricks of the proselyting worthies in Connaught are shown up in the following letter addressed to the Rev. Mr. Dallas:—

"Rev. Dear Sir—On Saturday, the 21st inst., you had been in Roundstone inspecting the schools. You saw about twenty-five children at the school. I suppose you were led to believe that all these children were converts, but allow me to tell you that they were all, except six or seven, at Mass on the following Sunday, where the priest called them a set of hypocrites, and said that the teacher got so much a head for them; then he alluded to what the English Protestants are who give money for such purposes. Now Rev. Sir, if you or any other person come to the school, unexpected, you shall find only six or seven at most attending, for the greater part of the children that were there that day will not go there again until the next day of inspection, and others of the children that were there that day are going to the monks' school. Now all the inhabitants of Roundstone know this, and I defy any one to show it untrue, for as the priest, I understand said on Sunday, after exposing such hypocrisy, he defied any one to contradict it. I, as a Protestant cannot sanction such conduct.

A Protestant."

**IRISH PASSENGERS.**—The *Cork Examiner*, referring to the rapid progress of emigration, describes the persons emigrating as belonging to the most valuable class in Ireland—young men and young women, full of life, health, and energy, who are formed to give vigour to a race. "Labour," continues the *Examiner*,—"is everywhere scarce, and is daily becoming less available. So much the better; it may be thought, for those who are left behind, as they are secured better wages. They are indeed secured a higher rate of pay, but unfortunately the larger sum is not now so valuable as it was; for production, instead of having gone forward, as in the natural order of things it ought, has actually retrograded, and the necessities of life have risen so high as to more than counterbalance any money increase. If we are to judge by the exodus of producers from our shores, it is not too gloomy an anticipation to look forward merely to a continuance, but to an increase in the startling deficit of last year. Some landlords to our knowledge, wiser than their fellows have begun to see that a wilderness of pasture and turnip fields, is not so profitable as they once imagined, for populous farmsteadings. Nay, they have even thought it necessary to do now what, had they and their fellows done it at first, would have saved Ireland much of the misery it has gone through—that is, they have re-let their land on fair terms. This, however, is not the rule. Farms are put up to let throughout the county of Cork, after a system based on the known anxiety of the Irish peasantry to obtain land. Rack rents are still asked from farmers, even though the rate of wages for labour has during the last ten years more than doubled. These lands are let without adequate buildings or capabilities; the tenant is left to make a half-starved struggle to pay the exorbitant rent without due means to work his farm; and he must at his own expense make the improvements, with the probability that as soon as they are completed he will be thrust out of their enjoyment, or the already high rent will be made still higher by the value his investments have added to the land."

All accounts from Ireland, both in the public journals and from private sources, concur that the emigration movement has once more assumed vast proportions, and that the population is hurrying to the seaboard crowding the vessels which are to bear them from their native land. The *Times* says:—"It is no longer the overflow of a vessel full to repletion, but the operation of a syphon, which drains to the very bottom." Various causes are assigned—among which are numbered the dry summer, the bad autumn, and the prolonged winter, the scarcity and dearth of food for cattle, and the consequent impoverishment of farmers, the bad prospects of the ensuing season, and the consequent danger of want of employment by the labourers. Another cause is said to be the letters of Dr. Cahill from America, which have been published in the Irish papers, and extensively circulated among the peasantry, and which recommend emigration in the strongest and most glowing terms. Another cause is said to be the high rents for land which are everywhere exacted, but principally by the new owners who have purchased property in the Encumbered Estates Court. Another principal cause is that irrepressible charity of the Irish heart, which sends from America such vast sums of money from the Irish there to those left behind them in Ireland. The Irish emigrant devotes his earnings to bring from Ireland the remainder of his family. The money is sent for that purpose, and to that purpose it is applied. But the saddest cause remains, that Ireland has ceased to be a land of hope and promise to her native race. The accounts from America may be, and are exaggerated and delusive, but across the Atlantic there is hope, and in his native land the poor man looks round for her in vain. Every family has some relatives, or friends, or former neighbors in America, and to America they follow them. "Why should they stay in Ireland? It is no country for the poor man."—Meanwhile, the *Times* dolefully records the fact—How altered is the tone from that barbarous exultation with which the *Times* once announced that the Celts were "going with a vengeance." The *Times* treats it now as a misfortune to the Empire, nay, with its gloomy forebodings for the future, there are bleated accents of self-reproach and something like regret for past misdeeds.—*Tablet.*

**THE NEW POOR LAW BILL.**—We wish to call the instant and earnest attention of Poor Law Guardians, and of all others interested in the condition of the poor, to the fact that a Bill has been brought in and printed by the Secretary for Ireland, and our country member, the Attorney-General. There is not a Board of Guardians in Ireland which ought not instantly obtain this bill and carefully consider its provisions. Meantime, let us tell in a few words, what it does, and what it does not do. It proposes to repeal the bloodstained quarter-acre clause. It admits of poor persons being relieved in hospital for medical or surgical aid, as hitherto in cases of fever. It allows of children being supported out of the workhouse up to five years of age. It dabbles with the subject of the religion of deserted children; it does not settle the question satisfactorily. It proposes the establishment of blind asylums under poor law management, and thus, no doubt, it is intended to put a stop to the aid given out of poor law funds to many efficient asylums in Ireland—that in this for example. This, and the other proposed enactments are but repetitions of the bills brought forward by two preceding Governments, and which were discussed fully in these columns just this time twelve months. Now, let us point out shortly some of the shortcomings of the new bill. It does not deal with the hardships of the law of removal; the Irish poor are still to be left at the mercy of English officials. It does not propose to extend to Ireland the advantages of nerving medical officers, and school and industrial teachers, paid partly out of the consolidated fund. It does not propose to alter the existing grievance of allowing a government department, exclusively Protestant and English, to interfere with Catholic discipline, by reason of their having the entire power to appoint, and fix the salaries of Catholic chaplains. It does not provide for having in every workhouse (as there is in every prison) a chapel set apart for religious worship and instruction. It does not provide for district industrial schools wherein children could be reared, apart from the contamination of adult associates, to habits of industry and morality; nor does it provide for Guardians entering into engagements for service or apprenticeship on the part of young inmates. In fine, under the cover of provisions dealing with poor law voting, dispensary committees, medical officers, and other matters of comparatively little importance, it proposes to smuggle through parliament, a continuance of the unpopular and universally distrusted Commission, all of whom are Protestants and Englishmen, without offering the guarantee to the Catholic poor of Ireland of one Commissioner of their own country and creed. We would urge upon all Boards of Guardians to appoint committees at once to consider and report on this Bill. Petitions should then be forwarded embodying the views of each Board.—*Cork Examiner.*

The Irish Land Bills have again been postponed to a batch until the 15th inst.

**THE DEVONSHIRE IRISH ESTATES.**—The *Cork Examiner* mentions the following facts as illustrative of the feeling which a Saxon proprietor entertains in reference to the question of tenant right:—"For reasons with which we have no concern the Duke of Devonshire has thought proper to part with the Dunganvar estates. Now if so happens that a very large portion of this property was held without leases, and we are aware of instances where, upon the faith of the honor of the House of Devonshire, thousands of pounds were expended in building, without any written security whatever. For almost the entire town of Dunganvar the Duke was receiving, but ground-rents, though the town is a well-built one, with a very large number of fine houses.

Were the Duke disposed to avail himself of the power which the law gave him, he might by going into the market have realized an immense sum by the sale of this property, but at the sacrifice of the moral rights and the interests of an industrious tenantry. His Grace, however, has taken a course consistent with his own reputation and with the honorable traditions of his house. Nay, he has been not only just but generous, and we may add, has shown an example to the landlords of Ireland which, if generally followed, would lessen the cry for tenant security. He has given to every tenant the first right of purchasing, whether he holds by lease or at will, and that, wherever he has built, at 21 years' purchase calculated upon the ground-rent of his holding. In many cases offers were made to Mr. Curry, the Duke's agent, by other parties, far above the amounts set down for tenants; but these were all steadily and persistently rejected. In addition, the Duke has made a free gift to the Town Commissioners of the entire of the public markets; and he has afforded every facility requisite for the erection of a Town-hall. Gifts such as these are conceived in a spirit which adds honor even to so exalted a title as that of the Duke of Devonshire."

**THE REMOVAL OF IRISH POOR.—IMPORTANT MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS.**—LONDON, MAY 1.—At the request of Mr. H. J. McFarlane, Chairman of the North Dublin Union, an influential meeting of Irish members was held this day in the smoking-room of the House of Commons, for the purpose of taking into consideration the means of altering the law of settlement between Ireland and Great Britain, with the view, if possible, of putting a stop to the cruel system of deportation practised at this moment, and of urging on the Government the justice and policy of such a measure. Mr. McFarlane, at whose request the meeting was held, was in attendance, accompanied by Alderman Kinahan, as an ex-officio guardian of the South Dublin Union, and by Dr. Gray, ex-officio guardian of the North Union. Colonel Dunne, Mr. Knight, Mr. J. F. Maguire, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Gregory, Mr. James Hans Hamilton, and Mr. McFarlane addressed the meeting, after which the following resolution was agreed to, on the motion of Mr. Longfield, seconded by Mr. Hamilton:—"That it is the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to effect such an alteration in the law as may secure, after a certain length of residence in England, a settlement for the Irish poor, and to put an end to the cruelties practised by the parish authorities of England by the removal of such poor and the hardships suffered by them." The following members were appointed as a committee to carry out the views of the meeting:—The Right Hon. William Monsell, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Maguire, Colonel Vandeleur, Mr. J. Vance, Mr. R. Longfield, and Mr. Beamish. It is intended that the Irish members shall have an interview with Mr. Cardwell on the subject, and the committee are to report to another meeting, which will be held when the interview can take place.

The Rev. Mr. Flannelly, P.P., Basky, states that "the people are in a state of utter starvation—without food, seed, or any other means." Other accounts are to the same effect. Let us hope that means will be once adopted to alleviate the gaunt misery that is now stalking amidst the districts mentioned. There is no time to be lost; every day that passes, brings the frightful crisis nearer to these poor people. We would suggest that a committee be formed of gentlemen acquainted with the facts, and that a plain but forcible statement of sufferings now being endured by the natives of West Mayo, be made as public as possible. If a proper appeal is put forth, the humanity of the country will respond in an ample and generous subscription.—*Tuan Herald.*

The nobleman to whom the Queen of England has entrusted her Portfolio for Foreign Affairs is the apostolic and champion of revolution; and he preaches lessons which we earnestly commend to the notice of the people of Ireland. Lord John Russell defends the Sicilian revolution. He says—Irishmen weigh well his pregnant speech—the insurrection in Sicily is a commendable effort—perfectly justifiable—"of the Sicilian population to obtain a better sort of government." Here then is the dogma definitively laid down by a British statesman, that the Sicilians are justified in rising in arms against the King of Naples "to obtain a better sort of government." Neapolitan rule dissatisfies them; they, according to Lord John Russell, are the only proper judges of its goodness, or badness; and because they deem it bad, they are justified in taking up arms to overthrow it—whilst the King, whose army defeats and slaughters the insurgents, is a criminal. Very well; we accept this view of the case. The Sicilians, are, we will concede, justified in trying to get rid of a bad government; and their insurrection is commendable. What follows? This inexorable result of Lord John Russell's logic; that at the risk of being convicted as a liar—noble statesman though he be—and a felonious intriguer who stimulates rebellion in Italy and tramples on justice and honor at home—his lordship must confess that the Irish people would be justified in using every effort, including rebellion and the help of a French invading army, to fling off the yoke of English rule—the basest and most blighting by which any conquered nation was ever cursed. If the Sicilians were the proper judges of the badness of Neapolitan rule in Sicily, it clearly follows that the Irish are the fittest judges of the iniquity of English rule in Ireland. Naples, it is conceded, has numerous partisans in Sicily; but an overwhelming majority of Sicilians are opposed to Neapolitan tyranny, and their insurrection is therefore justifiable. Be it so. All we have to say in return amounts to this: we will stake our life on it that if the opinions of the Irish people are taken, head by head, to-morrow, it will be found that there is a larger proportionate majority of Irishmen opposed to English misrule in Ireland than there is of Sicilians opposed to Neapolitan sway in Sicily. From which it is concluded—according to the teaching of Lord John Russell—that nothing in the world would be more justifiable than a rising of the Irish people against the blighting rule of England—did they only see a fine chance of success. So preaches England's Minister for Foreign Affairs Irishmen have long memories, and will not forget the lesson.—*Irishman.*

A French man-of-war brig, says the *Cork Examiner*, put into Queenstown a few days since, wind bound, and has not since been able to leave. She is the *Agile*, Captain Lamay, carrying two guns and ninety men, and was on her way to Iceland to protect the French fishermen who yearly resort in great numbers to the Polar seas, in the exercise of their calling. During the prevalence of the northerly winds it was found necessary to take shelter here, though the vessel must be fast, when she made the run from Cherbourg to Cork in forty-eight hours. Her crew have been frequently ashore during her stay. Their appearance would certainly astonish any one who took his ideas of French sailors from Robbuck's famous description. They are generally fine, powerful, sailorly men, and very well conducted. The trim appearance of their ship shows that they are up to their work.

Cork and Macroom are about to be connected by railway.

W. Greer has presented a petition to the House of Commons, protesting against the return of Mr. Wm. McCormick, for Derry, on the ground that he is a government contractor, and disqualified.

A general meeting of the inhabitants and traders of the town of Mitchelstown, County Cork, was held on the 25th ult., at the Court House, for the purpose of devising measures for the improvement of the town, to procure the extension of the patent for holding additional fairs, to re-establish the butter market, which formerly tended so materially to the prosperity of the town, and to cause measures to be adopted for the due regulation of the fairs and markets to be held for the future, including the appointment of a deputy weighmaster.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Amongst "Catholics" the month of May has been ushered in, with the usual joyous devotions which are specially appropriate for this month. Amongst the thousand and one sects of Protestants who occupy Exeter Hall, morning, noon and night, in appealing for funds to carry on some gigantic Protestant imposture, the usual abuse of the Catholic Church has been somewhat more vehement than usual. This may arise from the want of success they have experienced during the past year. The people are beginning to find out that it takes an awful sum of money, and no end of difficulty in other respects, to detach, even for a time, a Catholic, poor and starving though he be, from his religion. The correspondence in our present number as to souter doings in Conemara sufficiently attests this. With all the wealth of England at command, Ireland will ever remain true to her faith. In semi-heathen countries the Protestant propagandists will always be able to reckon a certain number of adherents, real or fictitious. The cost of obtaining them is somewhat considerable, if we are to believe the statistics of one of the societies in question.—Thus the *Church Missionary Society* in their last report acknowledges its annual revenue to be £166,000. The number of ministers 236, and the number of adherents to that society's Protestantism is set down at 19,500. This shows upon these latter an average outlay of eight guineas per head, and an average of £700 a-year for the missionary Protestant clergy—not such a very bad income either.—*Weekly Register.*

**TESTIMONIAL TO FATHER KELLY.**—The gold watch and chain, accompanied by an address, has been presented to Father Kelly, of the Felting, by his congregation, as a memorial of his incarceration at the last Durham Assizes, for refusing to break the seal of confession; as also to testify their sympathy, regard, and attachment to their Pastor. An address was read by Mr. McShane, which stated that "while we, therefore, rev. and dear sir, beg to convey to you our unqualified approbation of the dignified and uncompromising course you took before a hostile judge, who seemed on that occasion not only to have forgotten the high position he occupied, and the courtesy which is ever due from one gentleman to another, but suffered his prejudice to so warp his judgment as to turn an act into a moral wrong which was deserving of the applause of all good men, would not wish it to be understood that this is the only claim you have on our affectionate regard and esteem. When you came amongst us twelve years ago we were an inchoate mass, a disorganised people, but by the wisdom of your counsels, your untiring zeal and perseverance, you have a congregation equal to most in the diocese. Our church was incommodious, deficient of ornaments within or without, with scarcely enough of altar requirements to conduct the services of religion on the humblest scale. Now our church is enlarged and beautified, and we possess every requisite to carry out any—even the most gorgeous—ceremony of our holy religion." The rev. gentleman, in his reply, made a learned and elaborate defence of his conduct, and concluded as follows:—"I put it to the community at large—Protestant and Catholic—whether it be not cruel in the extreme to summon the priest to a public court, and there try to extort from him, by threat and penalty, the knowledge he had received in the confessional, and thus constitute him, not indeed the 'vehicle' of restoring to its owner ill-gotten property, but constitute him a base traitor and informer, by whom his unsuspecting penitent may be brought to condign punishment and shame. I now beg to avail myself of this, perhaps my only opportunity of expressing my deep sense of gratitude to the press, as also to the honorable gentlemen who had the great kindness to introduce my name and defend my character in the House of Commons; and to all others, particularly those of the Protestant communion, who have done me the favor of expressing, both publicly and privately, their kind sympathy towards me. Of these 'Protestant juryman,' the gentleman, the Christian, and the scholar, claims the first place. And finally I beg again, my beloved dear people, to thank you most gratefully for this your very valuable present, and for which I beg the Lord to reward you."

The San Juan difficulty is still unsolved, Lord J. Russell confirming, on Thursday night, the intelligence of a joint military occupation of the island.—*Weekly Register.*

**ENGLAND PREPARING FOR WAR.**—About 150 laborers were on Saturday discharged from the Royal Gun Factories, in consequence of the number employed considerably exceeding 3,000 being greater than the limits of the present establishment can profitably accommodate. A gang of about 500 smiths and hammermen have entered on night and day work, so that the steam machinery is incessantly in operation.

**THE DOVE AND THE ALGERINE.**—It will be seen that the telegram in the papers of Friday, respecting the loss of the Dove and Algerine by the fire of the Peiho forts was brought to the attention of the House of Commons, and that there is some reason to doubt the truth of the statement. On the 14th March the Sampson, which had been cruising in the Chinese waters off the Peiho, arrived at Hongkong from Shanghai. She had been cruising in company with the Dove, Acteon, and Algerine, and her despatches did not give any information calculated to make us think the news true. Nevertheless, it may be, and we regret to say that the official statement of probabilities does not extend to a demonstration of impossibility. We think it will be found by experience that gunboats are very well adapted to go up shallow waters, "provided there is no enemy on the shores," but that they are quite useless in attacking heavy earthworks, and trying to do work which can only be done by "tiers of guns." If fleets cannot go up those waters, it is madness to expose gunboats to the fire of land batteries, unless they are intended to cover the operations of troops, which shall assault these batteries from the land side.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**THE IRISH EXODUS.**—The official returns of the emigration from the Mersey, both as regards ships sailing under the Act and short ships, have just been completed, and presents extraordinary results, especially as regards the great exodus of the Irish population, to which much attention has lately been directed, and which continues to proceed with unabated vigour—the vessels loading here being scarcely able to accommodate the number applying. The returns report that, during the past month, 197 cabin and 9795 steerage passengers (9932 souls) sailed in ships under the Act to the United States, of whom 8037 belonged to Ireland, 1208 to England, 165 to Scotland, while 187 were in habitants of other countries. In the previous month, 80 cabin and 659 steerage passengers sailed from the Mersey to New York. As an indication of the steady increase which has marked the emigration trade, we copy from the official returns the following statistics of the sailing vessels from the Mersey, during the month of April, in the order of their departure:—Columbus, for Boston, 174 passengers (2 English, 3 Scotch, and 169 Irish); Lucy Thompson, 453 passengers (23 English, 5 Scotch, 424 Irish, and 1 foreigner); Aurora, 585 passengers (86 English, 3 Scotch, and 496 Irish); Neptune, 744 passengers (54 English, 1 Scotch, 647 Irish, and 42 foreigners); Constitution, 413 passengers (47 English, 4 Scotch, 261 Irish, and 1 foreigner); Saratoga (Philadelphia) 353 passengers (83 English, 10 Scotch, and 260 Irish); Benjamin Adams, 754 passengers (53 English, 6 Scotch, and 695 Irish); Victory, 678 passengers (40 English, 6 Scotch, 520 Irish, and 3 foreigners); Dreadnought, 687 passengers (64 English, and 533 Irish); Echo Talbot (Boston) 533 passengers (30 English, 8 Scotch, 284 Irish, and 1 foreigner); Princeton, 551 passengers (37 English, 48 Irish, and 6 foreigners); Isaac Webb, 697 passengers (25 English, 66 Irish and 8 foreigners); John Bright, 703 passengers (70 English, 6 Scotch, 615 Irish and 12 foreigners); Albert Gallatin, 641 passengers (18 English, 6 Scotch, and 556 Irish.

It is curious to notice the paucity of Irish passengers on board the steamers sailing from here weekly, and under the act. Four sailed: from the United States, carrying 753 steerage passengers, 553 of whom were English, 78 Scotch, only 30 Irish, and 45 foreigners. In addition to the above, short ships carried to the United States 115 souls, whilst the Canadian mail steamships carried to the United States 360 cabin and 56 steerage passengers, and to Canada, 40 cabin and 400 steerage. To New Brunswick, two short ships, with 11 cabin and 5 steerage passengers. The Australian emigration is limited to two ships under the act, with 31 cabin and 816 steerage passengers (748 adults), 233 English, 79 Scotch, 288 Irish, and 66 of other countries; short ships conveyed 3 cabin and 45 steerage passengers. To South America, four ships, not under the act, have carried 19 cabin and 7 steerage passengers. To the East Indies, 3 cabin passengers were carried by the John O'Gaunt. To the West Indies, 10 cabin passengers were conveyed, and to Africa, 28 cabin passengers were carried by the royal mail steamship America, and 6 by the Olinda to Old Calabar. At present the tide of emigration is on its flow, and likely to continue.

**THE "TIMES" UPON "IRISH EMIGRATION."**—The following remarks of the great anti-Catholic and anti-Irish *Thunders*, in which he seeks to conceal his dread of the future, under a rabid display of insolence towards those whom British misrule has driven into exile—will we trust prove interesting to the Irish reader, if the *Celt* is gone with a vengeance, from the Old World, his descendants in the new are a source of anxiety to the Great Briton:—

"The Irish emigration still continues, at a rate which threatens results far beyond the calculations of the economist, perhaps even the wishes of the statesman. It is no longer the overflow of a vessel full to repletion, but the operation of a syphon which drains to the very bottom. If that syphon may be regarded in any visible form it is the railway system which in the eyes of every Irishman appears to have one common terminus across the Atlantic. He sees trains of hopeful, if not happy faces going off to the Land of Promise, from which relations and friends have sent them not only invitations but the means of accepting them. A train starts to catch an emigrant-vessel as regularly as in England to catch a steamer across the channel. The emigrant ships have no longer to peep into every little port to pick up their passengers. They assemble at Cork, and pass in a continuous stream, if it may be so called, across that ocean, which, wide as it is, is easier to an Irishman than the gulf which divides him from England. At present it cannot be said that there leaves Ireland as much as the natural increase, but the causes in operation are not unlikely to exceed that rate. As the small holdings are thrown into a larger, and the farms grow to the English scale, there must be numbers everywhere bred to the occupation of land, and with all the ideas adapted to it, but unable to get holdings that will require little or no capital. They go across the Atlantic as a matter of course. Brothers, uncles, and neighbours have gone long before, and send, not only good news, but the substantial pledge of its truth in the shape of orders on Irish banks. In Ireland the remark is that these are welcome to go. They are the Irish surplus. They constitute the store-house of independent enterprise which Providence would seem to have prepared through long ages for the peopling of the New World. But there is a class who are not bid 'God speed' quite so cheerfully. Labourers—that is, men with strong sinews, and thence, who can do a good day's work, and are content to receive wages are, as they always have been, the chief want of Ireland. The new race of farmers do not like to see them go. But who can pick and choose in human affairs? There are good, easy souls, who enter life with this speculation, who expect in everything the fruit without the husk, the meat without the bone, the sweet without the sour, the harvest without the tillage. In Ireland they expect a good farm, a good house, a good landlord, and some good labourers, who shall come when wanted and do a good day's work. But the postman knocks at all doors, and brings to these, as well as their poorer neighbours, letters and remittances, and good accounts from the Western States; so off they go, leaving the new tenant farmers to manage as well as they can. If this goes on long, as it is likely to go on, Ireland will become very English and the United States very Irish. When an English agriculturalist takes a farm in Galway or Kerry he will take English labourers with him. This we shall come to at last, strange as it may now seem. The days may, indeed, come when Ireland will be no more Celtic than the Scotch lowland are Saxon, the Eastern Counties Danish, Cornwall even Pictish, and Ireland itself Milesian or Spanish. But several millions more undiluted Celts cannot be poured into the United States without leaving them even more strongly with that very marked element. There will be more poetry, more eloquence, more fanaticism, more faction, more conspiracy, more resentment, more bloodshed, more insubordination, more of the narrow politics, that take their origin from race and short stop of society, that ever account of the whole less than the part, and think the best use of government is to do convenient ill. So in Ireland there will still be, but on a colossal scale, and in a new world. We shall only have pushed the Celt Westwards. Then, no longer cooped up between the Liffey and the Shannon, he will spread from New York to San Francisco, and keep up the ancient feud at an unforeseen vantage. We must gird our loins to encounter the Nemesis of seven centuries' misgovernment. To the end of time a hundred million people spread over the face of the largest habitable area in the world, and confronting us everywhere by sea and by land, will remember that their forefathers paid tribute to the Protestant clergy, rent to absentee landlords, and a forced obedience to the laws which these had made. Possibly a darker and more turbulent era at home may intervene to efface these Old World recollections. But, even though the vengeful Celt should forgive and forget, that will not prevent the sorer development of an intractable race and untoward circumstances in the character of the great American nation. It will be more than half Celtic. Saxon, Dane, Gael, French, German, African, and other races will be there, but the preponderating element will be that which has risen to its perfection and glory on the banks of the Seine, and fallen to its depth and despair on the western promontories of Ireland. As 'the child is father of the man,' so have we seen nursed and educated by our side at home the power that will dominate over the New World, show its influence over either ocean, and be the lord of a whole hemisphere. This is the true and final home of the Celtic race. It is for this that it has wandered and suffered these two thousand years; for this, that it has never planted the firm foot of civilization on the soil that was not to be its resting-place, but has dwelt in tents and hovels and not possessed the soil under the soles of its feet. We have been owners and masters of Ireland that its inhabitants might one day have elsewhere a grander possession and rule.

**ENGLISH POLITICAL MORALITY.**—Out of ten men of standing and experience one may meet in a day, nine entertain no manner of doubt that any 25-householder in England will sell his vote to the highest bidder, whether the market price be £10 or 10s. This may seem rather a cynical view of the British conscience, but it only means that an English working man has very hazy and precarious ideas upon politics, and is much more certain of the value of a sovereign than of any particular dogma, or of the necessity for any particular individual of his acquaintance being returned to Parliament. It is likely, too, that as we shall now admit a more needy and necessitous class to the franchise, there will be more bribery than ever. Never for once have we closed our eyes to this result, and should the Reform Bill pass into law, we shall take it for granted that all who hope to succeed at the next election will cultivate the balance at their bankers for they will certainly require it.—*Times.*