pect I'd betther cut his arquaintance," said Timwarmed up to a good resolution.

just after that forty dollars a month you wrote knows me."

me about." "Yis, Pat; and what would you be afther doin'! Wouldn't you like to be clerk to a cotton broker, with a fine salary ?"

"Don't talk nonsense, Tim. I've not been long in America, but I know better than that. I am ready for it. Now, where is the hardest work and the best wages?"

"How would you like to sail on a steamboat, up the beautiful Alabama river, with the romantic scenery and cotton plantations? There's hard work enough, and good wages, of course, only you must work with the nagers, and get your sleep by cat naps, just as you can catch it. How would that shoot you, my boy ?"

" Just show me the steamboat, Tim, and you will see."

So they walked off to the Emperor, Cantain Sanford, with steam up for Montgomery.

"The top of the morning to you, captain," said Tim, who seemed to be quite at home .-"Are you wantin' any hands on your beautiful boat this morning?"

"Do you think I'd have a drunken, blundering fellow of an Irishman, if I wanted hands ever so much?" said the captain, in his careless and trick were sober: the pilot and engineer. Hard rough, but not ill-natured way.

"Of coorse not, your honor. Every body knows that you wouldn't have a man that drinks Tim, with perfect seriousness, while the honest captain's face glowed like a furnace from his deep potatious. "Bet here is a lad," continued Tim, "that niver takes a dhrop; and as for making a blunder, not a soul of his kith or kin was ever known to make one for generations .--Let me introjuce my cousm, Patrick Malony, to gant steamer as the Emperor; and happy's the day he'll be sailing under the ordhers of Captain

" Well, find the mate," said the good natured | so much money ?" Southerner. He was soon found, and Patrick, half an hour later, was hard at work loading the Emperor, while Tim went back to his easier berth ashore as porter to a grocery.

CHAPTER VI .- PATRICK MEETS WITH AN AD-VENTURE AND WHAT CAME OF IT.

The work on the Emperor was the same as that on the Reindeer; the landings on the Alabama river are nearer together than those on the Mississippi; and the fare, if anything, a little harder.

Captam Sanford was a tall, fine looking Southerner, with the easy, careless habits of his country; great energy when roused to exertion; generally good natured; with a violent temper when irritated. His wife and only daughter fixed on a plantation near Montgomery, where a smart overseer took charge of the negroes and made three or four hundred bales of cotton in the year. Captain Sanford might have retired from the river long ago, but he liked the life to which he had become habituated. He knew all the planters, professional men, and merchants that usually travelled the route, and like to have his chai, drink his grog, and play his game of poker " as he sailed."

Mrs. Sandford expended her taste on an elegant mansion and beautiful garden. Their daughter, Elleu, now sixteen years old, had received a fashionable education, and was the pride of her father's heart. She was beautiful and accomplished, and united the generous and noble traits of her father, with the taste and refinement of her mother.

Patrick stowed his clothes bag in the little forecastle of the Emperor, and went to his work. He was always the first at a call, rapid and cheery in his work, and before three days the first mate considered him his most reliable deck hand. The negroes were strong and stupid, and not to be trusted where quickness and intelligence were wanting. The Germans were honest and steady, but did not always understand an order. Patrick was quick to understand, rapid to execute, never surly, never sleepy, never muddled with drink. He picked out the best fare he could among the coarse and greasy provisions for the deck hands. They ate out of a big platter, and drank their black coffee out of an iron pan. Patrick took the purest food he could select, and drank water.

Next to Patrick, in intelligence, was a French Refugee, who had fallen into the habit of drinking which had led him into crime and exile. As he had had a good education, Patrick got him to beip him at odd hours, to master his French, while he picked up his German from the Teutons.

The first return trip from Montgomery brought an adventure. In the night, there came a hail

from the shore. " Steamboat, aloy !?

" What d'ye want?" shouted the second mate. whose watch it was, and who was a little boozy. " Send to Mobile !"

The Pilot rang the signal to "stop her." It was, and still is, the custom for the planters and merchants along the Alabama to send money. and messages or orders for goods, as well as freight, by the steamers; and Captain Sanford. of the Emperor, was widely known and trusted.

But the night was dark, and the landing difficult; so that the mate called out, " Deck hands, there;" and, as usual, Patrick was the first to

answer. "Here, Pat-what's your name, take the yawl and pull ashore, and see what's wanted .--Come, be lively;" and he added a few more elegant expressions of his own, not polite to use nor necessary to mention.

Patrick jumped into the boat, and pulled out into the darkness; in a few moments he was at the shore, when the man who hailed them said,

" Here, take this package. There's thirtyfour thousand dollars. Give it to Cantain Sanford, or the Clerk, and tell them to deposit it for me, General Wilkins, in the Bank of Mobile the moment they get in. It's to meet a draft."

Patrick took the parkage, and thrust it into his bosom, and took to his oars.

"Well, he's an old blackguard, Put, an' I ex- "Thirty four thousand dollars" said he ;—.
"Well, he's an old blackguard, Put, an' I ex- "Thirty four thousand dollars" said he ;—.
"Thirty four thousand dollars " said he ;—. it's a fortune. And here am I, a poor boy, with "And now for the work," said Patrick. "I'm not twenty dollars in the world. And nobody

He placed his hand on his breast to see if it were real, or only a dream of temptation; and as he did so, he felt the little prayer book in his side pocket, that had belonged to his poor father. There was no more temptation. He looked up at the stars through the cloud-rifts, I expect to earn my money with hard work, and and pulled sturdily for the lights of the steamer. In a few minutes lie was on board.

"What the - did the fellow want?" said the mate, gruffly.

"A message for the Captain," said Patrick, doubtful of the propriety of telling more truth than was needful.

"Then go and give it to him. He might have hollored it, and saved us all this trouble."

Patrick made his way to the cabin and office. The Captain was playing poker with a party, all of whom were too drunk to see their cards, or take care of their money. The clerk was fast asleep, breathing sterterously, and snorting at times to rival the steamer. The first mate was in his berth. Patrick took a survey of the state of affairs, and then went quietly to his carpet bag, put the package among his clothes, and

Two important men on the boat besides Paas the Captain drank himself, he would have discharged pilot or engineer, in whom he saw the slightest symptoms of intoxication; for one are about to offer themselves. The enlistment in berty of his associates .- Dundalk Democrat.

In the morning, after breakfast, Patrick calculated that he should find the ruling powers, Captain and Clerk, who is a second Captain in all that regards the business of the boat, in a and the places of rendezvous in London were quite state of tolerable sobriety. So he went up to full. the cabin, and handed the Clerk the package your honor. He's just the boy for such an ille- with the message of General Wilkins, who was one of the largest planters on the river.

"Hullo!" said Captain Sanford, "where did you see General Wilkins-and how came you by

"I went ashore in the yawl last night, sir, and the General gave it to me."

"Well, why didn't you bring it to the office at once? What have you been holding it back

"Why, please your honor, I did come to the office last night, but Mr. Taylor was rather sound asleep," said Patrick.

"Haw! haw!--yes, I shouldn't wonder if he was; hey, Taylor?"

By this time all the crowd in Social Hall (the name given to the forward part of the cabin. where men smoke, drink, play poker, and talk politics) were listening, with their ears wide

"But why didn't you give it to me, then ?wasn't asleep, was I?"

"No, your honor; but you seemed so much engaged in the game you was playing, I didn't like to disturb you."

A roar of laughter burst forth from the planters and merchants. "It was that last game of poker, Cap.," said one. "I think the young man showed good judgment." And so thought

"What's your name?" said Capt. Sanford.

" Patrick Malony, at your service." "How long have you been on this boat?"

"Just this trip from Mobile."

" How much money have you got, Patrick?"

"Nearly twenty dollars, sir." "Very well; I shan't forget you."

"Here, my lad," said one of the planters, taking hold of him, and hauling him up to the bar; "you must drink with me. When I meet an honest fellow, I don't care whether he's in the cabin or on deck, he's got to drink with me."

"I'm much obliged to you, sir,' said Patrick, modestly but firmly, "but you must ex-

"What! You won't drink?" exclaimed the flery Southerner; "by —, you shall, or thar's no bars in Alabama. When I ask a man to drink, he must drink or fight 1?

" I'd rather not do either," said Patrick, again, "but if I must'—he paused a moment, whilst his good-natured friend handed along the bottle, from which he had already poured a good horn for himself-" it won't be to drink.'

Quick as a flash the man raised the bottle, and would have smashed it over Patrick's head. if Cantain Sanford had not caught the trascible gentleman's arm. He had watched the whole proceeding, and now gave Patrick the signal to go below, while he calmed the anger of his hasty friend.

A week from that day Patrick Malony was second mate of the Emperor, with sixty dollars a month wages; and it was not long thereafter, before he had the happiness of placing in the Post-office at Mobile a letter, containing a draft for ten pounds on the Bank of Ireland, addressed to the care of Father Murphy, for the widow

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

EMIGRANTS FOR ROMB .- Waterford, June 8 .- The ten o'clock train from Clonmel this morning brought cleven fine fellows from the districts surrounding the capital of Tipperary. They were en route to Rome and as they stopped upon the platform at the termi nus, I thought I never saw a finer lot of well-built, healthy, athletic young men. As they passed along the quays they were accompanied by a crowd of our citizens, who manifested the liveliest interest and indulged in repeated cheers for the emigrants. By the twelve o'clock train fourteen more emigrants from the same locality arrived at the terminus. believe their visit was anticipated, for a considerable number of persons had assembled to accompany them into the city. What is rather curious, none of them had any baggage with the exception of a small band-box or a little bundle made up in a handkerchief. They leave Waterford this morning.

Thurles, June 8 .- By an early train this morning no loss than seventy athletic young men left this town for Italy, by Dublin, a good number being from the town, some of whom held respectable positions. More than a thousand persons visited the railway station. When the whistle was given for starting

greatest excitement prevailed, but no accident oc. with it. A wise ruler would put both down with a corred. The men were, indeed, all splendid looking strong hand, and if that were done the country fellows, the greater number measuring in height six would not be startled by such incidents as that feet or thereabouts. One of them is 6 feet 51 inches. to which Mr. Whiteside alinded. But it must not When the next up train arrived, about 40 young men from Ballingarry and Killenaule, proceeded to Dublin, to join their comrades, who went by the early fourteen persons arrested in Dundalk in the winter train. This was quite unexpected, and no demon- of 1853-4 on a charge of Ribbonism. In the month stration was visible, save when a cheer was given at of March following there was a fiercely contested the station, several persons congregated along the election in Louth, when Mr. Cantwell opposed Mr. line for nearly a mile the cause being soon ascertained, and as the train moved slowly along the fine the government candidate. Now, it is a notorious young fellows bade a farewell to their friends, and fact that the thirteen persons who had been arrested dear old native land in right good spirits. There were twenty-five fine respectable fellows went from Clonmel this morning (June 8) to Waterford en route ' defeat the candidate of the people! to Italy. They were accompanied to the station by the pay of the government candidate on that occasion!! a vast concourse of people, and were heartily cheer- Some of them can vassed for him, and they had money a vast concourse of people, and were heartily cheergent for the Roman emigration has gone forward ple. On Tuesday a large number proceeded on their side has described them. They were white-headed est interest to the future fate of those brave lrishmen who are committing their fortunes to the defence of the noblest cause for which men ever struggled and died .- Tipperary Vindicator.

seven years of age, left this by steamer, for Livertheir starting, thousands of the inhabitants thronged the quays, and from time to time cheered vehement-ly for the "Irish Brigade," and when the steamer

Cork, June 9 .- The enlistment for the Papal army on your magnificent boat at any price," said might run his boat on a snag, and the other burst this country has gone on more successfully than was a man that drinks of the Tipperary expected, and more men have joined than accommodate the boats.

Tenant Right.—In writing to the Tipperary expected, and more men have joined than accommodate the boats.

Tenant Right.—In writing to the Tipperary expected, and more men have joined than accommodate the boats. dation can be found for. A telegraphic despatch has, in consequence, been received from England, di-

> FURTHER RESIGNATIONS IN THE POLICE FORCE .-We learn that there have been very numerous resignations in the Police Force in the county of Limerick within the last few days .- Tipperary Vindicator. THE PAPAL EMIGRANTS.—The following extract from a chivalrous young Irishman's letter will prove interesting :-

> "Bodenbach, 28th May, '60. "Dear Father,-I would have written to you from Autwerp but we did not stop till we reached this place, travelling night and day since we left Hull, and yet we are not a bit tired. I hope you are all well at home. This is a delightful country. I shall describe it to you when I reach Vienna to-morrow morning. John Murphy wishes to tell the young men about Dowth that they are not men if they do not hasten out here.

Everything is cheap here, and cheaper still at Ancons. I send you herewith a German bank note and will shortly, please God, be able to send you the price of a pony. Brian Garrity is well, tell his mo-ther so. We will be home about Christmas, when we finish the work. Let all the lads coming out here have mustaches; only for - Murphy we would be all lost, the ornaments on his face saved us all. I have seen a great deal of the Continent by this time:—Brussels, Antwerp, Malines, Cologne, Leipsic, Bodenbach, and nearly all the kingdoms of Bavaria, Hanover, Brunswick, &c. We received the best treatment everywhere; cabin passage, and first class by rail. All should come here—for we will make short work with Garibaldi and his banditti.-Already the Papal troops gave his volunteers a cou-ple of lickings. We will get our likenesses taken when we get on the regimentals at Ancona. Hurra, for the gold and green! I have picked up a large quantity of the languages-German and French; will soon speak them fluently. Give my affectionate remembrance to all in the dear old land. Good bye, dearest father and mother, ever your fond son, "W. J. O'REILLY."

-Drogheda Argus. NEWS FROM THE EMIGRANTS.—Letters from our gallant young fellows who have emigrated out to Italy have begun to pour in upon us. It seems actually that, without an exception, the emigrants have joined the Irish Brigade the moment they reached the very first point at which they could be enrolled! We do not hear that any of them have engaged in any other employment, though there surely must be numerous other employments in such a beautiful country; and amongst the emigrants were able and competent young men of a hundred various trades, pursuits or professions. Can the Mail throw no light on this remarkable fact? Can the Express, the Warder, or the Packet explain why emigrants to Italy, perfectly free to choose for themselves (as the Government knows right well, by inquiry, that these men are) select of all employments that of a soldier in the Irish Brigade, although they know that they thereby choose a life of hardship, low pay, little case and strict discipline! Nay, more, they send home letters as full of rejoicing at their lot as soldiers of an Irish Brigade, as if they had received positions of

lucrative reward .- Nation. THE IRISH VOLUNTEERS .- The Times has published a statement that a batch of Irish volunteers had wandered to Vienna :- " And complained to an Euglishman of the treatment they had received, and expressed a strong desire to return to their homes .-They had been half-starved after leaving Belgium, -Mr. Sullivan, described as editor of the Dublin Nation, had told them they would better their social position by going to Italy." The editor of the Nation denies the truth of this story. He says, "the above statement is the latest dodge of the British Government to try and check the Irish emigration to Italy.— The story is false." This morning's Star says-"Notwithstanding the Government proclamation against foreign enlistment, recruiting for the Papal army is still being very actively prosecuted in various parts of Ireland. One singular phase of the movement is that the police are resigning in large numbers, in

order to join the volunteer forces." EMIGRATION TO AMERICA .- A correspondent of the Irishman writes from America deploring the emigra-tion to the United States. He says:—"There are at this day hundreds of thousands of Irishmen in the United States, who would ask no greater boon from Heaven at this side of the grave than an opportunity to stake their lives to regain a foothold on their native soil. This is not to be wondered at, when we consider that the Irish are permitted to toil at the hardest labor, and at the lowest possible remuneration. All situations of ease or profit are steadily denied them, and nothing short of extraordinary ability, or else recreancy to his name or race, can

procure any profitable employment for an Irishman." Ho adds: "There has not been a time in this country during eleven years, when there was more poverty, idleness, and suffering than at the present

THE ARRESTS .- Mr. Whiteside called attention the other night in the House of Commons to the arrests made in Dundalk on an alleged charge of Ribbonism. If he is to be credited, the confederacy called Ribbonism is one of a formidable nature, and exceedingly dangerous to the well-being of Ireland. We wish the learned gentleman could be induced to act an impartial part, and denounce Orangeism in equally strong terms. We have always said that secret sohave maintained that Ribbonism was the offspring of most vociferous cheering commenced, ending with Orangeism, and that whilst the parent was permitted | blister, which will st "Hurrah for the Pope and Gallant Tipperary." The to live and flourish, the child would keep company in Ireland.—Nation.

be said that the Ribbon fraternity are at all; times opposed to the Government. There were thirteen or Fortescue, the then new Lord of the Treasury, and were to a man on the side of Mr. Forteacue, and they did their utmost to support the government, and They were in ed on the train leaving. Two clergymen went with with them, wherever they found it, to treat the electhem. Kilmallock, June 8.—A considerable continitors, and those who cheered and should for the Whig Lord of the Treasury!! These Ribbonmen, from this station cheered by the blessings of the peo- then, were not those terrible characters Mr. Whiteway to Rome, and we all look forward with the deep-est interest to the future fate of those brave lrish-occurred, there was no prosecution instituted against them. Whether they were let off because of the assistance they gave Mr. Fortescue, the government candidate, or because there was no real foundation Sligo, June 7.—At elever o'clock last night, nearly for the charge made against them, is more than we 100 gallant young fellows, from twenty to twenty- can say; but it is well known in Louth that they were not prosecuted. We are not going to say that pool, on route for Rome. For two hours previous to there is any credible evidence against the parties who have been arrested lately in Daudalk. Certainly the evidence of such a character as the in-former is, cannot carry much weight with it. But commenced to move away, there arose a simulta- the entire affair should prove a warning to the whole neous cheer that re-echoed from Benbulbin.—Sligo community, not to engage in any enterprise, and not community, not to engage in any enterprise, and not to be concerned in any body or society of men where an oath is administered in secrecy, as a shield against is increasing very much in this locality. On last danger. Experience has demonstrated that such an evening no fewer than 350 persons were enrolled at onth proves no safety, for nothing will bind the the North Chapel, and it is known that as many more tongue of the man who resolves to traffic in the li-

convinced that unless some pressure is brought to bear upon the Legislature nothing can be done. As recting the agents in this country to stop recruiting to the bill of the Government, it will, according to for the present, as there were no means of transport, my judgment, prove of very little, if of any value at all; because it imposes no obligation upon the landlord, but leaves everything optional.

ILLESS OF BARON GREENE .- We understand that accounts have reached town respecting the illness of this venerable judge, which have caused considerable alarm among his numerous friends. It is said that his state of health is such that there is no prospect of his being able to resume his position on the bench. In consequence of the illness of this learned judge, the arrangements of the circuits will have to be re-cast this day, -Morning News.

It has been rumoured during the past week that it is the intention of Mr. Justice Ball soon to resign his sent upon the bench; and that the Solicitor-General is the officer most likely to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. On Saturday the rumour was very general through the ball of the Four Courts.

The MacMahon Sword of Honour is progressing as rapidly as possible, bearing in mind the novelty of the article in Irish manufactories. The blade, double-edged, after the ancient Celtic manner, but of pure steel (not bronze), has been manufactured and ground-much of the gold ornamentation is also nearly ready .- Irishman.

THE WHIGS AND REFORM. -Let no one believe in the sincerity of the Whigs in their recent efforts to extend the elective franchise. The entire affair was a make-believe. They and their mercenary followers raised the 'cry,' in order to expel the Tories from power, and enter into their vacant places. was the real object of Palmerston, Russell and Company; and to keep up the delusion, they introduced a bill for England, a bill for Ireland, and one for Scotland.—Dundulk Democrat.

We cannot speak hopefully of this weeks debate on the Irish Tenant Bill. Not one hundred members were present. Mr. Cardwell was the only Minister permanently on the Government bench. Even the Irish members did not attend in great force. Inndequate as is the Irish Secretary's measures on the subject, according to Mr. Whiteside and Mr. Longfield, t goes too far; while, if what Mr. Hennessy says of the virtues of the Irish landlords be true, the tenants would be better off without a Protecting Bill at all. He says they possess all the angelic virtues. Somehow the tenants cannot be brought to see the matter in that light, and before now they have made great. exertions to return to Parliament men pledged to attempt to shield them against the rapacity and despotism of their lords and masters. So sick of disappointment and delay on this question are we, that we are inclined to wish any boon passed into law if only to secure a legislative basis which may be made the fulcrum of future efforts .- Weekly Register.

IRISH INTREPIDITY .- At the recent fair of Carrickmacross a Mr. Dempsey of St. Helens, Lancashire, attended to purchase horses. He went into Mr. Michael Duffy's establishment and in a hurry obtained change for what he thought was a £10 note. Next day Mr. Duffy, on checking his accounts, found he had £10 more than he expected, and he wrote to Mr. Dempsey, inquiring if he had made any cash mistakes. Mr. Dempsey, with all the confidence of John Bull in his inability to fall into any mistake, replied that he knew of none on his part. Mr. Duffy, however, knew better, and with his characteristic honosty, again wrote to Mr. Dempsey, who came over to Carrickmacross, and received £10 from him. The fact is most credible to Mr. Duffy.

A correspondent of the Irishman exposes a great outrage recently committed near Navau. The Parish Priest of Johnstown had resolved to erect a school at Garlicross, where it was most seriously wanted. A respectable tenant on the lands of Colonel Taylor, of Ardgillan Castle, gave a site with the landlord's consent, and Colonel Taylor contributed a subscription. Funds were raised, and the school was built; and, of course, the Parish Priest made patron .-Thereupon, Colonel Taylor's agent went with two bailiffs to the schoolhouse, without any previous notice, forcibly ejected the teacher and his pupils, and nailed up the door! The reason assigned is that somebody else beside the pastor of the parish was not appointed patron. Can this be true?

PAUPER DEPORTATION.-At an inquest held a few days ago in the board-room of the Killarney Workhouse, on the body of a man named Daniel Shea, who had been deported from England to this country as an Irish pauper, and who died one day after his entrance into the Killarney Workhouse, a verdict of manslaughter was returned against the English authorities who had ordered the deportation. We have repeatedly called attention to this unjust, and cruel system of panper deportation, but there appears to be but little chance of our getting rid of the evil while an English Parliament is legislating for this country. We are ready any day to take back and find support for every Irish pauper in England, if the British Government will in exchange take home ber paupers from us-those shoals of her needy sons, whom she sends over here to fill situations which of right belong to Irishmen, and who abstract enormous sums of money in their ensily-carned solaries. Let her give us back our own taxes and our own government, and we shall gladly relieve her of all further trouble with Irish paupers. But what is unfair is that she shall refuse to support those poor Irishmen, who, after having given her their useful labours, perhaps for many years, may become temporarily destitute on her shores; while we must continue to support, at a most expensive rate, and to the exclucieties, no matter of what hue, are not only foolish sion of our own countrymen, the flunkeys, the pool but exceedingly pernicious; but at the same time we relations, and the illegitimate children of her corsion of our own countrymen, the flunkeys, the poor rupt aristocracy. This is, indeed; unfair; another Orangeism, and that whilst the parent was permitted | blister, which will stick to us while foreign rule lasts

CITTION DERRY ELECTION .- Amongst the incidents attending upon the late contest between S. M Green Esq., and Mr. M'Oormick, for the representation of the city of Derry, the most notable is the impending indictment of an individual supposed to be acting in the interest of the latter, for attempted bribery under the Corrupt Practices Prevention Act, 1854. This act of parliament provides that the person guilty of bribery, or offering a bribe to an elector to induce him to vote or refrain from voting, may be proceeded against by criminal or by civil action, or by both, for the same offence. The civil action to recover the penalties provided, and the criminal action to inflict punishment. In the case, or rather four distinct cases, against this person, the evidence is given ro. luntarily; electors of great respectability swear distinctly that he tampered with them, and offered sums of £50 for a vote for Mr. McCormick. The petition which Mr. S. M. Greer has presented against the return of Mr. M'Cormick will be tried by a committee of the House of Commons within the next eight or ter. days .- Morning News.

THE "PRESIX" PROSECUTION .- Mr. Whiteside has had the impudence to raise some question again, about his performances of last year, in attempting to damage the government which succeeded his, he cause they had found it "advisable" to drop the persecution he had commenced against the Irish people of Kerry and Cork. Mr. Whiteside presumes to repeat his old pretence, that what he called the "Phoenix Conspiracy" was connected with the "Ribbonism" of Ulster. Mr. Whiteside knows personally and officially that this is false. But he knows that it suits the object of his successors, like his own masters of the Derby regime, to confound the two as carefully as possible; and he knew that Mr. Cardwell would, as he did at once, answer that part of his speech by balmy acquiescence. So "the House" heard poor Daniel Sullivan, of Bonanc, again slandered in due form of official phrase by both Right Ron Gentlemen; yet Daniel Sullivan, of Bonane, was never proved guilty of anything, but was only found guilty by a jury notoriously packed by Mr. Whiteside's party, quite in the old style of '48. Mr. Cardwell, in answering Mr. Whiteside, alludes to Baron Greene having reported to him last summer that though he could not recommend Sullivan's "pardon," yet "there was nothing worse in his conduct than in that of those who had pleaded guilty, and been liberated on their own recognizances; and, thereupon, the present government last sum-mer "liberated Sullivan too." We have not been the apologists of the Phænix movement, nor shall we be; but we must not let this insinuation on the part of the Chief Secretary pass without reminding the public that no man pleaded guilty as admitting any offence,-that a technical plea of guilty was assented to by Mr. Whiteside's intended victims, after the change of government, on the usual understanding of what followed, -and that Daniel Sullivan was liberated in simple accordance with that understanding. None were "guilty."

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.—We, the Irish of to-day, no longer skilled in the soft speech of the Gael, speak the language of the Sassenach stranger. The musical Celtic tangue, in which our fathers delighted, has been dying out on the hill-sides and in the green vallies of Erin In the towns and cities it is almost unknown. In Colleges and Academies it is contemptuously excluded, or tolerated only as an antiquarian curiosity. Ermined judges insolently denounce it from the bench. Inspectors of National Schools are commissioned to plack it out from the lips and from the hearts of the peasant children who gather to the schools. Still the love of that old language lingers amongst us-there are well-nigh two millions of our race within this island who can speak in the flowing accents of the Guel, and hundreds of students pore lovingly over its picturesque characters again. Yet, for all purposes of life, the English is now the language of Ireland. Let us console ourselves, for this, however, with the reflection that that English which we do speak is wonderfully French-that, outside its Anglo-Saxon structure, everything that is grandest in it-the words of intellect and poesy-the vocabulary of science—the abstractions of philosophy—the expressions of subtlest thought—have been given to it by the Frenchmen who conquered England with Guillaume of Normanby-given to it by the Gaulish inheritors of the Latin tongue and civilization. We Irish gave the rude unlettered Auglo Saxons an alphabet long centuries ago: their French conquerors gave them all that has made their mosiac speech a language of civilized life. So much do these graceless Anglo Saxons owe to the Celts on every side.— Irishman.

THE LORD LIEGTENANT AND THE GARIBALDI FUND. -Mr. Maguire intends, on Monday next, to ask the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether any notice has been taken of a statement made in the Sounders' Newsletter of the 5th of June, to the following effect: -"We understand that our excellent Viceroy has subscribed to the Garibaldi Fund now being raised in this country. The lists are kept secret," &c. Aud, whether the statement is true that the representative of the British crown in Ireland has personally contributed, either secretly or publicly, towards such fund.—Express. ENIGRATION .- The people are still flying from fre-

land, if it were in 1800 as complete a pest-house as it was in 1848. A drain is going on daily which would be tantamount to the increase in a country of three times the size of Ireland, and is slowly, but steadily and certainly, depopulating this nation. The temptation in a great measure comes from the other side of the water. Persons who have made a home for themselves in the New World are so anxious to see their relatives and friends about them that by every means in their power they strive to raise funds to bring them across the water. Money comes hither yearly in hundreds of thousands for this purpose, and the consequence naturally is an enormous addition to those whom want of employment or necessity would drive from their bomes. Indeed, of those who so depart, not one in 50 is probably driven by the difficulty of fluding a means of subsistence here. But the acquisition of this money, while it opens an easy bridge to the adventurous across the ocean, has a cullateral effect hardly less powerful The country from which money is sent, it is argued, must needs be rich, and the people who send it prosperous. The conclusion is to a certain extent correct, but by no means entirely so. In America money is of smaller value in proportion to the necessuries of life than it is here; while careful observers, among whom was no less an authority than the great and philanthropic Father Mathew, assert that in the large majority of instances moneys sent from America to this country are not the easy offerings of superfluity, but are raised by advances on wages, and often hardly repaid with much pinching, and on small outlay by way of interest. Yet the tendency among the minds of the people is ever 'Westward Ho!' No family can be met with of which one, if not more, of its members is not writing home from America. Every servant-maid thinks of the land of promise, where wages are high, helps and mistresses nearly on an equality, and, shall we add husbands are thought more procurable than in Ireland. To every young man there is held out the inducement of excitement, as well as vague, and very often fallacious, hopes of bettering his condition. cannot be denied that those feelings and motives have taken a deep root, and are very widely spread. For our own part we have, in the interest of the people themselves, and of the country which suffers by their loss, repentedly endeavoured to expose the delusions which produce such effects."-Cork

THE INISH EXODUS .- The Clonnel Chronicle is becoming alarmed at the apparently never-ending flight of the population from the southern counties, and it even speaks of Government interference being neces-sary to stem the tide. The trains are crowded with the wealthier classes of the peasantry.