The party were accompanied by the Rev. James Miradden of Falcarragh, the noble-hearted young priest, who, since the first blow of the exterminators fell upon the people of Douegal, has toiled for them with wasting and ceaseless endeavour. A number of persons had assembled on the platform of the termipersons had accommon of the pratform of the terminus, awaiting the arrival of the train by which the anigrants were expected; several members of the emigrabulary force, on leave, being amongst the exconsumply partives of Tyrconnell, and looknegout for some relative, neighbour, or friend of boyhood times, of whom they were now to take a hast farewell. When the bell signalled the approaching train, a good deal of anxiety was visible, and a due time, the train swept up, crowded with its mournful freight. When the whole party had disembarked on the platform, the strongest surprise manifested itself on all sides amongst the spectators, and found utterance in many an exclamation of sympathy for the unbappy voyagers, to exile, and indignation against their exterminator. The emigrants, male and female, presented an appearance well calculated to excite admiration and sympathy. A finer body of men and women never left any country. In stature, men and figure, handsome and well shaped; regular features, full of kindly expression; most of them between the ages of lifteen and forty—they filled the breast of every spectator with bitter regret that such a people - the real wealth of any community, the bone a people wof a nation—should be lost to us for ever swept from the land by destructive tyranny. They were all well but simply dressed, the means chiefly supplied by their sympathising country. After a few minutes delay the whole party proceeded to the restaurant of Mr. Fleming. With a promptitude and regularity quite marvellous, and reflecting the highest credit on the resources and efficiency of Mr. Fleming's establishment, the whole party were seated to a most abundant dinner of excellent quality. The difficulty apprehended in dining so large a party, in a very short interval between their arrival by train and departure by steamer, vanished before the systematic zeal of Mr. Flemming, whose attention to these poor emigrants, Irishmen should ever remember. Several persons who had been engaged dining in the saloon instantly, in the most kind and courteous manner, desisted, and relinguished their seats on learning the crowd pouring in were the emigants of Derryveagh. Soon after the party proceeded to the North Wall, where they embarked on board the Lady Eglinton. Atabout ten o'clock the last bell tolled, and the warn from the quay cast off, and amidst a scene of painful emotion the steamer went slowly down the river. In half an hour she was out to sea, and the Derryveugh victims had seen the last glimpse of Ireland .- News. THE GWEEDORE EMIGRANTS .- The emigrants from

the wilds of Donegal, who have been driven from their homes by oppressive landlordism, in passing through Strabane, on their way to Dublin, received quite an ovation from the Strabane Total Abstinence Benevolent Society. A deputation from the Society of whom James Kennedy Esq., was the principal, waited on the Reverend James M'Fadden, who accompanied the emigrants, at Miss Monaghan's Hotel, and presented him, on the part of the emigrants, an address of condolence. On the following morning the band belonging to the Society accompanied the emigrants to the train, playing appropriate airs. The poor emigrants were quite delighted at the marked attention paid to them; and that it should have occurred in Strabane is not at all surprising, when it is remembered that, in the Town Hall of that town, the first meeting was held in aid of the suffering poor in Gweedore.

MR. WM. S. O'BRIEN .- At the last meeting of the Newcastle (county of Limerick) Board of Guardians, Mr. William S. O'Brien resigned his position of chairman, which he has held for a long period. In the course of a very feeling and suitable address, he said -"Acting under the advise of several experienced friends, whose advice has been reinforced by the earnest solicitations of my own children, I have met the petition of the trustee by a family settlement, or sale for value of my life estate to my eldest sou, to whom I have made over all my legal right, present and future in my estate, upon conditions, one of at my disposal (hear, hear). Should this family setplace in the county of Limerick. He will reside in Cahermoyle, and perform all the duties of a country gentleman (hear. hear). I venture to bespeak for him the same kind indulgence (hear, hear) the same favourable interpretation of all his acts which you have accorded to his father (applause and emotion). In such case I shall probably take a house in the vicinity of Dublin, and devote myself to literature and politics, and I hope to spend a few weeks occasionally, as a visitor, at Cahermoyle (hear, hear) so that I shall thus be able to keep up with the people of this neighborhood the friendly relations which have always subsisted between us. On the other hand, in case the prayer of the trustees be granted, and that I be sent adrift on the world without any independent provision, I shall probably leave Ireland immediately (no, no), and seek a premature death in some honorable adventure in a foreign land (no, no); for I could not live here to witness the operation of a sevenfold division of my property, and the intrusion of Lord Inchiquin's solicitor into the affairs of my family and of my estate (no, no). I could not live here without employment, without property, and without any control over my own children, except such as might be accorded by their own sense of duty-even though they might be the most dutiful children on the face of the earth (hear, hear). These are the prospects before me." The board unanimously refused to accept the resignation, but Mr. O'Brien having strongly urged the necessity and propriety of the course he had adopted, the resignation was received with painful reluctance. During the proceedings Mr. O'Brien seemed deeply affected. He then shook hands with the chairman, the other members, and Mr. Moore clerk of the union, every one of the guardians, and officers being profoundly affected. Some there were who turned away to hide their tears, and others could not utter a word, owing to the emotions with which they struggled. We never witnessed a more truly painful separation .-Munster News.

The Dublin Catholic Telegraph has the following notice of Rugene O'Reilly, whose letter to Mr. Smith O'Brien it also publishes. Colonel O'Reilly differs altogether in his opinions from the other; and though no man will presume to call in question Mr. O'Brien's honesty, and the sincerity of his patriotism, the prudence of the policy which he advocates is a legitimate matter of criticism: - "Eagene O'Reilly, though then very young, was

in 1848 a prominent member of the Irish Confederation, as we find him taking a leading part in the three days' discussion on Mr. Smith O Brien's Peace Resolutions, which led to the secession of Mr. John Mitchel and his confreres from that body. After the failure of the '48 movement, and having been arrested, we believe, at the instance of his own father, he quitted this country, entered the Sardinian army as a cadet, and fought at the disastrous battle of Novera. On the breaking out of the Russian war he entered the Turkish service, and he is said to have been the first Oppistian admitted to rank in that service without abjuring his religion. The first occasion on which his name obtained honourable mention was at the siege of Kalafat, where the prestige of the Rus-Sian arms was so unexpectedly dimmed. At that siege Lieutenant Eugene O'Reilly commanded a de-

Terminus of the Crimea, and having obtained the rank 5.45, on Saturday evening, en route for Plymouth, of Colonel, held recently an important post in Syria, whence they will sail on the 27th inst., for Sydney where his office was to protect the Christian Marrawar, and has learned what a fearful scourge it may vates the fierceness of political conflict."

In the concluding paragraph of Colonel O'Reilly's letter, which we reproduce, there is much truth: "If it surprises you that I should speak in this way, I can tell you that it is simply the result of the experience of the world which I have had during 13 years that have passed since I last saw you. Do not miscalculate. Many of the educated men who were with you in '48 now think as I do. Do not imagine ing many made to the front of the stage, to which, in either that the Irish in the Southern army will degratitude to the American Union, but you are not Roman Catholic, and they are, and instead of gratitude feel resentment for the ruffianism of the "knownothings," the tarring of priests, the burning of convents, and sacking of chapels. Do you imagine that their officers have not recalled these outrages to the ed the trousseau of the hon, bride, and how she beminds of the Irish soldiers, who fight under the Southern flag, against the fanaticism of the North? But I will not enter on the subject now. I have made my protest against your saying those things which it did not become you to say, and conclude—

Yours obediently, EUGENE O'REILLY. In an article commenting on Colonel O'Reilly's letter to Mr. S. O'Brien the Cork Reporter says:— "There is a passage in Colonel O'Reilly's letter touching one of Mr. O'Brien's statements, with which every man of high feeling, be his politics what they may, must sympathize—that in which be vindicates the esprit de corps, the martial honour, of his soldier countrymen. We have often been stung to the quick at the flippant recklessness with which some men, professing to be Irish patriots, have proclaimed that Irishmen, in the service of their own Soverign, the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, would desert their ranks through political feeling. Never was there calumny more foul, one to which history so flatly gives the lie. 'Semper et ubique fidelis' is a motto which every Irish soldier-under whatever banner he enlists-may proudly claim as his own. And the flag which bears the Irish harp in the quarters of its glorious blazonry, which Irish valour has planted in every clime under the sun, will never be disgraced, if the first disgrace which must befall it is to be its desertion by Irishmen who have sworn to guard it with their lives. On this Mr. O'Brien may rely, albeit an ex-major of Militia shall advise him to the contrary."

GALWAY PACKET STATION .- We believe that the managers of the Atlantic Company have been progressing in their efforts to place the affairs of the company in a satisfactory position, and that already they have succeeded to such an extent that they can fairly go before the government and parliament and ask for a renewal of the contract. Both as regards an efficient fleet of steamers and financial arrangements, we understand that all objections have been obviated, so that as far as the company is concerned, we have no doubt all will be right. As far, however, as the harbour is concerned, no progress, we regret to say, has been made. - Galway Express. The Bellona has been totally wrecked in Dun-

fust Newsletter says:—"Yesterday morning, at by the hand that holds the string, while he turns a about 5 o'clock, the schooner Bellona, of Red Bay, stolid impassive front to others From all this it will county of Antrim, James O'Neill owner and master, be understood that people here are quite reconciled bound from Liverpool, which port she left at noon the previous day for Dundrum, county of Down, with a cargo of coal, went ashore on Dundrum bar, and soon became a total wreck. The sea was running high at the time, and, although the morning was clear, little or nothing could be done to rescue O'Neill and his crew, who were all natives of Red Bay. At 8 o'clock, however, Mr. Felix Redmond, Lloyd's sub-agent, with his three brothers, and the chief boatman of the Coastguard, Mr. M'Carty, and one of his men, named Thomas Morgan, proceeded in Redmond's boat to attempt to reach the wreck and rescue those on board; but they had not been long out when their boat was capsized, and these six noble fellows were left tossing and buffetting with the waves. Mr. Cunningham, manager at Dundrum which is, that an adequate annuity shall be placed | for the Most Noble the Marquis of Downshire, seeing the occurrence, quickly mustered a crew and put out tlement be upheld by the Court of Chancery, to overide the voluntary deeds of 1848, he will occupy my those who had been cast upon the waves out of the boat. After some time they reached the spot, and picked up every one of the six men who were manfully struggling for life, thus rescuing them from a watery grave. The Bellons was still left to the fury of the waves, and one after another the crew were washed away, leaving the master alone on board his shattered vessel. He still held on in hope of relief, and at about 10 o'clock the lifeboat from the Tyrella succeeded in reaching the wreck, and took off Captain O'Neill in a most exhausted state, having been then five hours exposed to the fury of the storm .-While his life has been saved, he has lost all he possessed of property, the Bellona and her contents being all he was worth. He happened to have £20 in gold on board, too, and this sum has gone down with the rest. But he regrets most that three lives have perished on the occasion, these being all his own neighbours from Red Bay. The crew consisted of two men and a boy. The captain believes the boy leaped overboard shortly after she struck; one of the men was subsequently injured by the mast falling on him, and he was washed away; and the third perished before the lifeboat arrived, leaving none but the captain surviving, and he hardly knows how to return to Red Bay, and there meet with the relatives of those who have been lost. Much credit is due to the Messrs. Redmond and the Coastguard officers for their attempt to reach the schooner, but even still greater credit should be given to Mr. Cunningham or having succeeded so nobly in saving six lives, which might all have been lost to add to the melancholy cutastrophe in which three had, no doubt, by that time perished."

The distress in Coolers is daily increasing, and must assume formidable proportions if the vigilant committee are not assisted, and that without delay, by the landed proprietors and the public .- Sligo Champion.

It having been reported that a child at Rockcorry, in the county of Cavan, was allowed by the Poor Law guardians to die of destitution, an investigation was held at the Cootehill Workhouse on Phursday, by Mr. Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector .-The evidence showed that if the father of the girl had applied for relief in the usual way he could have had it. The guardians were, therefore, exonerated. The fact, however, seems to be admitted that, in this Christian country, a poor child was suffored to die for want of a little nourishment.

MARRIAGE OF THE HOR. MISS M. PLUNEST .- TUAM, AMUARY 14 - The streets of Tuam presented two very dissimilar sights on yesterday and to-day. On yesterday the members of our Fuel Relief Committee, indefaugable in their exertions to alleviate the dire distress existing here, were engaged, from morning until night, in distributing coul to the destitute throng, exhibiting every variety of squalor and misery, who clamoured round the committee depot at the Town Hall. To-day there whirled through the town the britliant equipages of the bridal party of the Hon. Miss Mary Plunket, second daughter of that very singular Bishop of Tuam and Peer of Ireland, Lord Plunket. The opposition presented between those two pictures was not without pointing its moral to the populace, never slow in drawing their own conclusions from such circumstances. On one day was presented to their view, en masse, the thou-

Derryvesgu sung and Drogheda Railway, at served in the Orimea, and having obtained the rank has no sympathy with their wans, that exists simply of Colonel, held recently an important post in Syria, by will of the law, and is bloated with the wealth, where his office was to protect the Christian Maro- the spoil of Catholic charities— church establishnites from the murderous outrages of the Orange | ment rendered still more obnoxions to the people here Druses of the Lebanon. In that capacity Colonel by the conduct of that curious Christian Prelate, who O'Reilly has seen something of the realities of civil seems to have studied the charitable teaching of the Gospel only in practice to pervert its meaning, who become, especially when sectarian bitterness aggra- has imitated not the conduct of benevolent landlords in having his plantations felled to supply his tenantry with firewood, who has contributed nothing towards the fund which affords his own tenants relief, and but for which fund, not for his charity, they would have sat by quenched hearths on the nativity of that Lord whose servant he calls himself. All those things were keenly felt by the populace who were spattered by the mud from the carriages that rolled from out his palace gates to the church on this occasion. The bride, as I have mentioned is the Hon. Miss Mary Plunket, the happy bridegroom is Colonel Forster of Louth, eldest son of Sir Geo. Forster, M.P. and D.L. Co. Monaghan. I regret that cannot send you all those particulars, so dear unto Jeames De la Plushe, Esq, and to Court Journals, as to who was there and who were not: who fashioncame her bridal robes. Suffice it to say, that the company was very select, and that the equipages of D. Kirwan, Esq., D.L., Castlebacket, J. S. Kirwan. D.L., Moyne, and R. Bodkin, Esq., Armagh, were the only ones belonging to the resident gentry which I noticed. The carriages belonging to his lordship made up for the difference, particularly by travelling to the palace and back again to the church much oftener than there appeared any necessity for. Too much praise cannot be given to the coachmen for their great exertions in thus creating a little extra display, at the same time affording themselves the opportunity of exhibiting the perfection of their tawdry livery. The high life above stairs and below stairs, I must also leave to your imagination. There was a marked indifference on the part of the people to the proceedings, which was note worthy. Preof the popular sentiment that this family has won for itself from the poor Catholics of Tuam. But how different was that moody silence in which they beheld the display, and the curses deep not loud, which the sight of the old Bishop, contracted into a corner of his carriage, made involuntarily rise to many lips, from those joyous shouts that would have rent the air, and the blessings that would have showered upon the bridal pair, had that old man used the opportunities of his position with humanity and wisdom. Nor is the honorable bride unknown to fame in connection with the missionary delusion. Unfortunately for the poor of Tuam and of Partry her biblicism did not take a South-Sea direction. Had it taken a diversion in favor of Hokey Pokey Winkey Fum, and a desire to limit the uxorious propensity of that potentate or his subjects, it might have amused her theological faculties, and allowed her to exert a little practical benevolence on behalf of the noor Catholics on her father's property. From her predilections in this respect it was generally admitted that the mitre, albeit her sex, would have sat just as well on her head as on that of her episcopal sire. Indeed it is not known how much her counsels, in conjunction with a congenial pet parson, may have influenced the dispositions of the See. It is generally believed that the Prelate surrendered himself to her strong-minded controul, as passively as one of drum Bay, and three lives have been lost. The Bel- his own oxen, led by a ring in his nose, is manouvred to her absence. That they breathe somewhat the freer that there is one of the family the less amongst them, and the general feeling under that head may be summed up in the familiar lines -

Joy be with her and a bottle of moss. If she never comes back—tis no great loss. The happy couple immediately after the ceremony took their departure for Ballyglanin, there to meet the train to convey them to Dublin, and were allowed to leave the town with the same marked indifference on the part of the people which was manifested during the whole proceeding .- Cor. of the Dublin Telegraph.

GREAT BRITAIN.

"La Plata," with Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board, arrived at Southampton on the 29th. They Thomas by the "Rinaldo" as were taken to St was unable to reach Halifax. They were received at Southampton courteously, but no demonstration was made by the people. Both proceeded to London, where Mason remains, and Slidell forthwith left for Paris. The Times remarks that both gentlemen will probably keep themselves perfectly quiet, and wait upon the events that are at hand. Although there is a large party in the House of Commons which will endeavor to urge on the Government a policy of interference in the American struggle the Envoys do well to maintain a masterly mactivity. A Southampton paper says they complain of bad treatment in the Boston prison.

The London Globe, editorially, remarks that the maritime powers cannot be expected to respect the Federal blockade, unless really effective. The commerce of the world cannot suffer itself to be despoiled for an indefinite period under a mere paper blockade. The Globe adds, "as to intervention we may be invited or offer to intervene, but our great aim must be to preserve consistence with our own principles."

The London Times says, "we need not be eager to meddle with American affairs. This is a time for waiting, and we can afford to wait quiet as easily as the North and South can afford to be looking across the Potomac at the cost of two millions sterling a week to each of them. If there does come any real cause of complaint it will tell all the more for our present patience and forbearance."

The "Tuscarora" as anticipated left Southampton on 29th, destination unknown. She brought up in Yarmouth Roads, Isle of Wight, where she remained at latest dates; rumors are current at Southampton that she and the "Nashville" were ordered away, and that the latter will probably leave on the 30th.

THE COSTS IN THE WINDHAM CASE.—A correspondent writes as follows:—"It is, I believe, a fact that the inquiry into the alleged insanity of Mr. W. F. Windham cost something like £160 per hour, or nearly three guineas a minute. Mr. M Chambers, Mr. Field, and Mr Hume Williams are the counsel for the petitioners-General Windham and others. Mr Chambers' brief is marked 500 guineas, and he has a 'refresher' of lifty guineas each day, and a 10 guinea consultation fee every evening. Mr Field's brief is 130 guineas, with a 'refresher' of 10 guineas per day; and Mr. Williams has an equal douceur. Sir H Cairns is the 'leader' for Mr. Windham, and his fee is not a very extensive one. Mr Coleridge, who appears for Mrs Windham, has only 30 guineas marked on his brief, but his refresher, it is understood bears a larger proportion to the actual sum on the brief than that of any of the other legal gentlemen engaged in the case. Mr Charles Russell merein a triffing skirmish, obtained some advantage over mendicants for the means of retaining the vital Spain, Paris, and Switzerland. The average cost of ing his armies into Russia, balf a century ago, President of the success aroused warmth in their miserable bodies a little longer; the leach witness is £110."—Morning Chronicle.

join the names of those reported from the 31st of than three weeks :- The Oriental Queen, for Queens-Gann, for Glocester; the Ellen, for Queenstown; the Queen of Sheba, for Cork! the Grace, for Beliast; the George Marsden, the Duchess, the Samuel Killam, and the British Tar, for Queenstown; all have been recorded as missing, namely, -the Christen Svensden, for the United Kingdom; the Cousa and the Ulster, for Londonderry; the Annagan, for Dunkirk, all from New York, and, besides these, several more vessels are much overdue, for which fears are entertained that they will never reach their destination. - Liverpool Albion.

Public distress, in consequence of the slackness of trade, is spreading in Blackburn. Last week, 2 300 more people were relieved than on the previous week, and the condition of hundreds of working people in that locality is described as most deplorable. About £1,000 have been raised to relieve the distress.

Mr. George Hammond Whally has been roaring at the top of his voice against Maynooth College, for the edification of the Puritans at Doncaster. The notes on which he rang the changes are, that the Priests educated at Maynooth are bound by their ordination" to refuse allegiance to any Protestant Sovereign (the fact being that every Priest educated at Maynooth takes the oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of these realms, who, we presume, is a Protestant); that Catholicity is spreading rapidly over the Empire (an assertion which is happily true, though coming from Mr. Whally); that at Sheffield, such is the growing strength and audacity of the Catholics, the chimes of the Protestant bells are drowned by those suspended in the towers of the Catholic churches; that the Jesuits have opened a College near Windsor; that even in Edinburgh there are Jesuit houses and Catholic convents; and that -horror of horrors! -the Prince of Wales snubbed the Canadian Orangemen, and visited Maynooth on a Sunday. We have not heard that Mr. Whally has any property or relations who may have a longing eye upon his estate, but, if he have, he had better take warning from the Windham case, for certainly he appears to be a fitter subject for the mad doctors .- Weekly Register.

Among the "popular" absurdities of the present day we may mention that a "Master Norris," aged sixteen, is preaching in various meeting houses; and that a Miss Susannah Evans, aged thirteen, has been delivering a teetotal lecture in a mechanic's institution.

CREDITABLE TO IRISHMEN. - A Mormon Conference was held at Birmingham last week, and among the attendants were three of the "twelve apostles," and two nephews of Joe Smith. The number in the three counties of Warwick, Salop, and Stafford were said to be 1,800. The Irish mission was reported to have been a failure.

Earl Russell, in a despatch, dated 23rd Jan., to Lord Lyons, says the English Government differ entirely from Mr. Seward's conclusions on the question whether the persons taken from the "Trent" and their supposed despatches were contraband. He argues the point at length; pointing out the injurious consequences of such law. For instance, according to Mr. Seward's doctrine, a packet carrying a Confederate agent from Dover to Calais might be captured and taken to New York; and in like manner the Confederate might capture a Cunard steamer from Halifax, on the ground of carrying despatches between Mr. Seward and Mr. Adams. In reply to this, Earl Russell says that Great Britain could not have permitted the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the in-surrection in the South. The British Government would not acquiesce in the capture of any British ship under circumstances similar to those of the "Trent," and the fact of its being brought for adjudication before a prize Court, although altering the character would not diminish the offence. The despatch concludes with reference to Seward's declaration, that if the safety of the Union required it, it would have been right to detain the "Trent" prisoners.

In the writings and conversations of Ultra-Protestin Pewsy, Wilts," a correspondent of the Re after observing that the Rector has " wasted " nearly £1,000 in restoring the chancel, adds that before the restoration it was "a plain substantial building, with a roof which, though not very beautiful, was good enough for its purpose"—that purpose being the praise and glory of God .- English Churchman.

The loyalty of all classes and creeds in Canada is beyond a doubt. We do not mean to imply that a sentimental attachment to the British Throne or devotion to the British flag governs our fellow-subjects to the exclusion of more practical considerations. It is the right and duty of every community to consult its own happiness, and the time was - not many years ago-when the Canadians were far from being a contented people. That they have become so since is the result of a wise policy, which has made them feel that their interests will be best advanced by a connexion with the British Empire. So strong has this feeling become that it has affected even the Irish emigrants, who left their native shores full of animosity to the Saxon. Canada, with her independent government, her light taxation, her freedom from mob rule and its attendant evils of corrupt legislators and time-serving elective judges, and her delivery from the embarrassments of the Slave question, has been for years continually drawing nearer to England as a guide and example, and repelling the encroachments of the American political system. The results of this great change we have seen at the late crisis. The transformation from the Canada of 1838 to the Canada of the present time has been so silent and gradual that not even the Republicans who live on the same continent and are brought into constant intercourse with the provinces were aware of its extent. They have counted on Canada as the prize of the next war with England. The favorite doctrine of the school to which Mr. Seward belongs is that Canada was desirous to "rush in" to the Union, and that a few sympathizers would be enough to overpower the British garrisons, and to give the people the opportunity of rising to the dignity of Republicans. This has been so constantly taken for granted by the people of the States that we cannot wonder at the Canadians feeling somewhat angry at the unsolicited advice and the patronizing airs of the Yankees. The results are certainly not what the Federals expected. At the first note of war all Canada has risen as one man to declare that it will resist any attempted invasion from the States. The Yankees stand aghast at the unanimity and violence his brief is also marked at 500 guineas, and his 're-fresher' is equal to that of Mr Chambers. He has a these are the people whom they have taught to look consultation fee of 20 guineas each evening. Mr. upon as burning to exchange colonial subservience Karslake, Sir Hugh's first officer, received £150 with for Republican independence. The two populations his brief, and his 'refresher' is 20 guineas a day, on which they counted are foremost in declaring for Mr. Milward is the junior on the Windham side, but | British connexion. The French of Canada they fancied to be as much hostile to British sway as the French of France. Quebec was to be avenged as well as Waterloo. But what is the first movement in the province? It is a general call to arms of the French Canadians by the Catholic priesthood. Differences neither of race or religion are able to ly 'watches' the inquiry on behalf of Lady Sophia estrange the people of the Lower Province from a Guibelei, mother of the alleged lunning, and of his Government which has faithfully respected their fees I have no reliable knowledge. The fees to the rights and zealously watched over their interests.

Incommittative pastoral of the fees to the rights and zealously watched over their interests.

Montreal has caused a great sensation here. It is reline admirative pastoral of the pa great, masmuch as they have been brought from all has sent an army to invade his soil, and twice he has tachment of irregular florage or Bashi Bazonks, which, sands of famishing and famine-stricken 100, all but parts of the country, and some even from Russia, repulsed the enterprise. When Nacolcon was pourna a triffing skirmish, obtained some advantage over mendicants for the means of retaining the vital Spain, Paris, and Switzerland. The average cost of ing his armies into Russia, balf a century ago, Presi-

DEFARTURE OF THE DERRYVEAGH EMIGRANTS.—The attention of the English press, and the young Irish of the officer obtained fame and promotion. He afterwards circumstances" of the church bylaw established, that their wans, that exists simply their passage from America to Europe, and we subthe exhortations of the Canadian leaders. Thus, December to the present time, being a period of less | Monseigneur Charles Francois Baillargeon, Bishop of Tloa, and administrator of the diocess of Quebec, town; the Boyne for Fleetwood; the Aberfoyle, for thus addresses his flock:—"All our young men Hull; the Elizabeth Leavitt; for Dublin; the Harriet should have at heart at this moment to serve such a should have at heart at this moment to serve such a noble cause. They will be proud to march in the footsteps of our forefathers, who on two memorable occasions covered themselves with g'ory in repelling the armies sent by the American Union to conquer from New York. In addition to these, four vessels the country." "The most efficacious means which we can employ to decide the enemy to remain at peace with us is to show him that we are well prepared to receive him." Nor is the Catholic Bishop of Montreal less energetic in his language. In a pastoral read in all the churches of the diocess the Bishop makes an animated appeal to the people and speaks of the British government as "having given the country such liberal institutions that it has truly made it the most happy country upon earth." Such is the spirit of the French inhabitants, and that of the Irish, of whom the Federal invaders have always made sure as allies, is equally loyal.-London Times. THE IRISH ELEMENT IN AMERICA. - The following

letter under the signature of "Scotus" appears in

the Glasgow Herald : - Apropos of the American dif-

ficulty, and Professor Blackie's lecture upon Scot-tish National History and Character, how does it

happen that we hear so little of the real fundament-

al cause of that antagonism which is so constantly

cropping out in American society towards the "mo-ther country?" Walking home from the lecture with a friend, less possessed than I am with Scottish prejudices" (as home ideas are so generally termed now-u-days), he took occasion to express some doubts about the supposed value of the struggles referred to in the lecture, as maintained by our ancestors for national, and what he chooses to term coclesiastical freedom. After all, my friend was disposed to think there was much to be said in favor of Edward Longshank's idea of a union in the island even by force, and of a consequent unity in matters of religion; and against the antagonism which had so long characterised the two kingdoms, and still marked their ecclesiastical positions. At the same time my com-panion expressed himself sorely puzzled to account for the apparent feeling of Americans towards this country. He could not suppose that the temporary contest for independence could have produced a sentiment so permanent as to counterbalance the effect of original sympathies, a common language and literature, the constant influx of British emigrants, and such obvious mutual material interests. Whence, then, came the bitterness which had characterised the conduct of the Northern Americans in connexion with this Trent affair? My friend has not, with reference to such a subject, studied history, ethics, or God's dealings with nations sufficiently. I ventured to answer, in substance, that while all such questions possessed a variety of aspects, there was in this case one which dominated all others. That if England had subjugated Scotland by force of arms, the Scottish people would, at the era of the Reformation, have to a certainty remained Popish. That as it was, Ireland had for centuries, been "England's difficulty," and in the case supposed, England would have had another "difficulty" hearer home, and just so much worse, as the thistle is more trenchant than the shamrock-that, in short, the subjugation of Scotland would have ruised England; and these islands would, in all probability, long ago, after bloody intestine struggles, have become provinces of Spain or France. I pointed out how England and Scotland, united with the loyal portion of Ireland, had become great, and powerful, and free-but that, at the same time, the law of retribution had not failed -- that England, and through her, Scotland, were suffering the consequences of England's "Irish conquest" in former days. No doubt, centuries of subjugation and oppression were now being atoned for by the just modern laws and civil liberties. But it was the Irish element in American society which created that undying hostility by which my friend was so puzzled. Stepping into my lodging, I turned his attention to a speech delivered by the Earl of Elgin, at Stirling, in the year 1960, in which this remarkable passage appears : - "If time permitted," said his lordship, "I would undertake to show that it is owing to the successful struggle, carried on under Wallace and Bruce, that the Union between Scotants one sometimes meets with strange theories upon land and England has not only been honorable to Church matters. Under the heading of "Puseyiam | the former country, but profitable to the latter. And comparison of the results which have attended the connection between England and Scotland, and England and Ireland, will go far to show how little a nation gains which succeeds in forcing its own foreign institutions, foreign laws, and foreign religion, upon a reluctant and high spirited people. I fear, I greatly fear, we have not yet fully read that most valuable, but most painful lesson to its close; for, rely upon it, that if ever a collision takes place between these two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race which dwell on opposite shores of the Atlantic that calamity, the greatest that can beful either country - will be attributable to the humiliations which, in bygone times, England imposed on Ireland. believe, therefore, if the whole truth were to be told on this matter, we might show that what England owes to Wallace and Bruce, is only second to what Scotland herself owes to the heroes." I pointed my friend also to a passage in a speech by Mr. Whalley, to a recent meeting of the Scottish Reformation Society, where the influence of the Irish element in American society was forcibly pointed out, in its religious or Roman Catholic aspect. "This great central party," said the speaker, "on all occasions, invariably gives its influence to the candidate, whether for municipal honors or for Congress, who most roundly and soundly and inveterately abuses England., In all this, such men as Mr. Whalley fail to see that national retribution which would be obvious enough to their eyes in the cases of Russia and Poland, and Austria and Hungary. But to a Scottish eye it is as clear as the sun at noonday. The actual union between Scotland and England was the logical result of previous events. It acknowledged and bowed to Scotland's historical antecedents - once and for ever removing even a shadow for these ridiculous pretensions to superiority which had so long embittered the intercourse the two nations; and it was founded upon an admission of their perfect equality in rights, privileges. and immunities. The Scot has been able to meet his English fellow-subjects as an equal; to speak of himself as a freeman, by virtue of a long line of inheritance; and to think with pride of his country's history and institutions. And thus Scotland, although retaining her own customs, laws, and religion has been, whether in peace, or in war, as it were, the right hand of England. In their imperial relation as Great Britain they have known no separate interests or separate feelings, and Scotsmen who have gone abroad have exercised the most powerful influence in promoting love for the old country. The lrishman, on the other hand, notwith-standing long centuries of forcible "assimilation," in spite of a parchment Union and religious "emancipation;" nay, in spite of modern toleration and unbounded material liberality, still feels that he is one of a conquered people; and the fire of hatred, engendered by that circumstance and former oppression. burns in the deep recesses of his heart of hearts.

> The London correspondent of the Dublin Catholic Telegraph writes on the subject of the loyalty of Catholics in Canada ---

time, most fitting in spirit and substance, and pre-