

DEPARTURE OF THE DERRYVEAGH EMIGRANTS.—The Derryveagh emigrants, 146 in number, arrived at the terminus of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, at 5.45, on Saturday evening, en route for Plymouth, whence they will sail on the 27th inst. for Sydney.

THE GYREDOUGH 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.

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 held for a long period.

THE DUBLIN CATHOLIC TELEGRAPH has the following notice of Eugene 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.

attention of the English press, and the young Irish officer obtained fame and promotion. He afterwards served in the Crimea, and having obtained the rank of Colonel, held recently an important post in Syria, where his office was to protect the Christian Maronites from the murderous outrages of the Orange Druses of the Lebanon.

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 he vindicates the esprit de corps, the martial honour, of his soldier countrymen.

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.

The Bellona has been totally wrecked in Dundrum Bay, and three lives have been lost. The Belfast Newsletter says:—"Yesterday morning, at about 5 o'clock, the schooner Bellona, of Red Bay, county of Antrim, James O'Neill owner and master, 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.

It having been reported that a child at Rock-cory, in the county of Cavan, was allowed by the Poor Law guardians to die of destitution, an investigation was held at the Coochill Workhouse on Thursday, by Mr. Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector.

MARRIAGE OF THE HON. MISS M. PLUNKET.—TUAM, JANUARY 14.—The streets of Tuam presented two very dissimilar sights on yesterday and to-day. On yesterday the members of our Fuel Relief Committee, indefatigable in their exertions to alleviate the dire distress existing here, were engaged, from morning until night, in distributing coal to the destitute throng, exhibiting every variety of squalor and misery, who clamoured round the committee depot at the Town Hall.

next, there flares before their eyes all "the pomp and circumstances" of the church bylaw established, that has no sympathy with their wants, that exists simply by will of the law, and is bloated with the spoils of Catholic charities—the church establishment rendered still more obnoxious to the people here by the conduct of that curious Christian Prelate, who seems to have studied the charitable teaching of the Gospel only in practice to pervert its meaning, who 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 quenching hearths on the nativity of that Lord whose servant he calls himself.

MISSING VESSELS.—There have been more than the usual losses of grain-laden vessels this winter on their passage from America to Europe, and we subjoin the names of those reported from the 31st of December to the present time; being a period of less than three weeks:—The Oriental Queen, for Queens-town; the Boyne for Fleetwood; the Aberfoyle, for Hull; the Elizabeth Fleet; for Dublin; the Harriet Gann, for Gloucester; the Ellen, for Queenstown; the Queen of Sheba, for Cork; the Grace, for Belfast; the George Marsden, the Duchess, the Samuel Killam, and the British Tar, for Queenstown; all from New York. In addition to these, four vessels have been recorded as missing, namely,—the Christen Svendsen, for the United Kingdom; the Gousa and the Ulster, for Londonderry; the Annagan, for Dookirk, 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.

THE HAPPY COUPLE immediately after the ceremony took their departure for Ballyglavin, 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 were taken to St. Thomas by the "Rinaldo" as she 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.

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 consistency 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 fifty guineas each day, and a 10 guinea consolation 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 brief is also marked at 500 guineas, and his 'refresher' is equal to that of Mr. Chambers. He has a consultation fee of 20 guineas each evening. Mr. Karslake, Sir Hugh's first officer, received £150 with his brief, and his 'refresher' is 20 guineas a day. Mr. Milward is the junior on the Windham side, but 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 merely 'watches' the inquiry on behalf of Lady Sophia Guibele, mother of the alleged lunatic, and of his fee I have no reliable knowledge. The fees to the jury amount to 69 guineas per diem, or £4 3s to each 23 jurymen. The expenses of witnesses are very great, inasmuch as they have been brought from all parts of the country, and some even from Russia, Spain, Paris, and Switzerland. The average cost of each witness is £110."—Morning Chronicle.

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 education of the Protestants 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 chimera 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—beyond all horrors!—the Prince of Wales snubbed the Canadian Oranges, and visited Maynooth on a Sunday. We have not heard that Mr. Whally has any property or relations who may have a long 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 INDIANISM.—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 a 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 insurrection 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-Protestants one sometimes meets with strange theories upon Church matters. Under the heading of "Puseyism in Pews, Wilts," a correspondent of the Record, 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 of "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 of the feeling expressed. They cannot believe that these are the people whom they have taught to look upon as burning to exchange colonial subservience for Republican independence. The two populations on which they counted are foremost in declaring for 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 estrange the people of the Lower Province from a Government which has faithfully respected their rights and zealously watched over their interests. Nor is this all. The Canadian has his military traditions. He knows that twice the American Union has sent an army to invade his soil, and twice he has repulsed the enterprise. When Napoleon was pouring his armies into Russia, half a century ago, President Madison, fired by emulation, bade his troops ad-

vance for the conquest of Canada. They came, and laid down their arms to a force of little more than half their own. Such remembrances give a spirit to the exhortations of the Canadian leaders. Thus, Mounseigneur Charles Francois Baillargeon, Bishop of Tloa, and administrator of the diocese of Quebec, thus addresses his flock:—"All our young men should have at heart at this moment to march to a noble cause. They will be proud to march in the footsteps of our forefathers, who on two memorable occasions covered themselves with glory in repelling the armies sent by the American Union to conquer 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 diocese 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 difficulty, and Professor Blackie's lecture upon Scottish National History and Character, how does it happen that we hear so little of the real fundamental cause of that antagonism which is so constantly cropping out in American society towards the 'mother 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-a-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 ecclesiastical 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 characterized the two kingdoms, and still marked their ecclesiastical positions. At the same time my companion 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 characterized 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' nearer home, and just so much worse, as the thistle is more trenchant than the shamrock—that, in short, the subjugation of Scotland would have ruined 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 contribution 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 1860, 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 Scotland and England has not only been honorable to the former country, but profitable to the latter. And a 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 befall either country—will be attributable to the humiliations which, in bygone times, England imposed on Ireland. I 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 inexterminably abuses England." In all this, such men as Mr. Whistley 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 from those ridiculous pretensions to superiority which had so long embittered the intercourse between 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 her 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 Irishman, on the other hand, notwithstanding long centuries of forcible "assimilation" in spite of a parchment Union and religious "emancipation" may, in spite of modern toleration and unbounded material liberality, still feel 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's heart.

The London correspondent of the Dublin Catholic Telegraph writes on the subject of the loyalty of Catholics in Canada:—"The admirable pastoral of the Catholic Bishop of Montreal has caused a great sensation here. It is regarded as a most able document, full of high-toned and noble sentiments; most reasonable in point of time, most fitting in spirit and substance, and precisely what a Christian prelate should say at such a juncture."