and George sealed humself by the blind man's are not they who can not see the sun, but they side.

de. "William," he cried; "much do.I , wish to know how you, blind as you are, have been able to learn so many trades."

"Oh ! it's a long story," said Kennedy, shaking his head and raising his blue-woolen cap with grave dignity.

"Tell it to us," cried George, " tell it to us, Father Kennedy."

"I will do so," said the blind man, after a moment's reflection ; " perhaps it may be useful to some one here."

The circle assembled around William.

"I am going to relate to you, the whole of my life," said he; " but first you must seat yourselves on either side ; for, in standing thus before me, you prevent my hearing easily, and you shut out from me also the air."

The auditors arranged themselves in order to leave William the free possession of the breeze and of the evening sun, whereupon the blind man connenced in a voice, grave but sweet, which was habitually with him.

" When 1 was born, in 1716, my eyes were open to the light as well as yours, and it was not until I was five years old that I lost my sight .---I was then too young to comprehend the greatness of this loss, but I felt it in the weariness which suddenly came upon me. Until then, I had lived with others who resembled me, and, in the midst of a thousand objects in which I interested myself, I tound myself suddenly alone and like one in utter vacancy. Insensibly, meanwhile, the world, which had suddenly became to me a desert, became re-peopled. Before that time I had learned the nature of objects by sight, but I was then forced to accustom myself up the country about one hundred and fifty miles. to judge by touch and hearing. As I grew up I felt how important it was for me to cultivate these means of secing; I accustomed myself to judge of distance by sound, and to guess the nature of objects by touching them; but these efforts were, for me, rather a necessity than an amusement. Perhaps you have sometimes passed a night without sleep. You know how long the time then seems to you, and what weariness is felt in the darkness that surrounds you. Well, picture to yourselves such a night, but one without end. Such was my life. I had some sports with which I could divert myself at tunes, but this diversion was without aim, and soon left me. Besides, I beard everybody around me bewailing my fate, and pitying my parents for the burden which God had imposed upon them. This pity irritated me. I could not accustom myself to the idea of being perpetually a cause of afflction and of anxiety to those who had given me life .--To bring it upon those we love is the deepest grief that we can experience. But was it indeed grief that we can experience. But was it indeed the space of eight minutes at any moment, whenever true that I could be useful for nothing? Was the inhabitants wish. The population of New York it not ungrateful and cowardly to accept this is about eight hundred thousand; and that of Brookposition of helplessness which should cause my parents to suffer? My mind was filled with these ideas, for one thinks much when one can mere lecture on geography; this object you will not see; and I resolved to use every effort to perfectly comprehend before I shall have concluded draw forth the faculties which remained to me, my letter. and to make them as useful as possible. Therefore, I sat about studying the toys that had been given to me. I took them to pieces, part by part, and soon learned enough about them to manufacture others like them. This was my first attempt at being industrious, but I did not mean to stop here. I learned to know that the will, aided by a sense of duty, can accomplish anything. I wished to adopt a profession which should render me independent, and I studied music. My parents, who saw my efforts and iny progress, sent me to Armagh, where I learned the violin. However, I did not bind myself to this study. 1 knew that in this world one must have recourse to several modes of existence; and that I, above all others, ought to take precautions. I therefore profited by the chance which made me lodge with an upholsterer, in order to learn, during my moments of leisure, how to make furniture of different kinds. On returning to my village, I added this trade to my profession of fiddler, and gained more money than I needed to support life. But my father and my inother had sustained losses, and had become aged. In a while they could not support themselves, and they had recourse to me. That day was one of the happiest of my life. I, a poor blind child, who must always be a burden upon my family-I had been enabled by force of courage to become its support. I knew then bow much strength and happiness the accomplishment of a great duty can give. Every evening, taking my father and mother, arm in arm, we walked together through the fields.---They led me; I sustained them. Passers-by stopped to see us; and ranging themselve before us, saluted my two companions partly. on my account. Judge of my joy to have my pa-rents thus honored. Méanwhile I relaxed néither my efforts nor my experiments. I continued to occupy myself with music. I bought; some Irish bagpipes that were out of use, with the intention of tuning them and putting them in order. After much difficulty, I was able to underistand their mechanism, and in about nine months I had manufactured one of my own invention which succeeded perfectly. There was in the village in which I lived, a watchmaker who was very fond of music, and had always wished to learn it. He proposed tliat I should instruct him upon the bagpipe." 1 consented upon condition that we should make an exchange of our acquirements, and he should teach me his trade. Thus I found myself canable of sustaining my family by several little handicrafts which I exercised in their turn, according as I found them most advantageous." It was at this time that I lost my father. My mother

who cannot see duty.'"

When William had finished his story, his auditors arose, each making his own reflections on as nearly as I can, an idea of the size of one of these what he had just heard. There was one, how four stories bieter then it is ant on the public ever, who continued sitting, and who said nothing. It was George Fitzell. He remained for some time, his elbows resting on his knees, and his head in his hands, apparently ins protoind thought, and twice they were obliged to summon

him to supper: On the morning of the next day he returned with his father to William Kennedy's shop "Neighbor," said the elder Fitzell, " behold a youth whom your story has made wiser. George wishes to be useful; and he comes to beg you to:

take him as an apprentice." Sense republic in <u>the set m</u>anager of a born sport of REV. DR. CAHILL'S SECOND LETTER

FROM AMERICA. ., ,

TO THE SMALL TENANT FARMERS, THE TRADESMEN, AND LABORING CLASSES OF IBELAND. Astor House, Broadway, New York,

Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 1859.

BELOVED FRELOW-COUNTRYMEN, - Since I had the pleasure of addressing you on Tuesday, the 29th November, I have traversed the principal parts of this great city; I have met the Irish, in considerable numbers ; and I have acquired by reading and observation a large amount of that local information which is necessary for your guidance, when circumstances of choice or necessity may lead or force you to these shores.

In the first place, then, the city of New York is built on the island of New York; the island being about fourteen miles long by a maximum width of nearly three miles. One side of this island, next the main land, is washed by the River Hudson, being about a mile in width at the mouth, and navigable

Again, at one end of this island of New York. and partly lapping it, and about a mile distant from it, there is another island called "Long Island," about 140 miles in length, and varying in width, on the average, from 40 to 20 miles.

Again, on the river side of New York, and also about a mile distant from it, is the city of New Jersey, built in the state of New Jersey; so that the island of New York is situated about at equal distances trom New Jersey on one side, and Long Island on the other. Ferry boats are constantly plying on the waters that divide these places, carrying foot pas-sengers, and vehicles, and horses, with rapidity and convenience. Carriage horses are never unharnessed on these ferry hoats; they go on the floors of the boats, and they pass off as on a moving bridge; and the Islands and the mainland are connected by a far more expeditious communication than if no water intervened between them.

Three cities are built in the places just referred to, namely, the city of New York, on the island of New York: the city of New Jersey, in the state of New Jersey; and the city of Brooklyn, on that end of Long Island which is next New York. Ferry boats on the water, and omnibusses on the land, bring these three cities into mutual communication within lyn about two hundred and fifty thousand. In giving to you these minute details of this place I have a more important object in view than giving you a

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A SHOT PART I AND A

cut, carved, pillared in white marble! And not merely the fronts, but the four sides, in one case I have seen are all of white marble. I shall give you, four stories higher than it is; cut, carve, pillar, finish the four sides of it with white marble ; make | in this vast Republic : and to enjoy no richer pleasaloons, drawing rooms, reading rooms, dinner

rooms, &c., on the entire ground floor; cover them with costly carpetal, but up mirrors in every foom in the patriotic consci place gorgeous window curtains, cushions, sofasi bigothy of others, and the nation wherever they can fit; have these many years past rem ut two-bundred-well-dressed, courteous, in_fuct,. elegant servants inside, to attend the visitors-no, Nite ignesis, and you get some idea of a hotel at News York; and for all this royal state one only mys three dollars and a half, four teen shillings a day.— And what is more surprising than all these dotails is the fact, namely, that unless when they meet at dinner (such is the order of the place), one might fancy. there was not twenty persons in the whole house !-The whole island will very soon be covered by the city of New York; the new growing populations are therefore extending themselves on each side to tithe city of New Jersey and to Brooklyn : and if we may judge of the *future* increase by the past progress, it, is certain that in half a century hence the human family collected in these aggregate cities will sur-pass in population any past record of the history of mankind.

: You can now understand my object in giving the details referred to in the first part of this letter. I wished to place these details before you in order to demonstrate to you the labor, the employment, the money that can be procured here for you; and for ten times your number. Because the same details which I have now brought befors you can be adduced in all the other cities of the Republic; not, of course in the same amount as at New York, but on a sufficient scale to enable you to 'know' that no man of any trade or class can want employment in the States of America, if he be a good workman and have good conduct.

Since I have here proved to you the amount of work which has been done here; and which will be executed throughout this boundless country for ages to come, I think it right, in this place to give you an. accurate account of the price of their labor; and also of the provisions in this city and neighborhood. I shall arrange these statistics in tables.

	Per Month
Waiters in hotels, with support	15 dollars
Carpenters, do.	25
Gasfitters, do.	30 to 35
Masons do.	25
 No work in winter from the frost 	÷
Stonecutters, with support "Small work in winter	20
Bricklayers, with support * No work in winter	20
Girls in hotels, with support	7
In some places	5 -
Sempstresses, with support (and much respected)	10
Dressmakers, with support	10
Washerwomen do.	7
Painters do.	20 to 25
Tailors, without support	40 to 50
Smiths, with support	30
Servantmen (in the country suptd.)	15
Servant girls, supported	. 7
Provisions	English
	Money.
	d. d.
Beef 🕂 lb from	12 to 20
Mutton (which is here lean and	
stringey)	10 to 13

ted George side disposition, for he was not in the value which techled forms my set. Les and office was approaching. He had often the case of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spoken of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spectral years happing and in from wait and have spectral years happing and in from wait and have spectral years happing and in from wait and have spectral years happing and in from wait and have spectral years happing and in from wait and have spectral years happing and in from wait and have spectral years happing and in from wait and have spectral years and proves in the only of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spectral years and the only of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spectral years and the only of the spectral years happing and the follow of a work and have spectral years and the only of the spectral years happing and in from wait and have spectral years and the only of the spectra years nation; for the Irish homeless Emigrant on the American shore: and hence at present, it is better sense, more judicious taste, and a mobler feeling in meat than to paint the greatness and beauties of New York. This conduct would resemble the unfeeling. incongruity of a heartless child revelling in luxury while looking on the coffin of a murdered parent. No my office in this country is to select a locality, and to prepare home for my distressed countrymen sure than the patriotic conscientious happiness of

그는 것 것 것 가져있는데 약 대한 사람의 상가되지 않으는 것

The ignorance of Some Buropean writers, the bigotsy of others, and the national malice of minay have these many years past represented the Irish in this country as an idle, drunken, degraded race : a turbulent, an immoral class! Now, no doubt, I am not bere aglong time; but as I argue from facts, from government printed reports, and from personal observation, I at once say that the statements of these the enemies of our country and creed, are a scandalous and a cruel misrepresentation. In the course of my series of weekly lotters I shall have ample opportunities to demonstrate to your perfect satisfaction, and to"that of "all Ireland, the lying vengeance of the Father, whether made by the Government, or by its writers of this class.

And the testimony of no man will ever be received in Ireland in opposition to my statements. Other men, perhaps enemies, write from hearsay ; they write from casual communications, or from hotel conversations, or from prejudiced witnesses : they write from accident. But I write as an official reporter am a national agent: I am an unflinching friend It is my particular business so to write. I meet every one, I visit every place, I read everything with official accuracy : and my word must be in future taken by Ireland as the only accredited source of the true knowledge of Irish intercourse with this country You must remember well, in conclusion, that there is a suitable time to come to this country; that certain pecuniary means must be had before you can come here; and that, friends are required here on your arrival to receive and to cherish you. Mind these material points. I shall again recur to this subject, and settle the prudence of these precautions. I shall send to you a weekly report during my stay here and in Canada : but I will not promise that my future communications will be as lengthy as my present letter. I am happy to tell my numerous friends whose inquiries have already reached me, that, thank God, my health is excellent. And this statement will, I trust, satisfy my anxious correspondents in the room of replies which, unfeignedly, I am unable to send. I am overwhelmed in this place by the enthusiastic affection of the Irish people in America .---Your devoted servant, and faithful fellow-country-

man, D. W. CAHILL, D.D. P.S.—Printers on Newspapers are paid here by the thousand as follows : -By day, per thousand, 30 cents. By night, per do, 40c. By night and day, per do., 35c.

By this arrangement an able Printer can earn from 14 to 22 dollars per week.

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IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

MEETING OF IRISH MEMBERS .- At a meeting of the Irish members, held in Dublin, on Thursday, the 22nd ult., the following resolutions were agreed to : "First-That, in our opinion, the Pastoral Address of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, published last August, contains a fair expo-sition of the present wants of the people of Ireland, as able and comprehensive as it is temperate and dignified, such as might have been expected from their lordships, thoroughly acquainted as they are with the condition of their country, and sincerely interested in its welfare; and that, without having any recourse to any proceedings of a factious character, we will avail ourselves of our position and inas members of Parliament, to nress the Government the just demands put forward in that important document. "Second-That the principle of free, separate education-collegiate, intermediate, and primary-Catholic for the Catholic, Protestant for the Protestant-is in itself just, expedient, and, under all the circumstances of this country, the best suited to the condition of Ireland, and is confirmed by the established precedent of Great Britain and the Colonies. "Third-That so long as Government allocates a portion of the public funds to the purpose of education, there can be no objection to such control and inspection as would assure the Government that the funds so applied had not been mis-appropriated ;-- a provision in which, we have reason to know, their lordships, the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, while demanding separate education, readily concur "Fourth-That, as regards the internal prosperity and social happiness of Ireland, the measures of all measures the most required is one which would settle the land question upon a basis of justice to all parties-that is, in such a manner as would secure to the tenant full compensation for his labor and cauital, without, on the other hand, interfering with the "Ist rights of property. "Fifth-That the Catholic soldiers and sailors have a right to the same facilities for the practice of their religion, with the same freedom from interference of every kind, for themselves and their children, as their Protestant comrades in either service injoy; and that the duty of the Government to provide those facilities and secure that freedom is the same towards Catholic and Protestant. "Sixth-That the administration of the Poor Law n Ireland, amongst a people for the most part Catholic, by a board exclusively English or Protestant, is a grievance demanding redress, by the reconstruction of the board ; that the experience of every day proves the present Poor Law Commissioners do not discharge the duties with which they are entrusted in a manner to command the confidence of the disputes in which they have involved themselves with boards of guardians in different parts of the country, as well as with Catholic chaplains and Catholic bishops, by reason of their ignorance or disregard of Catholic discipline. "Seventh-That any Government which attempts to interfere with, or to countenance an attack upon, the temporal sovereignty of the Holy Father, is unworthy of the confidence of the Irish people, and the support of their representatives." THE "CORK EXAMINER" ON THE MERTING OF IRISH MENBERS .- The Cork Examiner says of the meeting n Dublin at the Northumberland Hotel :--- " We pub ish in our second edition of Friday the resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Liberal members on the previous day in Dublin. There were present at that meeting but eleven members; but four other gentlemen were represented on the occasion by their friends. For instance, Mr. Bower was half way to Rome when the meeting was being held ; but previous to his departure he wrote to a brother member. authorising him to act for him in all matters within the scope of the Pastoral Address. ... It will be remembered that the requisition was signed by fourteen members. Besides these, there were, represented, three others-namely, Mr. Bellew, Mr. Dunne, and Colonel White making seventeen in all. However, it is only fair for this purpose, and two months are set apart to except Mr. Bellew, who would not vote on the for study and practice. We understand the first offisoon followed him. Wishing to remain no longer ascertaining at present the cost of these buildings; many languages, yet with one harmonious American | education resolution, and who, on that subject, pre- | cers selected will leave Ireland in February.

to a change. But Colonel White Thas his letter proves, for the educathe tenant-right resolutions. It is said that. tionian the tenant-right resolutions. It is said that two other gentlemen-Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Greene of the oity and county of Kilkenny-file agree with their brother members with respect to the resolutions adopted. That would give eighteen But there are infollopinion, some six more who would not object to endorse the resolutions adopted on Thursday-These resolutions may be objected to by some as be-ingitather too moderate, in their tone; but, while they may, with these be open to objection on that ground others will commend them for their conci-liatory spirit, and admire them for their prudence. "Toythose who may think that they do not go far enough, our answer is this were they too strong, they would prevent a certain class of gentlemen from adopting them-and there is no necessity for strong resolutions for men. whose policy is already known, and whose conduct does not depend upon letters or phrases, but upon their principles and their convictions. Let us illustrate our meaning by a resolution in point. It is that having reference to the Holy Father and the temporal power. It says-"that any government which attempts to interfere with or to countenance an attack upon, the temporal Sovereignty of the Holy Father, is unworthy of the confidence of the Trish people; and the support of their representatives." Some gentlemen may not desire to commit themselves to a stronger, resolution, or to a more decided policy, than this; but there is not a Catholic, of true independence who, whether he adopts it, or does not adopt it, will not resent by every legitimate means in his power, and at the best possible opportunity; any attempts against the Holy organs. It is not necessary that we should explain why certain Catholic members did not attend the meeting in Dublin. We should have but a very poor opinion of the common sense of the Irish people if we attempted to explain that which is as transparent as glass to the public eye. It is well known that every engine-and governments have many such at their disposal-has been put in operation to prevent signatures being attached to the requisition, and to prevent attendance at the meeting.

A LIE AND ITS ANSWEB .- The Times some days ago published a garbled report of the meeting at Cork, conveying the direct impression that the Queen's name had been treated with disrespect, contrary to the notorious fact that no portion of Her Majesty's people regard her with more affection and loyalty than her Catholic subjects, who are also at this moment combatting with heart and soul the disloyal doctrine of which the Times, and the Protestant press, and the Protestant people of England are with equal cordiality the champions, that the rights of Princes are to be subject to the caprice of the mob. We regret to say that the report published by the Times was used by a much more conscientious journal, the Guardian, so as to convey the impression that a sentiment of personal hostility to Her Majesty had been part of the meeting's programme. To Times and Guardian, and all else whom it may concern, here is the answer of the Catholic Bishop of Cork. It is addressed to the Times, and appears in that journal on Wednesday :---

To thn Editor of the Times.

Sir,-I trust that you will not deem me unreasonable in requesting that you will have the goodness to publish the accompanying document. It explains its own object clearly and briefly, and bears the signatures of hon. gentleman estimable for private worth and high in social position. I can safely add, that it expresses the feelings of the Catholic inhabitants of our city.

In your editorial article of the 13th inst., the late meeting held in Cork, to express sympathy with the Sovereign Pontiff under his present adverse circumstances, is described as disloyal and disgraceful. No matter how unintentional the misstatements might by possibility have been on which your observations were founded, we feel that we have been grievously misrepresented, and appeal to your sense of justice for redress.

Our anxiety to put the subject in its true light will be sufficient evidence to every impartial man of the integrity of our intentions and care in conducting the proceedings of that respectable assembly .--The positive testimony of so many distinguished magistrates can not fail to remove every vestige of doubt. Hundreds of respectable witnesses would confirm their statement were it not utterly superfluous.

to paragraphs of this communication Bread, # lb I shall extract for your information the progressive Bacon, ∉ lb Pork, ∉ lb increase of the populations of New York and Brooklyn; and added to this remarkable increase, I shall Butter # 1b present to you the extraordinary augmentation of the

Progressive increase of Population of New York and

Brooklyn. New York, in 1800, 60,489; in 1820, 123,706; in 1830, 203,007; in 1840, 312,710; in 1850, 515,547;

1855, 200,000, in 1970, 202,120, 12,12 205.250.

The population of New York is estimated this year at 800,000.

Ditto of Brookly, 250,000.

Computative Progress of the Shipping Interest.

In 1830, sbipping owned-25-,558 tons: in 1840, 414,818 do.; in 1850, 835,867 do.; in 1855, 1,288,-

It is a clear case that this almost incredible progress of population and of shipping must be accompanied by a proportionate increase of houses, shops, churches, &c., and as a matter of course, that num-berless tradesmen of all clusses must be employed to produce in such a short time such an unexampled extension of two cities. If it be a fact (and I have extracted the tables from Government reports, that New York increased its population, within thirty years, from 200,000 to 800,000; and that in the same period, Brooklyn rose from 20,000 to 250,000, who can tell the number of employed tradesmen in constant work here from the year 1830 to the present time, on the eve of 1860-who could number in these two cities the masons, the bricklayers, the smiths, the sione-cutters, the marble-cutters, the painters, the slaters, the plumbers, the tilemen, the plasterers, the glaziers, the paper-hangers, the decorators, the cabinet-makers, the musical instrument-makers, together with the brickmakers, the horses, the carriers, the labourers, and the hodmen necessary to build up may say from the very foundation, two large, populous, wealthy cities.

Most of you are partly acquainted with the num-ber of cities which I have seen during my life; and I sincerely and critically assure you I have never, either in Great Britain or on the Continent of Eucope, seen (in certain important particulars) such a magnificent city as New York. The shopping streets run across the island, and the private houses un the length of the island. The shopping places are generaily called streets: and the private residences are generally called avenues. The whole island thus carved up into cross streets and into longitudinal avenues, resembles (an architectural) gridiron, with bars, across and lengthwise ; all placed, in both di-

rections, minutely, parallel, to seach other. These straight lines and parallellisms of streets, giving as they do and must, such a free passage of air, ought, under ordinary circumstances, to make epidemical disease very rare in this place. They present a singular contrast with the dirty lane, the crocked byeways, the suffocating courts, and the circumbendibus crumbling passages of many other cities I, could name. I have counted twelve longitudinal avenues bere, and I have read, in the printed reports, 192 streets. I have travelled through one arenue alone fifth avenue) of upwards, of three or four miles of private dwellings, all (exclusive of a basement story) four, five, and six stories high. I have no means of

12 to 24 Potatous # stone. $2 \text{ to } 2\frac{1}{3}$ 6 to 7 4 to 5 13 to 14 Milk & quart 2 to 24

FOWL.

There is no necessity in mentioning to you the price of Turkeys, &c., as you, perhaps, will never ent this description of food here. It is sufficient to remark on this part of my social statistics, that the Turkeys here are of enormous size, weighing sometimes so much as 35lbs, and sold at the price of two dollars and a-half. All other fowl are on a similar scale of size and price. When artisans and laborers are hired by the day,

without support, the tradesmen receive generally, per day, from two and a-half to three and a-half dollars; and the laborers and hodmen from two to two and a-half dollars.

A tradesman can be comfortably and respectably boarded from three to three and a-half per week : and a laborer from two and a-half to three dollars, per reek.

It is therefore a clear case that a single tradesman can, in this city, eat, and drink, and lodge, and dress respectably; and can at the same time save (generally speaking) one pound sterling a week.he be a married man, he can have his wife well dressed, even in a silk frock ; and his little children can and do appear on Sundays (as I have seen them) with lace and feathers on their little caps like the children of a wealthy Dublin citizen.

In this statement, of course, I suppose this tradesman, a sober man, an anti-rum man, a man who could be praised by the incomparable and celebrated Dr. Spratt. But if he be a drunkard, of all parts of this world America is the very worst spot where he could set his foot, as the drunkard he is abhorred like a monster, and shunned as a plague. Such a man here never lives longer than five years, from the date of his first intemperance; and his beggared, naked family have invariably the sad office to perform of carrying his poisoned dead body from the to spital to the grave. The question of the purchase, the tenancy, and the

occupation of Lund must be reserved for a distinct letter. This subject will have reference to those Irishmen who will devote themselves -to agricultural pursuits in the back parts of the States, near the mountains. At present I shall only treat of cilies and city employments, till a better acquaintance with the country, and more extended travelling, will enable me to write accurately on American Farming, and on the various prices of their agricultural produce.

If I were writing my letters for the pleasure or he curiosity of the Irish Aristocracy, I could entertain them with accounts of the increasing population the mercantile progress of this vasti town. I could speak of their projected parks, their long avenues of palaces, their splendid hotels; their numerous literary institutions, their colleges, their schools, their generous charitable asylums, their deep, natural trading harbours, their apparently democratic yet supremely uristocratic society. I could speak of the ability of their Presidents, the unrivalled diplomacy of their Foreign Ambassadors, their cheap efficient Governments, their invincible Military organization, their able skilled small Cabinets : I might speak of the mixture of all Nations in this city, with their

that you may be able to satisfy your own mind as to the truth of the case and the fairness of the present request, I forward a copy of the Cork Examiner, the only local journal that gave a length-ened report of the proceedings. A full account will give the whole truth; a curtailed one leads to confusion in the matter and erroncous impressions- too often actually contains them.

It would be presumptuous in me to think of adding weight to the authoritative statement of the gentlemen who have signed the accompanying declara. tion ; yet, as the omission might somewhere be perversely misconstrued, 1 take the liberty of saying that, as I had the bonor of presiding at so influential a meeting, and was painfully awaie of the grave misrepresentations of everything Catholic which, unhappily, for some time past have been generally prevailing, I anxiously observed, from the beginning to the end, all that constituted the business or could give a character' to our proceedings; and at the conclusion, in presence of all who assisted throughout, I was able to congratulate the assembled multitude -as reported by the Freeman's Journal, which also published an account in extenso :- " that, notwithstanding the severe pressure, owing to the crowds which thronged the galleries, all was order and respectful attention throughout, and that the sentiment of loyalty to the Sovereign of these realms was blended with heartfelt devotion to the Supreme Pastor, Prince of the Catholic Church."

I remain, Sir, your obedient servaut,

WILLIAM DELANEY, R. C. Bishop. Cork, Dec. 17.

"We, the undersigned Roman Outholic magistrates of Cork, have seen with equal astonishment and re-gret, a statement in the Times, that at the public meeting held in Oork on Monday the 5th of December, to express sympathy for the Pope, the name of the Queen was received with a burst of disapprobation which rendered the speaker inaudible. We are also pained to find that the said statement has been copied into some of the Continental journals. We, having been present at the meeting in question, deem it our duty th give that statement the most emphatic and unqualified contradiction. We heard no expression of disloyalty. On the contrary, the meeting was characterised by a spirit of loyalty, which found expression in cordial applause whenever the name of our most gracious Sovereign was mentioned by the several speakers. We deem it right to hand, this, counter-statement to the Right Rev. Chairman who presided at the meeting, request-ing he will give it publicity: "John Francis Maguire, M.P., J.P. "William J. Sheeby, J.P., County Cork.

- William J.: Sheeby, J.P., Gounty Cork.
 James Murphy, J.P., Oo. Cork, 2d Chairman.
 John Nicholas Murphy, J.P., D.L.
 Timothy Mahoney, J.P., Secretary to Meeting.
 Michael Cagney, J.P.
 Dr. Leahy Arthur, J.P. County Cork.
- "John Walsh Clery, J.P. " Cork, Dec. 17."

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY .- The Cork Reporter says :-- "We believe we may state without fear of contradiction, that the police force will at no distant day be the standing army of the country. Steps have already been taken to farnish the force with the Minie rifle; and to leach the sub-inspectors gunnery. These officers are to proceed in rotation to England