

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

Their Imperial Majesties have safely arrived in their dominions. When the Emperor was leaving Havre, at the moment he was about to enter the railway carriage, he turned towards the company present and said: "Gentlemen, it was not necessary for me to come to Havre to feel an interest in it; nevertheless, I am happy in having visited it a second time, in order to receive an account of what has been effected and what remains to be done. You have amongst you all the elements of a great city, and I shall devote my attention to develop them. I have to thank you for the kind reception you have given to the Empress and myself; I feel sensibly touched by it, and shall long remember it." This address was received with loud cheers.

The trial of the three Italians accused of an attempt to assassinate the Emperor, took place on the 6th and 7th, and resulted in a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances in favor of Bartolotti and Grilli. The court sentenced Tibaldi to transportation for life, and Bartolotti and Grilli to fifteen years imprisonment.

The minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects of departments recommending them to keep a strict watch over all foreigners who appear to have no legitimate means of existence.

The Bourse was inaugurated on the 14th. The Emperor pardoned over 900 prisoners on the occasion of the fetes of the 15th.

We (Tablet) alluded at the time to the unfortunate circumstances which led to that exercise of Episcopal authority on the part of the Bishop of Moulins which formed one of the pretexts for the recent interference of the Council of State with the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The Univers announces that the two Clergymen in question have signed an act of submission to the Bishop, and have been fully reinstated in their functions. The letter disavowed everything which could resemble an offence against the person or the authority of the Bishop, expressed their regret if they had contristated his Pastoral heart, and their desire to resume a place in his affections, which they would fain never have lost.

ITALY.

The Pope is expected at Rome on the 5th of Sept., and the monument of the Immaculate Conception is to be inaugurated on the 8th of the same month.

The Piedmontese Gazette of the 5th has the following intelligence:—"Besides the address which many notable citizens of Bologna, like those of Ravenna, Forli, and other towns of the legations, have presented to their senator, in order to request him to convey the wishes of the country to the Supreme Pontiff, the Chamber of Commerce and the Corporation of Advocates and Attorneys of the former city have each sent an address to the Holy Father. That of the Chamber of Commerce treats of the wants of the commercial and manufacturing interests, and that of the advocates on law reforms. The students of the University of Bologna have also addressed a petition to their Rector, in which they solicit him to call the attention of the Holy Father to the necessity of introducing improvements into the university."

News from Genoa of the 8th, recently by telegraph from Marseilles, announces the execution of two convicts, and the continuance of the excitement which prevails in the bagno. A plot has been discovered, the object of which was to effect the escape of all the convicts by murdering two of the gaolers. Two officers have also had attempts made upon their lives. The Gazette del Popolo says that the convicts are furious on account of the failure of the late conspiracy, because they had entertained a hope of being delivered by Mazzini. The Neapolitan refugees announce their intention to publish the papers left by Piscane, suppressing, however, the political portions.

Accounts from Naples of the 26th July inform us that the Count of Syracuse, immediately after his arrival from France, proceeded to Castellamare, to give an account to the King, his brother, of the conferences at which he had been present at Vienna and Paris. It is believed that the count during his journey obtained some valuable information on the state of Europe, which may produce a change in the policy of the King of Naples. This, however, has not yet been effected. A telegraphic despatch from Naples of the 8th inst., contains this intimation—"Recent events confirm the King more than ever in the policy of compression which he had adopted."

SPAIN.

The Mexican Envoy has placed Mexican subjects under the protection of France.

Spain asks Portugal for the extradition of Spanish refugees. The latter will probably refuse. A telegraph from Madrid of the 11th of August announces that M. Lafrague, the Mexican envoy, had made known to the Mexican Consul, that the Spanish Government has suspended all negotiations with him, and that consequently he has placed the Mexican subjects in Spain under the protection of France. The Madrid journals of the 8th ult. stated that the Moors had once again begun firing cannon on the place, and had hit the Military Hospital, though without doing it any damage; and that the Spaniards were returning the fire so vigorously as to cause great loss to the assailants. The hostilities, which had lasted three days, had so far been to the advantage of the Spaniards.

A royal decree in the Madrid Gazette of the 7th August sanctions the bill adopted by the Cortes, which concedes to a private company, headed by M. Borras and M. Canals, the railway from Reus to Montblanch. The concession is for 99 years, but is without subvention of any kind. The Government, says the Espana, had sent instructions to its Ambassador at Paris to hasten the conclusion of the postal treaty which has been some time in negotiation between France and Spain. The Government contemplated establishing in the Ministry of the Interior a special department for managing the political police and watching over the public safety. The Municipality of Saragossa had resigned en masse, according to some accounts from provincial causes, according to others, owing to the arrest of the alcalde. Mgr. Barelli, the new Nuncio, was shortly expected, and it was not doubted that he would remove all the difficulties of detail which stood in the way of the Pope's formal approbation of the sale of church property. The letters received from Mexico represented that M. de Tejada, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs of that Republic, had written to M. Lafrague to take no further steps in the dissection with Spain, in the event of the Spanish Government not being satisfied with the concessions that have been made to it. This led to the apprehension that the Anglo-French mediation had but small chances of success.

RUSSIA.

We learn from St. Petersburg that the Russians are proceeding with energy against the inhabitants of the upper part of the eastern coast of the Black Sea. It is related that Schampy has been totally defeated, but Russian bulletins rarely or never deserve credit. According to the Invalides, a very severe lesson has been given to the Turcomans on the south-east coast of the Caspian.

INDIA.

The intelligence is still of that varied character that has marked each successive arrival. On the 27th June Delhi remained in the hands of the mutineers. This, however, only means that during the ten days subsequent to the date of our previous intelligence it had not been thought prudent to make an attack on the city. Meanwhile we are informed more particularly as to where the mutiny had spread. Nine stations are enumerated in Oude, in Delhi, in Bundelcund, and other places already known to be infected. Except in these particulars, it cannot be said that anything has been added to our information to give the mutiny a more serious character.—There has been nothing to cause a rising amongst the population of the Punjab, which, as well as the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, remains quiet. The communications were not interrupted. Troops despatched from Calcutta were already arriving at the camp before Delhi, and on the other side regiments were arriving from the Punjab. Excepting murdering their officers, firing bungalows, massacring women and children, the mutineers had not done anything. They had repeatedly attacked our camp outside Delhi, and had been repulsed with loss.—They had despatched a force against General Van Cortlandt coming up from the N.W. with no other result than the loss of two hundred killed, besides prisoners, in an engagement near Sirrah. Thus far things seemed to be in favor of British authority than otherwise. Sir H. Barnard had collected an army of 7,000 British and 5,000 natives, in whom entire confidence was felt, under the walls of Delhi. On the other hand the mutineers in that city were overwhelmed with the number of wounded, and with the ravages of the cholera. No doubt reinforcements were arriving on both sides, but the insurgents having proved the utter want of the qualities of a successful resistance, it need not be regretted that as many as possible should crowd themselves into the place which they have selected as the scene of their own approaching execution.

The French semi-official journal, Le Pays, states that Lord Panmure has sent orders to India to prevent the Sepoy mutineers being put to death by being blown from the guns.

The Paris Pays publishes a letter from the Hague, of the 8th August, which states that the Governor of the Dutch possessions in India had protested against the occupation by the English of the group of islands called the Ouo-Horn, situated on the confines of the Dutch possessions in the Indian Seas.—This cluster comprises several islands, of which the principal are the island of Cocos, or the island of Neulaboulabou, the island of Varaders, or island of Traitors, and the island Oua, the most eastern of the group. The protest is accompanied by a long memorial, from which it appears that the Archipelago of Oua-Hora has belonged to Holland since the year 1680.

THE EASTERN IMBROGLIO.

(From the Weekly Register.)

In the matter of the diplomatic quarrel at Constantinople England and Palmerston have, this week, taken a secondary position to that occupied by France and Napoleon III. The intemperate vituperation in the English Ministerial organ, the Morning Post, of M. de Thouvenel, the French Minister at Constantinople, the intelligence, given by l'Univers, from their own sources, and in advance of other journals, coupled with Lord Palmerston's own account in Parliament on Tuesday night of what has taken place at Osborne, and the intimation in Wednesday's Times of our Ambassador's recall from Constantinople, place beyond question the fact of our defeat. It has come out that our Premier was, as usual, even had the disastrous Indian news not arrived, amply prepared with the means of keeping public attention fixed, and uneasily fixed, on foreign affairs. We have now learnt that early in last month a diplomatic defiance (so we read in the l'Univers) was given by the British Ambassador and the Austrian Intercuncio at Constantinople to the other European Powers interested in the affairs of Turkey. On that occasion Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and the Baron Prokesch agreed in recommending to the Porte the adoption of a certain course directly opposed to that insisted on by France and the other Powers. Their last words were emphatic. They tell the Porte "that they do not shun any responsibility which might arise" from the Turks adopting their advice. In other words, that they are prepared to encounter in their behalf the risks of a European war. This was on the 18th of last month, before the Indian news in their full gravity could be known at Constantinople; before it had been supposed that England would be called upon to dispatch in hot haste 30,000 troops to the far East.

The next step in the matter was, that (as we stated last week) the four Powers formally broke off intercourse with Turkey, and that our ally, France, found herself reduced by our policy either to brook a humiliation, or to adopt other than diplomatic measures to avert it. That nothing less than some such dead-lock as this had occasioned the Emperor's visit to Osborne—a companion by his Minister for Foreign Affairs, and hedged round with a small army of his police—might have been conjectured by any one who had marked the Times' laboured efforts last week to represent the visit as one merely of unpollitic friendship. Events quickly brought out the truth. On Monday, the Times contradicts its former statement, by telling us that the Imperial visit had a political significance. It described the Eastern difficulty, apprised us that the Emperor had taken the management of it into his own hands, and said that his having done so was to be regarded as a fortunate circumstance. On Tuesday came the denouement. Lord Palmerston stated, in reply to a question by Mr. Disraeli, that the visit of the French Emperor to Osborne had given the English Government an opportunity for reconsidering the question; and that they will now offer no further opposition to the wishes of France with regard to the Eastern question, but will recommend compliance to the Turkish authorities, who no doubt will see the propriety of yielding. Thus Lord Palmerston, the chosen champion of British pride and independence, is the herald of its humiliation. It falls to his lot to inform Parliament, that his Government had come to a "full understanding" with France upon the very question on which his official organ, only five days previous (in the sentence we quoted last week), had assured the country that the representatives of England and Austria "take totally opposite views" to those of France, whose "rough treatment of the Porte (it added) was calculated to injure the best interests and to compromise the stability of the Ottoman empire; whilst in its overbearing and rude hostility it out-Menschikoffs Menschikoff." In France, where this and similar articles of the Post have been widely reproduced and freely commented on, the magical effect of the Emperor's visit in changing the Ministerial tone, must be no less surprising than gratifying.

Two other facts bearing on the same question, which Lord Palmerston is not reported to have alluded to, are announced in the same number of the Times which reports his speech. The question of the Principalities is to be referred to a new Conference, which is to sit either at Paris or London; and our Ambassador at Constantinople, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, has obtained leave of absence, unsolicited from the post he has filled during the momentous events of the last fifteen years. In a conference of the Great Powers, divided as they have been in the recent dispute, two against four, England would probably be out-voted, and to agree to submit to such a decision any question that might arise affecting the honour or interest of our ally the Turk, would probably involve more unpopularity than any Minister like Lord Palmerston would willingly face. We therefore accept with some hesitation the assertion of the Times on this head. And now that

our Premier has stated, in his place in Parliament, that the English Government has had an opportunity of coming to a full understanding upon these matters with the French Government, the work of the proposed Conference would be limited to gaining, or attempting to gain, the adhesion of Austria to the sudden conversion of England. The importance attached by England to Austrian support in this matter is such, that Lord Palmerston, in his explanation on Tuesday, made but slight allusion to it. If, however, a letter published in Wednesday's Debates speaks by authority, the difficulty is not quite over. It says, "Austria will sacrifice her last dollar and her last man before she consents to the union of the Principalities under one Prince or any other chief of the State." It is, indeed, a matter touching her tranquility and her honour not to have a reproduction of the Greek kingdom established betwixt herself and Russia; but whatever may be the designs of the latter Power, we cannot suppose that anything of the sort is contemplated by France.

Constantinople is, perhaps, the one diplomatic station in the whole world in which the imperturbable command of temper, the unflinching courtesy towards opponents, and the calm deliberateness in action which should characterise the consummate Ambassador, are most indispensably required.

UNITED STATES.

Process of Brooklyn.—On Sunday the 23d inst., the Rt. Rev. Bishop Loughlin dedicated to the service of the Almighty, under the invocation of St. Monica, a new church recently erected at Jamaica, Long Island by the indefatigable pastor, Rev. A. Parley.

Another New Church.—The corner stone of a new Catholic Church was laid in Lockhaven, Clinton County, Pa., on Wednesday, August 19th, with the usual ceremonies, by the Rev. J. P. Dunn of Kellyville. Long before the hour appointed, a large concourse of people of all denominations were assembled on the ground, eager to witness a ceremony which to many, appeared quite novel being the first of the kind ever performed in this remote part of the diocese.—Herald and Visitor.

The Cathedral Chapel.—We are glad to learn, that the temporary chapel for the congregation of the cathedral parish, is meeting with much favor from the parishioners. Sunday week, a meeting was held at the Episcopal residence, and every one present contributed their mite, the sum ranging from \$100 to \$5. Last week, the ground was broken for the foundation, and now the workmen are busily engaged. The Holy Sacrifice is expected to be celebrated in the building before next Christmas, when the building will be entirely completed.

A Financial Crisis has commenced in New York, and the great topic of the day is, "who goes next?" The greatest consternation has been caused in the stock market and in Wall Street, by the failure of a great banking institution, called the Ohio Loan and Trust Company. The liabilities of the Company are said to be over five millions of dollars.

The following named banks are reported by A. Nicholas, of New York, as having failed.—Rhode Island Central Bank, East Greenwich; Tiverton Bank, Tiverton, R. I.; Farmers' Bank, Wickford; Warren Bank, Pennsylvania; Bank of Kanawha, Virginia.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—Col. Roberts, who has arrived here from New Mexico, reports that a battle had occurred between the Apache Indians and Col. Miles' command, on the Gila River, in which 25 Indians were killed, and upwards of 30 wounded. Lieuts. Stein, and Davis and 9 privates were wounded.—Col. Miles recovered a large amount of property.

As A. P. Gallard, of the Charleston, S. C., police, was leaning from the window of a house, where he was on duty, a pistol, which he carried in the left inside breast pocket of his coat, fell upon the sill of the window and discharged a ball into his body, inflicting a wound from which he died the next day.

Parties in New York have made a contract to keep the Hudson river free of ice next winter.

CATHOLICITY IN CALIFORNIA.—We (N. Y. Freeman) clip the following from the columns of a Protestant weekly paper of this city. We hope it is not an over-drawn picture:—"Romanism has such superior advantages for establishing and endowing institutions of learning here that they will not fail to aspire to the work of educating this State. They have the old Mission lands immediately adjacent to the buildings conferred to them. The old California families all over the State are Catholic, and they will patronize Catholic schools both by sending pupils and contributing money. And another thing, and it is one of no mean significance either. The price paid for the labor of female servants in the State has been and is enormous. A girl at service used to receive seventy-five and sometimes one hundred dollars a month; and even now very few, if any, receive less than thirty dollars a month. Such wages have attracted the more enterprising of the class of young females who do such service, and they are here in great numbers.

A New Fire Ladder.—A Cincinnati mechanic has invented a new description of ladder to be used at fires. Its utility was practically demonstrated in that city a few days ago. It is made on the extension principle, occupying but a small space, but can be extended to the length of 75 feet. It was driven to the southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets, placed in position, and by simply turning a crank, it shot out one reach after another, and in a minute or two its hooks were hitched over the top of the five story building there located, and persons were passing up and down the whole distance. To the upper end of the ladder a pulley is attached over which runs a rope with a basket at one end, which is easily raised to any window underneath the latter and persons taken from or put into the building. Its advantages are, that it is light, easily drawn by one horse, is readily extended, is longer than any now in use, and is adapted for easily removing persons from burning buildings, after escape by stairs and door is removed.

Gas in Railroad Cars.—It is said that the New Jersey Railroad Company has successfully tried the experiment of lighting a car by gas. The experiment was tried on a car of a Newark train from New Jersey city on Wednesday night and Thursday night. One of the train to Philadelphia was lighted in the same manner. The gas is taken from the pipes of the Gas Light Company and pressed into an apparatus to which machinery is attached, which affords force to make the gas flow steadily for several hours.

Outrage in Lynchburg, Va.—On the 21st ult. an old Methodist Church in Lynchburg was the scene of a shameful outrage. The Courier of that place, thus notices it:—"It appears that on Sunday night last a sacrilegious wretch managed to obtain access to the gas meter, and let off all the water; the consequence was that the gas soon went out leaving the church in total darkness. Then it was that the same wretch, together with accomplices scattered many pounds of finely powdered pepper on the floor, benches, railings, and elsewhere. The house was densely crowded, and after the gas was lighted again, and while the preacher was in the midst of a stirring appeal to the consciences of his hearers, the ladies commenced to ply their fans, and the persons standing in the aisle to move about to get a little fresh air. This roused up the powdered pepper, and started the whole congregation to coughing and sneezing at a rate so terrible as to put a speedy stop to the services. Unable to endure their sufferings, many of the congregation rose up and made for the doors. The doors could not be opened; there were wretches outside holding them with ropes. How long this state of things lasted we are not told; but what the consequences must have been we leave to be imagined."

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—Last evening a four-story brick building in this city, occupied by C. Bodman, fell with a tremendous crash, under the pressure of 1,600 barrels of whiskey, which had been stored in its 2nd and 3rd stories by C. Fletcher. The east end wall fell against a building owned by J. A. Skiff, and forced the entire side of it. Two other buildings were damaged by the falling walls. The loss is about \$20,000.

WROUGHT IRON CARS.—Hudson River Railroad Company have ordered four of these to be made and used on their road by way of trial. The framework is to be a very strong, yet elastic basket, each joint being protected by rivets, and the whole further protected by making the entire platform at each end one strong spring of steel. Cars thus made will be lighter, it is said, than wooden ones, yet so safe that a fatal accident with them is a thing hardly possible, as they will spring, bend, or twist, but remain whole, as a shield to their occupants, no power being able to break them into fragments or splinters.

HOOPS AND WHALEBONE.—There were 2,000,000 lbs. of whalebone in the United States when the hoop fashion came in vogue, and this was selling at about 60 cents per pound. Since January 1st, 1857, the imports of this article reach 1,800,000 pounds, yet there is now little or no stock in the market. What remained in the seaboard cities has been nearly all bought up, at \$1 per pound.—New-Bedford Mercury.

STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

UNITED IRISHMEN.

"Union is strength," said old Dicky Delany—unconsciously quoting the memorable expression of a mighty mind—when lecturing to his five sons on their unfortunate propensity of all pulling different ways. "Union is strength," repeated the old man—and he was right.

I would have every Irishman, rich and poor, both in and out of his country, read and ponder over the fable of the bundle of sticks, and remember that though it is easy enough to break one, it is impossible to do so when they are combined. It has always seemed to me a strange contradiction in the Irish character that they, who are so kindly to each other in their own land, should be anything but kindly to each other in the land of strangers. In Ireland they assemble together to assist in building a house, in getting in harvest, in digging potatoes, in cutting, and bringing home turf; they do it right cheerfully; and according to the happy and merry maxim that 'many hands make light work,' so does such labor pass off pleasantly; but this generosity of feeling is almost confined to the peasantry, and they lose it in a great degree when they emigrate.

Take an example: In the village of B—is a baker a Scotchman; he employs three men, two of whom were Scotch, the third an Englishman. One of these men was much respected by the gentry; he had been a long time in Mr. Macneil's employment; at last we missed him, and inquired where he was gone.

"Oh, he's awa'," replied Macneil; "he's awa' to Wimbledon to a business of his ain; he was as steady a lad as ever drew a batch of bread, and saved mair than you could hae thought possible; and having a mind to marry, he spoke to me about it; and though I shall miss him for mair a lang day, yet we maun help each other—and I lent him a trifle, forby his savings, to begin on."

Another of our tradesmen is Charley Murphy, the butcher a native of Dublin; he deemed it necessary to apologise one day for employing an Irishman as his foreman. "He's of very decent people in the county of Longford," said Charley, "or he would not be here."

"Is he a good butcher?"

"Oh, never a better between this and Dublin." The foreman was also a well-conducted steady young man; being an Irishman, he was civil and obliging of course, and much liked by his master's customers. Suddenly, however, there arose a schism between him and his employer, and the young man applied to a friend of ours, a very peace loving magistrate, to take an oath that his master owed him some money and would not pay him. Our friend said that was an illegal course of proceeding, that he must take out a summons; but being anxious to prevent litigation, he thought he might as well send for Charley Murphy, and endeavor to adjust the difference.

"If your honor please," said the foreman, "I have staved late and early for this man for next to half what he have to pay any other man in the world.—And now, when I've an opportunity of bettering myself, he says I'm striving to cut his throat behind his back, gives me no pence, nor will he pay me the trifle of wages, which, small as it is would help to set me up in the world."

"He's behaved like a traitor, that he has," was the reply; "with his winning ways he has got the inside of the houses of all my customers, and has the assurance to ask me to lend him money to help to set him up."

"And if you had lent me a thrifle," answered the young Irishman, "it would have been nothing so very wonderful. I didn't want to try my luck at all in this neighborhood. See what Macneil did for his countryman. But," he added, "it's true enough what they say here, that no Irishman ever helps another, barring it is down the hill."

"Suppose," suggested my friend, "you were to arrange it thus: if it is not convenient to you, Murphy, to pay this demand, give this young fellow a share in your business; you are countrymen, and ought to help each other. There are frequent instances amongst the English and Scotch of this sort of arrangement: one partner brings youth and zeal as a set-off against the money and connection which his older but less active partner has to offer. What say you?"

"I say, please, your honor," replied the foreman hastily, "I'd sooner beg my bread than be beholden to him. Let him pay me my wages; that's all I'll ask."

"I don't owe you any wages; and I've had enough of you already; and more than that, you're the last Irishman I'll have any call to. I'll keep clear of my countrymen in future; for when they find one of themselves a little up in the world, they'll try to pull him down, and hardly give a 'thank ye' for all you can do."

Our worthy friend cited the Scotch baker as an example of how much people even in small trade might do for each other by being united; he urged that it was our duty to assist each other and used every argument in his power to dissuade them from "going to law;" but in vain. Charley Murphy entered into a long story as explanation about board and lodging, and weekly money, and a feather bed, and new blue sleeves and apron, and the grinding of a knife and steel, which detail caused his foreman to exclaim against his meanness. One offered to take an oath that this was the case, and the other that that was the case; and at last the magistrate was obliged to tell them that they had better go to Queen Square to settle the business. To Queen Square they accordingly went; and the magistrate decided that the wages were due, and ought to be paid; and paid they were, though, having run on for a considerable time, to get together the amount caused Charley Murphy to run in debt; for the young foreman, irritated by his master's conduct, would grant no time. But this was not all; Charley had a daughter, and this daughter and the young foreman had become strongly attached to each other, but afterwards refused his consent. The daughter, English born, had more of English wilfulness than Irish yielding in her disposition, and married without his consent. This was certainly an imprudent step, as little by little they fell into poverty; and Charley Murphy confessed, when too late, that if he had assisted his countryman at the commencement, if he had behaved justly, if they had remained together

like the bundle of sticks, he would not have been left in his old age, without his pretty daughter, to keep his books, or a hale hearty son-in-law to attend to their mutual business. As it was, the young people migrated to Australia; while the baker's daughter, who with her father's consent married the Scotchman, is able to drive over in their own comfortable cart on Sundays to see Macneil, whose national and most praiseworthy consideration for his own countryman secured his 'Jessie' in the end a comfortable home and a good husband.

"I hate the Scotch," exclaimed a hot-headed Irish friend of mine the other day, "they are so clamish." I could not help asking him if he did not think a little of the same quality would wonderfully improve his own countrymen. This young man is now doing very well in the world, and I hope felt too much the bitter loneliness of an Irishman in London, to be cold without a reason to those of his own land, who come hither to seek their fortunes. The prejudice in England for a length of time was cruelly great against my countrymen. When a handsome young Irishman got into English society, I have seen the chaparrons draw more closely to their charges, and while they look icebergs and daggers at the good-humoured face of the somewhat forward youth, whisper the young ladies to "beware, for an Irish adventurer had entered the charmed circle." I do not attempt to deny that the young man made the most of his handsome face, and 'blarney' to the best of his ability; but, English, ay, and Scotch men too, do the same thing; and if they do not succeed as well as the Irishman, it is only because they lack ability, not inclination. I do not mean for a moment to defend the unprincipled adventurer of any country; but I do sincerely rejoice that the English have discovered that imposition is not by any means the necessary attendant on an Irish face or an Irish tongue. But to the answer to my question.

"Indeed and you are right," he said, "When I was coming to London, I bothered the very life out of every one I knew in Dublin to give me letters of introduction to all the Irish they knew in the great city. I did not care so much for letters to the English, like a fool as I was, for I was not aware then that when once you are known by the English, your hold upon their friendship is as firm as the rock of Cashel; and so I thought my fortune was made when I had secured introductions to several Irish leaders. Well, I left a card and a letter at one house, and received a note saying that really the influx of young Irish gentlemen seeking employment was so great, that he had, however painful to his feelings, been obliged to decline receiving introductions at all. Several asked me to dinner; others to 'tea and turn out.' The member for our town, who had made fierce love to my aunt, and spoken of my uncle as 'his talented and distinguished countryman' during the election, by some strange chance was never at home when I called, as well I know, for I heard him tell the servant so himself. One fellow gave me an introduction to his friend in the city, and I afterwards found out that he clearly said, though he wished me well, he would not be answerable for me, as I was Irish.—Another could not introduce me to his partner, who had the management of his business, because he had a family of daughters. Certainly, out of about five and twenty, I found one whose warm manners sprang from his warm heart, and he made up for the rest, though I was on the shaghran for months and months before I could earn as much as would afford me a dinner. Now, it is not more than eighteen months ago since a Scotch lad, Alexander Ferguson, came up from Aberdeen with letters to only two or three Scottish manufacturers; why, in less than a week he was provided for; every Scottish house in the city was applied to, till a suitable situation was found him. I doubt if they asked him half as often to dinner as my countrymen invited me; but they provided for him, and quickly—they are so clamish."

"If they were less so," I said, "I should not esteem them as highly as I do. I confess that I think clamishness, as you call it, the root of much noble action. If every country provided for those of its own who need provision, we should have no distress. There is something in the everlasting affection the Scotch bear each other that elevates them in my esteem almost beyond the inhabitants of all other countries. I have seldom known a Scotchman whom I did not respect; and I wish, with all my heart that the Irish were as united by the magic of the sound of 'native land.' In this should be sunk all political differences—all religious animosities. There is no country in the world that has sent forth finer soldiers, better sailors, firmer patriots, more eloquent statesmen. Single handed, an Irishman conquers. Singly triumphant in art and literature, what might they not have accomplished long ere this for the good of their ill-used country, if they had only been united—only known the inestimable value of domestic and social union—only remembered that a house divided against itself cannot stand—and also kept in mind poor old Dick Delany's quotation which the practice of ages has proved true, that 'union is strength'?"

MY EIGHTEENTH BIRTHDAY.—MY WISHES.—I shall soon be eighteen. Eighteen! How many an eye brightens at the sound. To many it comes with merry gladness, and bids them leave the quiet habits of girlhood, that, lauded upon Fashion's broad lake, they may view the gay, bright world, and with sounds of rejoicing around them, mingle with other gilded barks upon its glittering waters; and glide on "Wealth at the prow, and Pleasure at the helm." Not such will be my destiny; no proud, ancestral halls will sing with the music of mercy taught. No dancing feet will tread my father's house, when I am eighteen, but, silently, deeply into my heart will sink the fond farewell of girlhood; and far from Fashion's votaries—far from the pride, the pomp, the pageantry of earth my feet must go.

There are silent places where the weary are longing for rest; where the sick are fainting for ease; where want, and woe, and wretchedness abide—friendless, houseless, homeless; there must my work be done. There are hearts that have no love to help them; there are minds that have no hope to cheer them; there are souls that have no faith to comfort them; may I be Faith, Hope and Love to them!

Then, though Wealth and Fashion be far from me—then, though Fame's broad temples have no room for me; and though her smile never answers my prayers, I shall be happy in the happiness I have given; good in the good I have done.

There is a variety most creditable to English invention in the way in which our ancestors administered their bribes. At one place a mysterious person used to arrive with the cash, known as the "Man in the Moon," who approached at nightfall, and was at once met with "What news from the moon?" This was a poetic form. Then there was the humorous form. "I'll lay you five guineas," said a celebrated canvasser in Fox's contest of 1784, "and stake the money in your own hands, that you will not vote for Mr. Fox." "Done," says the free and independent, and wins his bet—and bribe. Another playful plan was to buy the elector's curate at a price that would have been handsome for a bird of paradise—a very pretty kind of bird-fancying! Sometimes men showed perfect genius in availing themselves of professional advantages; thus a military gentleman employed in the recruiting service once stood for Great Grimby and enlisted a majority of the voters for soldiers with a liberal bounty! Such anecdotes as these constitute the literature of electioneering; and there is probably not a town or county in England where there is not an elderly gentleman with a small batch of them. In a contest, many years ago, in North Britain, one of the parties had strong reason to suspect a particular voter of having taken a bribe—a considerable bribe too—for votes were valuable. An enemy resolved to make an attempt on him. Accordingly, as the man entered to poll, he whispered in his ear rapidly, "They're mak-