the caprice or the passions of the passing hour, and in an instant taking the world by surprise.

Without wishing to exaggerate a comparison, it is strictly true to state that within the memory of the present generation no circumstance has occurred in these countries which is likely to be attended with more beneficial results to the cause of religion and order in Europe, than the exposures brought on the whole character of England from the late attempted assassination of the French Emperor. The eyes of Catholic Europe are now fixed upon England; she is now thoroughly sifted in her moral, religious, and as has been achieved during the last week. Austria, Italy, Naples, and Spain have rejoiced of all the surrounding countries caught in her making, and compelled to alter, in public reproach, the laws which encoouraged all her foreign intrigues and revolutionary machinations. France has been the aggrieved plaintiff which despatch of Count Persigny is before the world as the resolute document from a foreign court, which, for the first time in our history, put England on her trial; and the voice of all Europe, the counts of the French indictment."

The advocates of England may bluster as they will: speeches may be delivered in the House of Commons, as Cobbett would say, "by the acre:" the apologies said to be made by the French Press for the insult offered to England may be paraded, to save the national honor; but it won't do. England is, beyond all doubt, humbled in acquiescence in the Emperor's command; and frames her laws according to foreign dictation. Granting that these altered laws are justice to Foreign Powers; yet if Greece, or Spain, or Portugal made the same demands on her jurisprudence, who will believe that England would yield compliance? From whence it follows that, against her grain, she has at length been coerced, in her present weakness from within and from without, to lick the dust beneath the feet of her French master. The value of public opinion was never better demonstrated then on this English submission. For several years past the conduct of her Ambassadors in the European Continent gave universal dissatisfaction; while the bigotry of her Biblical Agents at home and abroad branded her as a nation of bypoorites and persecutors. The Catholic writers, and the advocates of Catholic monarchy in these surrounding countries, never failed to publish year after year, and day after day, the relentless conduct of England in her Catholic dependencies, and throughout all foreign embassies. This unceasing exposure of her religious and political intrigues made by degrees a universal impression -bas ultimately prepared the Continental mind to charge England in the present crisis with encouraging, harboring, and protecting Foreign Assassins - and has resulted in a National humiliation, which, indeed, will do more than the most sanguine hopes could have anticipated to check the growing infidelity, and to advance the universal peace of Europe. The consummation for which true patriots sighed, for which zealous Christians prayed, and which the poor persecuted and rescue them from death and starvation. The Irish implored kind Providence to grant, has at length been fully realised-namely, the thorough exposure and the public humiliation of England in her religious political character.

The most important section of this foreign dictation is the fact that the case, under consideration is debated in our own Parliament: and thus a publicity is given to the indictment and to the with the pure old faith, who cultivate small patches verdict, which otherwise could never have been of arable land along the shore or claddagh, on which hoped for. Parliament, in these premises, acknowledges its past ill-conduct: it withdraws itself from the Hungarian rebels: it repudiates the Tuscap revolutionists: it condemns to the galleys the Roman conspirators: it consigns to penal servitude the Neapolitan cut-throats: and it covers its former red cloak of universal sedition with the white spotless garment of Christian forbearance and all-forgiving charity. Has any one ever heard of such a conversion as the present conversion of the House of Commons in England? What may we not expect from this repentant House of Commons in future? If the Emperor would only kindly hint some similar change in Exeter Hall, we would probably soon hear of the Earl of Shaftesbury withdrawing his patronage from the proselytising societies;-Messrs. Spooner and Drummond making apologies for their filthy speeches against numeries: Sir Culling Eardley becoming a member of the Catholic Church, and the platform of Exeter Hall changed into a public hall for the publication of truth, and for the diffusion of Christian knowledge. How the King of Naples must laugh to see Lord Clarendon act as Attorney-General against the Italian refugees! How the Pope must smile to notice Lord Palmerston appear as the Judge Advocate, passing sentence on the companions of the men who dined, drank tea, supped, and visited Lord Minto, his Irish Catholics for losses sustained by Protestant relative at Rome! and oh, how all the foreign villains, with Mazzini and his associates, must utter oaths and imprecations against the perfidy of certain English officials, who heretofore encouraged their disloyalty at home; and who now join in their galling persecution abroad. In their bitter disappointment they can now exclaim-"Better to have borne even the injustice of our own country than to have been betrayed by the nerfidy of England."

The next public meeting of the Foreign Bible Societies will be a fortunate scene for the peace of society in general, and for the happiness of Ireland in particular. Since, of course, there can be now no Bibles for Austria, Italy, Spain, Portugal, France, India and Ireland, it will be a curious investigation to learn what will become of the Bibles, of the funds, and of the Agents. The only imaginable stratagem which they can their little scanty bins of potatoes and small stacks adopt will be to make all their former adherents of rye and corn to meet this merciless demand. It "read their recantation twice, or even three is almost incredible the means these poor creatures times," to distribute new issues of the Bible, in Many went thirty miles to borrow or beg the money proportion to the recantations, and thus to ba- from their friends-many sold their kitchen farniture

lance the account with the English contributors, and utensils and even mothers were known to have Nor is this scheme a new plan; it has been done on several occasions in Ireland; one convert (?) of the name of Peter Dunphy read his recantation seven times, receiving seven shillings and suxpence each time; his last and eighth recantation being made to Father Doran of the Queen's County, receiving wretched Peter back again into the Catholic Church.

There can be no doubt that the Bible and proselytizing imposture has received its final stroke from the present exposure in the House of Commons; and if the merey of God could be legislative pretensions: her greatest enemies invoked for any one favor more than another becould have never hoped to witness such a suc- neficial to Ireland, it would be to beg for the cessful assault made on her national reputation removal from the land of the late Souper swindle, which for lying, for malevolence, for hatred, for perjury, and blasphemy, has not been exceedto see the libeller, the maligner, the revolutionist | ed by any scourges which Satan has ever been permitted to inflict on our ill-fated and downown trap, forced to swallow the bait of her own making, and compelled to alter, in public rerevenge under the present circumstances, I now under the weight of their misery, must be blotted say what I have so often stated heretoforenamely, "That if I were summoned before a Committee of the House of Commons, I am in charged this territory of harbored assassins: the possession of documents which demonstrate the position that in nine cases out of ten the peasantry of Ireland have been ejected from their holdings, forced into the poorhouse to die, or, banished to America, for no other cause but their religion as Catholics." The total extirby universal, unanimous consent, pronounces on their religion as Catholics." The total extirproud Albion the merited verdict "Guilty on all pation, therefore, of the vile system of proselytism is a boon to Ireland which reaches every member of Irish society; and which will tend equally to give security and happiness to the landlord, as it will restore peace and confidence to the people.

It may not be uninteresting to see how soon the English officials respond to the summons of order from the Emperor! The following extract from the Times of last Monday proves how docile England can be to the new laws imposed by the retan of France:-

Southware.-A gentleman waited on Mr. Combe to obtain his certificate at the Foreign Office for a passport to Italy under the new regulations.

Mr. Combe—I cannot grant you a certificate unless I know you. You are a perfect stranger to me, and must be aware of that.

Applicant-The passport is not for me; it is for a foreigner who has property in Italy which he wishes to go and claim, and the reason I came here was it being the nearest court.

Mr. Combe-Where does the person reside? Applicant-He has been in business many years in

Lambeth. Mr. Combe-It is impossible for me to grant you the required certificate, as I know nothing whatever of the person. You had better apply at the Lambeth Police Court; but that will be useless unless the magistrate knows the person.

D. W. C. Feb. 11, 1858.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

APPEAL.

Countrymen and Fellow Christians .- In the wilds of Donegal, down in the bogs and glens of Gweedore and Cloughancely, thousands upon thousands of human beings, made after the image and likeness of God, are perishing, or next to perishing, smidst squalidness and in misery, for want of food and clothing, far away from human aid and pity. On behalf of these famishing victims of oppression and persecution, we venture to appeal to your kind sympathies and religious feelings, and hope that, for the sake of Him who bore our infirmities, you will share with us their distress by lending some substantial assistance to enable us to relieve their wretchedness, ground of this Appeal is simple, and may be thus simply told:

The districts of Gweedore and Cloughancely are the bleakest and most mountainous in Donegal or in Ireland. The entire surface is broken up by huge, abrupt, and irregular hills of granite, covered with a texture of stunted heath, while the space between is but a shaking and spongy marsh. The inhabitants of these wilds are all Celts of the pure old race, their wretched cabine are built, and subsist principally by rearing stock and grazing sheep on the steep sides of their mountains and in their hollow glens. The increase of their flocks they sold to meet the landlord's rent, and the other exigencies of life ; while of the wool of their sheep they manufactured frieze and tammy as clothing for the male and female members of their families respectfully. Thus from time immeniorial, they lived in the enjoyment of these wild mountains, leading a most innocent and peacea-ble rural life, warm and faithful in their friendships, while their altachment to the old faith was elronge

Last year brought a sad change on these warmhearted peasants. All the landlords of the districts, save one, simultaneously deprived them of their mountains, giving them to Scotch and English graziers for sheep walks, and, at the same time, doubled trebled, and in many instances quadrupled the rents on the miserable patches left them. These mountains so unjustly pressed from the unfortunate natives, were peopled with Scotch and English sheep. But sadder still, the strange sheep imported to these mountains throve not. Last winter was very prejudicial to sheep, particularly under Scotch treatment-the Donegal mountains proved treacherous, and their tracts devious to strangers. The sheep recently placed on this strange pasturage were prone from natural instinct, to wander, and the Scotch shepherds were supinely negligent in the duties of their calling. The natural consequences was that large numbers of the sheep strayed-large numbers of them were lost in bog-holes-and large numbers perished through the inclemency of the winter and the want of proper care. During the penal laws, we are told that Grand Jury levies were made upon merchants at the hands of Catholic powers, with whom England might happen to be then at war. It must have been in the same spirit that, in order to recompense these losses of the Scotch and English graziers, an enormous and unjust Grand Jury Warrant was obtained against these innocent Celts .-And, in order, moreover, to carry out this iniquitous enactment, and the more effectually to secure the adverse possession of these mountains, an extra force of constabulary was, at the instance of these landlords, ordered to these districts, for whose support a most ruinous tux has been imposed on the wretched inhabitants. In short, by those and similarly unjust and arbitrary proceedings, the sum of about three thousand pounds has been levied on the poorest and most miserable district on God's earth. Already the law officials, backed by 300 constabulary, have, at the buyonet's point, collected the last farthing of this enormously disproportioned levy .-The poor, shivering, and famishing peasants, under the terror of an armed force, wielded by officials without feeling or humanity, were obliged to soli

sold their cradles. It was, truly, a sight to make angels weep, to see the poor helpless fathers, amidst the tears and wallings of their helpless wives, and hungry children, parting with the last stone of their potatoes and other necessaries of life to pay this iniquitous tax. The stalwart and robust peasantry could do nothing but weep, the womanly hearts of the mothers were wrung with agony, and the ragged children—poor innocent things—bewailed, in loud cries and convulsive sobs, their forlorn lot. And we, who witnessed these scenes of woe, are not ashamed to confess that we too shed tears-unavailing tears-of pity and sympathy for them. But there was no remedy. Like Herod's savage massacre of the Innocents, the warrant was unfeelingly executed. The foul and dastardly deed was perpetrated -consummated. And thus the food of some thousand families has been swept away, and their only means of supporting and clothing themselves cruelly pressed from them. Whether the object of the landlords' harsh and tyrannical treatment to these poor peasants is to crush them out, or wring from them a larger revenue, we will not stop to inquire; but we out of existence, and that their once happy homes will become walks for Scotch and English hoggets They are now, at all events, in consequence of such treatment, perishing of hunger and nakedness, in their damp and comfortless cabins. But we will venture a little into detail :--

There are at this moment 800 families subsisting on sea wood, crabs, cockles, or any other edible matter they can pick up along the sea shore, or scrape off the rocks.

There are about 600 adults, of both sexes, who through sheer poverty, are now going bare-footed, amidst the inclemency of the season, on this blesk Northern coast.

There are about 700 families that have neither bed nor bed clothes; but are forced to lie on the cold damp earth in the rags worn by them during the

There are about 800 families without a second bed fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, being huddled together as best they can. Thousand of the male population have only one

cotton shirt, and wear none while it is being washed, while thousands have not even one. The females are still in a worse condition. There are about 400 families, in which there may

be half a dozen of full grown females, who have only one dress between them, in which they can appear in public; mothers and daughters alternately using this common wardrobe when they go out of

There are about 600 families who have now neither. cow, sheep, nor goat, and who, from the beginning of the year to its close, hardly ever know the taste of milk or butter.

There are thousand of youths, of both sexes, verging on the age of puberty, who are so partially and scantily clothed that modesty forbids one to look at them-they are only objects for the eye of charity.

We will not, though we could, go further in particulars, but, on behalf of those, and these, and all, appeal for funds to enable them in their respective wants. And we appeal in the name of Him who said, "Deal thy bread to the hungry." "Clothe the naked." "Give drink to the thirsty." "Sell what you possess and give alms to the poor." The Son of God asks your alms in the person of these perishing peasants. He is hungry—will you give him to eat? He is thirsty—will you give him to drink? He is naked—will you clothe him? Do it to them, and you do it to Him. For he says Himself, "for as long as you did it to one of these, my least brethern, you did it to me."

We appeal to fathers and mothers, with fond and promising children, and request that "as you would that others would act to your children if they were in want, act you to the desolate families in the wilds of Donegal.

We appeal to the chaste and virtuous young ladies of Ireland, and say, "as you value that priceless ornament of your sex, maiden modesty, and as you know what it is to put female delicacy rudely to the blush, for want of sufficient clothing, grant us, of your superfluous dresses, wherewith to enable us to ouy plain dresses for these half dressed girls of Donegal. Both we and they will pray that God may screen you from all shame and confusion.

And, finally, before all, and beyond all, we appeal the patriotic young men of Ireland. This fine old Celtic race is about being crushed aside to make room. for Scotch and English sheep. We appeal to your noble and generous feelings, as men and patriots, to assist us in our efforts to prevent their total extinc-tion. We declare it, in the face of the world, as our solemn conviction, that, in the sight of God and men, there is not a more precious offering than alms from the patriot's muscular hand, when given for the love of country and the relief of his kind.

John Domenty, P.P., Carrigart Rossgull.

HUOR M'FADDEN, P.P., Falcarragh, Cloughaneely. DANIEL M'GER, P.P., Bunbeg, Gweedore. JOHN O'DONNELL, P.P., Dungloe, Rosses. John Flanagas, P.P., Rathmelton.
Hugh M'Fadden, C.O., Alisaints.
James M'Fadden, C.C., Falcarragh, Cloughancely.
Bernard M'Monague, C.C., Dunfanaghy, Doc. JOHN M'GROARTY, C.C., Cashelmore, Doc. Hugh Cullen, C.C., Rosegull.

LETTER PROM SMITH O'RIGEN.

The following letter has been addressed by Smith O'Brien to the Secretary of the Trades of Ennis, in reply to one asking for an expression of his senti-ments on the subject of a statue to O'Connell, which t is proposed to erect on the spot where the battle of Catholic Emancipation was decided :-

Cahermoyle, Newcastle West Feb 5. 1858. Sir-I trust that the Congregated Trades of Ennis will not think that I am wanting in respect for them, f I decline to send, for the purpose of being read at their meeting to-morrow, such an address as that suggested in your letter of the 4th inst., in relation to the proposal of the Town Council of Ennis, to instal, as a trophy, in the town of Ennis, one or more needless and unavailing. Last year I took occasion to show that the people of Ireland ought to have taken no part in the war with Russia, because the Russians had never done any harm to Ireland; and because their Emperor had agreed before the war commenced, to make such concessions to the demands of Europe, as ought to have satisfied the British Government; and further, that by the operations of the war the prestige of England, in regard of martial fume, had been greatly impaired, whilst that of France, and even of Russia, had been augmented.

Recently, at Limerick, I endeavored to show that the guns which the Corporation of that city had begged the British Covernment to bestow on them, were aken by the French, not by the English-it being known to all mankind that the French succeeded in their attack upon the Malekoff, whilst the English were repulsed with ignominy from the Redan; but if they were to be considered as trophies of success rather than as memorials of failure, they were British, not Irish, trophics. Within a few days after the expression of this opinion (which appeared to command the assent of my large audience) the worthy burghers of Ennis implore the British authorities to condescend to honor their town by sending them one of the guns which were taken at Schastopol. What avails it that I should reiterate the expression of sentiments which are evidently unwelcome to many whose kindly feelings towards myself I greatly appreciate.

I agree with you in thinking that the erection of a statue to O'Connell would be a proceeding worthy of the inusbitants of the County of Clare. That would, indeed, be an Irish trophy, because it would commemorate the event by which, as well as the man by the pra-whom, Catholic Emancipation was finally achieved. *Nation*.

But, surely, such a proposal ought to originate not with a Protestant, but with the leading members of that community whose vigor and determination at the Olare election of 1828, supported and gave effect to the eloquence of their illustrious champion. May we not expect that the Catholic members of parliament, whose ambition has been satisfied, that the Catholic officials, whose purses have been filled by the results of the great Clare election, that Catholic judges, that Catholic attorney-generals, nay, that even Catholic town councillors, whose social importance has been increased by admission to those corporations from which they were formerly excluded, should be the first to take a prominent part in regard to the erection of such a trophy.

I agree with you in thinking that the town of Ennis is represented by a gentleman who, not contented with prosecuting clergymen of his own por-suasion at the dictation of the British parliament, has resorted to a species of persecution which every generous minded member of that parliament must disapprove. But what avails it for me to condole with the trades of Ennis upon their being thus represented, when I find that the feeling now generally prevalent in Ireland sanctions every proceeding, however mean and degrading, which is undertaken by any official who receives English pay and distributes the petty favors of English patronage.

There was a time when the Irish people felt an in-terest in questions which affected either the welfare or the honor of their country. Under the present regime of patronage all public questions are considered subordinate in importance to the advancement of individuals. See what is now passing in Limerick? The social barmony of that city is disturbed by a contest between two Catholics-one of whom is supported by hundreds, to whom he was a complete stranger, on an understanding (scarcely disguised, certainly not disavowed) that he is to go into parliament to advance his own personal interests and those of his connections, by adherence to the British Minister. Scarcely a voice has been heard in favor of that independence of action in parliament which I believe to be essential to the protection of the interests of Ireland.

I agree with you, also, in deploring the extinction of the ancient language of the country. To prove to you that this is not a mere sentiment, I may mention that I am endeavoring, even at my advanced period of life, to make myself master of the language which was spoken by my forefathers. I am also doing all in my power to make known and to preserve the remains of Irish literature which are still extant, and which are much more copious than they are generally supposed to be. But I regret to find that we have to contend not only against positive hostility to Irish memorials of every kind on the part of the British functionaries who direct, to a great extent, the education of our people, but also against a still more vexatious apathy on the part of the clergy, whose religion was preserved during nearly three centuries in this country by being kept spart from the influences of English persecution in an unknown tongue, and also against the apathy of many Gaelic families whose position in society depends much more upon the traditional antiquity of their race than upon their own personal merits.

Upon the whole, I avow that I find little to satisfy or encourage me in the present tone of public opinion in Ireland, and I am therefore much indisposed to intrude my sentiments upon the minds of my fellow-countrymen, although I receive almost daily solicitations requesting me to address them.

The only satisfactory assurances I can tender in answer to your appeal is, that my affection for the

county of Clare is inextinguishable. I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN. Mr. M. Considine, &c., &c., Ennis.

CONSECRATION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. O'HEA, BImor or Ross. - On Sunday Jult., the solemn and imposing ceremony of the consecration of a Bishop of the Catholic Church took place in the parish church of Skibbereen, in the diocese of Ross. Dr. O'Hea, who was consecrated Bishop, was the late Parish Priest of Rosscarberry, and the see of Ross having become vacant by the appointment of the Right Rev. Dr. Keane to the bishopic of Cloyne, that gentleman was appointed his successor in the usual manner, his name being the highest on the list of three sent to Rome, and his Holiness being pleased to ratify the choice, thus declared, of the Clorgy of the diocese. Long before the hour announced for the commencement of the ceremonies every part of the spacious chapel was crowded almost to inconvenience, and a great many of the gentry of the districts around, Protestant as well as Catholic, were present. The Most Rev. Dr. Leaby, Archbishop of Cashel, officiated as Consecrating Bishop; the Assistant Bishops were the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, Bishop of Cork, and the Right Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of Cloyue, and two other Prolette were also present to the late. and two other Prelates were also present on the altar.

Last week we alluded to the substitute for a place of worship which the poverty of the inhabitants of Carrigaholt compels them to use. It is as we said, a little box in which the priest offers the Holy Sacrifice; the people kneeling in the open air on the public road and fields adjoining. This box is six fect long, five feet wide, and seven feet high, raised about two feet and a half from the ground, on four wheels, so that it can be turned to suit the wind whatever way it blows. In order to favour Souperism no site would be given in the district for a chapel. The poor ten-ant giving the use of his house for Sunday Mass was made a marked man. The priest had then no alternative but to get this box on the high road, or leave the people to Souperism. Two years after this box was placed where it is, the only sheltered spot in the district, a large house was built for Souperism. Two other small houses adjoining were cleared of the poor Catholic fishermen who lived in them, and Soupers put in their place. The people on their knees outside on the road on Sunday were unnoyed occasionally by those inside mocking the ceremony of Mass. At the Ennis Assizes, July, 1855, in reply to Judge Crampton, a Protestant sub-inspector said of one of this staff of Bible readers, 'He is a disgrace to my religion, and a firebrand among the people in the west of this county.' They got up four houses for school of the cannon which were taken at Sebastopol. The and for preaching; the tenants refused both. In the expression of my opinion on this subject is both year 1863, 300 acres of commonage and a large tract of bog were taken from them; the manager occupies them; and in 1854 they had to give him £6 an acre for over forty acres of bog, as potato soil, which they held themselves a little before at a moderate rent. Even though they should be stripped of the remainder of their land, the poor tenants are determined not to give up their religion; but their lives are miserable, not knowing when or where this worrying them out of conscience is to stop. In 1852 the priest was deprived of an old house which he bought to say Mass in on Sunday, but, though he humbly begged to be left in at any rent, even as caretaker, for the sake of shelter for the poor people, this cabin was taken from him in a month, and locked up and left idle for twelve months, and then tumbled downno other chapel within five miles of them. In 1857, during the late Clare Election, shame put an cud to this trick to undermine the faith of the people; and the basest-but by no means the severest-screw of the Souperising, ordeal (still at work) was removed -for leave was given them to build a chapel. The first stone was laid on the 12th July, by the Right Rev. Doctor Vaughan. The work is in progress.

An extract from the Bishop's letter permitting the collection of building funds says, 'The Rev. Michael Mechan, P.P., of Carrigaholt, has established seven schools in this parish; he is now about subject himself to a find of £500 — Dublin Evening building a chapel where it is very much requiredwhoever aids in its completion will be rewarded by Almighty God with a recompense exceedingly great. Any kind contributor sending stamps to the above address, Ourrigabolt, County Clare, will get a drawing of 'The Ark' by return of Post, and ever have

the prayers of a persecuted, but faithful people .--

Postid Manting in Ennis .- At three o'clock on Saturday, 13th ult., a very large number of the trades and working class of Ennis assembled in front of the old courthouse. Besides these trades, there were several professional men, with many shopkeepers and mercantile men, &c., present, anxious to hear the address read of that illustrious Irishman, William Smith O'Brien, Esq., to the trades and working class of Ennis which had arrived that morning. Mr. John Tobin was called to the chair, after which Mr. Michael Considine, Secretary, came forward to read the address, but before he done so he made some remarks to the meeting. He told them that the poor shoneens of Ennis should not look on the meeting of the trades and working class as a thing inferior because they were working men. The working class should come out like men, legally and constitutionally, and do their own work, and not lot themselves be made footstools to those gentlemen to get to power who are daily betraying them. He asked them would they agree with the Town Council of Ennis in returning thanks to their Borough member for sending a Russian gun to their town as a British trophy, at the very moment that he was stating that in the Catholic county of Mayo there could not be twelve honest men got on their oaths to try the Rev. Mr. Conway and the Rev. Mr. Ryan? (Cries of 'no, no, &c.; 'we want no Russian gun.') If they wish, let them erect British trophics on the old cross of Wexford, where three hundred Irish families were butchered by Saxons; or at Mullacmast, or in the streets of Drogheda, where the child was seen sucking the paps of its dead mother after a carnage of five days; or in the churchyard of Shanakyle and Kilrush workhouse. These places, with many others, would do more to commemorate British rule in Ireland, than in the Catholic and patriotic town of Ennis. read the address, during which time a dead silence prevailed, every one anxious to hear, but when he came to conclude with the name of Wm. Smith O'-Brien, an enthusiastic cheer was raised by all present with the waving of hats, accompanied with firing of shots, &c., after which several resolutions were proposed and adopted, amongst which were one thankng Mr. O'Brien for his letter, and one calling upon the county members to come forward to aid in erecting a monument to O'Connel on the spot where Catholic Emancipation was fought and won in the year 28. The thanks of the meeting having been given to Mr. John Tobin, the assembly separated by cheering for 'Old Ireland and William Smith O'Brien, Esq.

REPRESENTATION OF GALWAY .- We have heard it stated that at an early day in this session a motion will be made to have a writ issued for the election of a member for Galway; but with respect to the fate destined to await such a motion many and conflicting are the surmises now afloat in the City of the Tribes. The sooner that is decided the better; because "hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" anything at all events would and will, be better, much better than this state of political anxiety. - Galway Метсинч.

DISTURBANCES IN LIMBRICE.—Last night (8th Feb.)

this city was in a state of great excitement and alarm owing to the disgraceful and riotous proceedings of a mob in the interest of Major Gavin's party. About seven, o'clock intimation was conveyed to the constabulary that a riot was apprehended in the Abbey, where rumor had it (as conveyed to the force), that two Roman Catholic Clergymen were pelted and hooted when passing along the Sand-Mall, after dining with the Bishop at Park-house. The police, under Sub-inspectors M'Leod, Warburton and Mullarky, proceeded at once to the old town, where they found the contending parties prepared for action. It is right to explain that the Irishtown and Englishtown are divided by Ballsbridge-that the electors and non-electors of the Englishtown are for Major Gavin, and those of the Irishtown and Black Battery for Mr. Ball, and in each locality there are furious mobs. It appears that when the constabulary took up their position on the bridge they were enabled, at great risk, to repulse the rioters, some of whom were arrested, but the Englishtown mob went round by the Matthew-bridge into George's-street, and before the con-stabulary had time to reach they attacked Cruise's Hotel, where Mr. Ball is staying, and commenced throwing stones at the windows, demolishing a quantity of glass, and breaking the sash of the window of of the Commercial-room, through which a missile was hurled amongst a number of commercial gentlemen, who were comfortably enjoying their wine at the time. The windows of Mr. Ball's committee (in the house of Mr. Edward Beveridge, cloth merchant), were also broken, as were also those of the Clare Hotel, and of the house of Mr. Abraham, seed merchant. The dragoous were called out, and the streets cleared, when it was found that the rioting in the old lown had been resumed, and several houses attacked. The dragoons scoured the old town, where the police had been so badly used, that a party of sixty were ordered to "load and cap" in self-defence. and for a time bad consequences were dreaded .-About half-past ten order was completely restored, but the police continued on duty during the night.-Freemun.

The election at Limerick, which threatened to be productive of a serious riot, passed off quietly and resulted in the return of Major Gavin, the anti-Ministerial candidate.

GALLANT RESCUE.—Youghal, Feb. 8.—This morning a Norwegian bark called the Galatia, from Swedostown, in standing in for this port in mistake for Queenstown, went ashore on the bar during a heavy gale from the S.S.E. The perilous position of her crew having been observed, the lifeboat which the National Lifeboat Institution has recently stationed here, manned by her gallant coxswain and crew. was soon launched, and nobly did she pursue her way through the surf to the stranded vessel and bring on shore her exhausted crew, consisting of the master and 13 men, amid the acclamations of the people.-Ten pilot boats attempted to reach the ship, but were compelled to return to the shore by the force of the wind and the heavy sea. The behaviour of the lifeboat on this her first trip elicited the unbounded admiration of her crew and of all who witnessed her valuable service.

CASUALTIES IN TRAKORK BAY .- During the last forty-two years fifty-six vessels were shipwrecked and 426 souls perished in Tramore Bay. The greatest number of lives lost was by the shipwreck of the Sea Horse, in the year 1816, 363 men having perished in that catastrophe.

Recruits are offering freely in Belfast for the East India Company's Light Cavalry; but they are about the most diminished specimens of the genus military which we have ever seen sworn in. The standard has lately been reduced.—Bonner of Ulster.

The recruiting sergeants have lately been doing good trade in this town of late, chiefly in consequence of the "bad times.' The appearance of the recruits was not generally satisfactory. They are low-sized, famished looking boys.—Northern Whig.

Not only may a worthy Jew hold high office in France, whilst the British House of Commons is hermetically closed against the most eminent of the Jewish race, but Mohammedans may freely exercise their religious rites under the eyes of the "persecuting" Executive at Paris! Guizot and other staunch Protestants were first Ministers in France for several years; and France is a Catholic country; yet in Catholic Ireland a Roman Catholic cannot aspire to

DREADFUL MURDER.-Monte, 7th Feb.-About five o'clock on yesterday evening a very respectable farmer, named Reilly, was shot dead by two men who are at present unknown, in the presence of his wife, son, and servant boy, while on his return home with them from Kilbeggan market. It appears the unfortunate man was fired at in Decomber last .- Freeman.