

known that he (Mr. O'Connell) did not say the revenues for the purpose of charity in the hands of the corporation amounted to £20,000 a year, or anything like it.

By this time Mr. O'Connell had come to the conclusion that the London Parliament was not the place to redress Ireland, and he appealed from its cold ear and numbed heart to the generous affection and enthusiasm of the Irish themselves.

The next occasion in which he addressed the House was in the debate on the Jewish Disabilities Bill. This was a grand opportunity; but his speech was not marked by either breadth or power.

On the 10th of June, Mr. O'Connell asked leave to introduce a bill to abolish Church rates in Ireland. The motion was opposed by both Tories and Whigs with cordial unanimity.

This was Mr. O'Connell's last effort, and the only one during that session, made in fulfillment of his programme. It is not difficult to see how chagrined he must be by the cold reception and bad success wherewith this, his first attempt, was made.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PEORIA, ILL., January 31, 1860.

MR. EDITOR,—Sir, permit me to make a few statements about my trade (House & Sign Painting), in reply to Dr. Cahill. The doctor says, "one must live in this country, for some time, before an accurate idea can be formed of the position, condition, and social life of the laboring classes here."

John Degrummond: he commenced 22nd May, and ended 12th October. With the loss from bad weather, &c., he made, and I have paid him for, ninety-four days, at \$1.50—\$141. Now, it will not do to say, perhaps, this is a drunkard.

there are living three families, some twelve or fourteen in number; they occupy three rooms; they are laborers; and what is the state of their prosperity? My God! I am almost ashamed to mention it. Some of the poor women will soon become mothers, and they are in actual want of the poorest comforts that are needed on such an occasion.

Sir, I remain a lover of truth and justice to my native land. Yours, &c., ISAAC BUSHELL.

LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHEL IN PARIS.

IRELAND AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

PARIS, January 10, 1860.

Amongst the duties of a British Government in Ireland, as enumerated in the first chapter of this apology, I have laid it down, "that it is their absolute duty to prevent a Celtic peasantry from having any proprietary interest in the land; and to that end they are bound to resist all movements in favor of Tenant-Right."

POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE. One duty of English statesmen in Ireland is "to stop, open, and copy in the Post-office the letters of suspected persons."

When it is considered that Ireland has pretty generally, since the Union, been profoundly disaffected against the British Government—always attempting something against the imperial supremacy, either by way of private conspiracy or public agitation; inasmuch that the British Sovereign, in opening Parliament, has had almost constantly to "deeply deplore" the spirit of disaffection in that perverse island, it will hardly be denied that an extensive system of espionage was necessary.

- "Year 1832—Marquis of Anglesey, Viceroy. 1834—E. J. Littleton, Secretary. 1835—Earl of Mulgrave, Viceroy. 1836—Do. —T. Drummond, Secretary. 1837—Do. —Lord Plunkett, one of the Lords Justices. —Archbishop of Dublin, do. 1838—Lord Morpeth, Secretary—now Lord Carlisle, Viceroy. 1839—Marquis of Normanby. —Lord Viscount Ebrington, Viceroy. —General Sir T. Blakeney, one of the Lords Justices. 1840—Lord Ebrington. 1841—Lord Chief Justice Bushe, one of the Lords Justices. —Earl de Grey, Viceroy. 1842—Do. —Sir E. Sugden, one of the Lords Justices. 1843—Earl de Grey.

The Report prudently avoids stating who they were whose correspondence was examined under these warrants; for this might have agitated the public mind and given rise to ineffectual expostulations. It is seen, however, that from 1832 to 1843, there were warrants in force, one or more (except one year) to stop and examine the letters passing to and from some person or number of persons.

CONTRADICTION OF IRISHMEN.

"To contradict flatly everything that an Irishman shall say about his own country; unless it be a falsehood." Such is the last of the duties which I have in the first chapter attributed to the British Government in Ireland. The ways of doing this are many and various. Sometimes, the contradiction is very emphatic, indeed—as when the Attorney-General gets a packed jury to pronounce on oath that what you have said is a false, wicked, scandalous, and malicious libel.

The organ of Bishop Timon, the Buffalo Sentinel, thus speaks of Dr. Cahill's letters:—Some of our Catholic exchanges are trying to correct the errors of Dr. Cahill's letters regarding wages, &c., in this country. It is to be regretted that such statements should have been circulated in Ireland where many persons may be led to abandon happy homes for the suffering too frequently met in America; where thousands of persons are idle for want of employment.

The North Briton, at Portland, has brought us news to the 26th ult., from Europe. The British parliament met on the 24th ult., and the speech from the throne contains the usual amount of bad English and unmeaning phrases.

"An unauthorized proceeding by an officer of the United States in regard to the island of San Juan, between Vancouver's island and the main land, might have led to a serious collision between my forces and those of the United States. But the collision has been prevented by the judicious forbearance of naval officers on the spot and by the equitable and conciliatory provisions and arrangements proposed on this matter by the government of the United States.

The atrocious and barbarous proceeding of blowing captured enemies from the cannon's mouth, is thus mildly alluded to by her gentle and gracious Majesty:—"The last embers of the disturbance in my East Indian dominions have been extinguished. My Viceroy has made peaceful progress through the districts which had been the principal scene of disorder, and by a judicious combination of firmness and generosity my authority has been everywhere solidly, I trust permanently, established."

The London Athenaeum alludes to the report that the right Hon. Richard Cobden has lost nearly all his private fortune by investments in American railroad securities, and says that the sum of £40,000 in sums from £50 to £500 have been subscribed to repair his loss. The right Hon. M. T. Baileys, a distinguished liberal politician, died in London on the 22d, at the age of 61. Sir W. C. Ross, the well known artist, is dead. Mr. Charles Lewis Wyke is appointed British Minister to Mexico.

The Paris correspondent of the Spectator says that the treaty embraces the following objects:—A complete and effective assimilation of the French and English flags in maritime intercourse, direct and indirect between both countries and their respective colonies, and exonerating both English and French ships from all tonnage dues in both English and French ports. Another Paris letter writer maintains that the duty on manufactured iron, which is now £4 per ton, will be reduced to either £2 8s. or £1 10s. 6d.

The Paris Pays says that on the conclusion of the treaty of commerce between France and England negotiations with other Powers for the conclusion of similar treaties would be commenced.

A decree is published convoking the Senate and Legislative body for the 22d of February. The approaching retirement of M. Magne, Minister of Finance and H. Billault, Minister of the Interior, was very generally spoken of in Paris. Both are protectionists.

A letter from Legh ra states that an English frigate had entered that harbor and saluted the town, the batteries of which at once responded. The English salute was interpreted as a recognition by the British government of the fall of the Grand Duke, and as a first fruit of the combined French and English policy on Italian affairs.

Verona, with the whole territory belonging to the fortress, had been declared in a state of siege. A Vienna despatch pronounces this premature. Renewed attempts at counter revolution were being made by the adherents of the fallen dynasty in Tuscany.

A ministerial crisis prevailed at Naples. The Filanghieri Cabinet resigned on the question of giving armed assistance to the Pope, which they opposed. The King had sent to Sig. Troja Murena to form a new ministry.

The Liverpool Post contains the following:—"We are in a condition to affirm that the following statement is true:—"The Emperor of the French has written a second letter to the Pope. It was brief but emphatic. His Majesty is willing and anxious to remain as hitherto the eldest son of the Church, and continue to be deferential to the Holy Father in all things spiritual."

The Pope having called for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, the Emperor, in the same letter, says that he (the Emperor) will cause a month's notice to be given to all strangers resident in the Eternal city.

Nothing decisive had occurred between the Spaniards and the Moors, and the news consists merely of unimportant details. Upwards of thirty vessels, mostly small craft, had been stranded or totally lost on the coast of Algiers. The Spanish war steamer Rosalia had been wrecked off Castillejos. The crew were saved.

Cholera was on the decrease in the Spanish army. The Spanish assert that the English Consul General assisted the Moors in every possible way, and his removal from Tangiers was strongly urged.

Gongs or signal bells, to convey orders to engineers, are not used in English steamboats, all orders are passed by word of mouth by a boy from the captain on the wheel-house to the engineer below deck. "Esur" (ease her), "strawpurr" (stop her), correspond to one two bells on American boats.

Three women were tarred and feathered in Oakville, C W., recently, by a gang of rowdies. A lack of virtue on the part of the victims was the pretext for the violence.