known that he (Mr. O'Connell) did not say the revenues for the 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. He merely said that properties belonging to the charities had been alieniated and disposed of, which, if they were to let now, would produce £20,000 a year, and that even still there were sufficient funds left in their hands for charitable purposes, if they were properties administered. The restition was givened by some at the most ly administered. The petition was signed by some of the most respectable of those phrsons whom the honorable member, no doubt, thought it an honor to represent. As to the question of the petition for the dissolution of the legislative union with the other: and he believed the day was not far distant when the friends of Ireland and England would unite in their consent to the repeal of the union; and that it would be hailed as an advantage by the best friends of both countries. Ireland from the moment it obtained an independent legislature, rose in power and importance; it rose in agriculture, and it rose in manufactures. But the advantages of that situation were afterwards lost. The opinions spread abroad by the French revolution, and which created divisions between man and man, and unhappily excited that rebellion which paved the way for a union, in which the opinions and feelings of the people of Ireland were not brought to the deliberation and in which the good sense and interests of the people of England were not fairly consulted. His opinion was, that if England wanted consumers for her productions, Ireland should be possessed of an independent legis-

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 gen_ erous affection and enthusiasm of the Irish themselves. He wrote to them, weekly, passionate appeals, calling on them to rely on themselves, and with their own hands work out their redemption. It is a singular feature in his career, that his public life almost began and almost ended by an appeal from the Parliament to the people. But in neither case did he carry out fully his intention. In fact, on the last occasion he voluntarily abandoned that position after having assumed it against the advice of his friends.

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. About this time the suppression of the "Society of the Friends of Ireland," by proclamation, preyed on his mind. and the more so, inasmuch as he knew it was suggested by Doherty, flushed as he was with a fancied triumph over him in the House.

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. His speech, which was short and practical, was listened to coldly, scarcely with toleration; and, on a division, only seventeen voted for the motion. *

This was Mr. O'Connell's last effort, and the only one during that session, made in fulfilment of his programme. It is not difficult to see how chagrined he must be by the co'd reception and bad success wherewith this, his first attempt, was made. The death of George IV. brought the session to an abrupt close, and Mr. O'Counell came back to Ireland to meet with fresh disappointment, and what he conceived, ingratitude. Major McNamara claimed that he had an express pledge from Mr. bim; that he would resign his seat for Clare in his favor. This Mr. O'Connell denied. On the other hand, O'Gorman Mahon presented himself, and was enthusiastically supported by the whole population. On Mr. O'Connell's arrival in Clare, he was met by O Gorman Mahon, followed by a mighty concourse of the people. The intimate friends of both feared a collision, and it was only with difficulty it was prevented. Efforts were made at an explanation and reconciliation, but in vain, and Mr. O'Connell left for Waterford, where Mr. Wyse retired in his favor, and by the strangest coincidence, he sat in the next Parliament with Lord George Beresford for his colleague.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PEORIA, ILLI., 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. Reading and hearing can never give the information which the eye and the ear can acquire by daily intercourse with the people." Now, this statement of the doctor's is correct so far, but I am sure he will acknowledge that he has not been in this country the required time to send forth such a manifesto as he has done. I allude to the Schedule or list of prices that he has put down as the daily wages of the Painters. I am a citizen of this country for nearly nineteen years (19). I am a Painter for nearly fourteen years. I learned my trade in Troy, N. Y., and when my time was out. I thought it was advisable to see what I could do in this place before I settled down. I done so. I worked in Detroit, Ill., for one year (that is the Painter's year). It will be over the average: say 5 or 6 months. My wages was \$1 25 per day. I worked for Atkinson & Baird. I believe with Colitt, to give names, places, and figures, I next worked in Chicago for S. S. Barry, and, according to my Account-book, I did not receive too much. I left, and went to New Orleans. The wages there was from two to two-and-a-half dollars per day. Work scarce, and plenty of hands. After the season was over, I came back by the way of the Chio River, and worked, more or less, on the way in the different places and I do here pledge you my hand of honor the highest wages I ever received, while I worked as a journey man, has been \$150 per day, without board. I except New Orleans. I located in this city nine years ago. The place was then small and uninteresting. However, I staid, and comthen small and uninteresting. However, I staid, and commenced business for myself. I do not wish to make a pool mouth; but, after years of hard trials, I have arrived at the dignity of being my own landlord. But things then and thing now are different. Then, or nine years ago, property was at it fair and proper value. Since then, everything has become so inflated, that poor men, that have bought and made payments of lors, would most willingly dispose of the same for half what they have paid on them, in order that they might shift to some other place. Now, Sir, to come to what I say about the Painter's wages. I have worked from 4 to 6 hands during the season and I believe every man that has ever worked for me, or that knows me in the trade, will do me the justice to say that I have always done towards them, as I expected them to do to me. here give you the working time of one of my men.

John Degrumond: he commenced 22nd May, and ended 12th October. With the loss from bad weather, & , he made, and have paid him for, ninety-four days, at \$1.50—\$141. Now it will not do to ay, perhaps, this is a drunkard No. Sir, I am happy to say he is no such thing: he is a steady, sober man, and since he left me for want of work he has been engaged on the road to buy grain at a commission and he makes from 20 to 35 cents per day, (not dollars,) while his less fortunate fellow comrades sit in the shop, keeping fire in the stove. G. R —, another of my men, has just returned from St. Louis, where he went to see and battle out the winter, and on his return here, what did he find-his wife all alone; his child dead. The principal reason the poor woman has not been able to get the common comforts of life—why, at the time and place from which I write, in the old block where my shop is situated

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. Circumstances has placed me in such a situation that these things come under my eyes. It has been my lot to be put on the Visiting Committee of the St. Vincent de Paul Society; I am also acting as secretary to a benevo-lent society, and as such, in the discharge of my duties, do say, as a Catholic, as an Irishman and thinking man, I have met, and do know of more suffering in this city, at the present time, than ever has been here before. Mr. Editor, I am not the petition for the dissolution of the honorable member for Ireland, he totally differed from the honorable member for Plympton, with respect to the regularity of that petition, or the object which it supported. He did not see any reason for depriving Ireland of a separate legislature, any more than Canada, Halifax, or Tamaica, where independent representatives were permitted to deliberate on the local interests of the people, permitted to deliberate on the local interests of the one country as to discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an accountry as to discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an accountry as to discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an accountry as to discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an accountry as to discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an accountry as to discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an accountry as to discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an accountry as to discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an accountry accountry as to discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an accountry accountr discharged the duties of a citizen to the State, the duties of an employer to his workmen, and last, and above all, I hope I can discharge, so far, my duties to my God; but truth compels me to say, that the estimate put on abor by the Doctor is not correct. There are other persons besides architects that could give a more accurate account. If the Doctor wished to give a true statement from ocular proof of how the emigrant succeeds in this country; if he wished to carry out what he has said, he has commenced at the wrong end; he should have taken passage in an emigrant ship and see the sufferings on the passage, and on his arrival at New York, he could then see how the Irish are treated, and how easy it is for them to get employment at the tabular wrises he has stated he would then be able to see how fabulous prices he has stated; he would then be able to see how honestly they are paid their wages; he would see with his own eye—for seeing is believing—bow the professional runner, not for hotels alone, but for houses of prostitution, watch the unsus-pecting, and to use a common phrase, the green, but numerous girls; how they are decoyed with intelligent offices, and what follows a known at the Mission House at the Five Points. Is there not agents there to gather up, and carry away, all over the country, the youth of both sexes? Yes, sir, and we have had some of them brought out to this quarter, and sold for their expenses. [Read some of the back numbers of the Western Banner.]
Now, I am sorry that I have been so long in this communica tion, and in conclusion would say, that Dr. Cahill is able, if he is only willing, do a great deal of good for Ireland. Let him stand by the old land; let him be to Erin what St. Peter was to stand by the old land; let him be to Erin what St. Peter was to the Church; let him be what St. Laurence was when he proclaimed to his enemies and persecutors: "You have tried me by fire, but found in me no corruption." And instead of calling on the Irish to tran-plant themselves from the homes of their love and affection, do as the great Dr. Doyle has done—let him, on his return, say to his people: "This is our home, our native land." And after having done this, he will be able to lay his hand on his breast in peace and say: "I have been faithful to my native shore." And when the Angel of Death will come to call him to a happy and to an eternal home, he will have a requiem sang, not from the sobbings of the disappointed emigrant, but from the happy voices of a liberated nation.

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

LETTER FROM JOHN MITCHEL INPARIS 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 enumerated in the first enapter 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. To any reader who has followed the exposition of British policy already devolved in these papers, and who has discerned this one great cardinal fact—that England absolutely needs and can by no means dispense with the entire "surplus areduce" of Ledend appropriate a present says to says to plus produce" of I:eland-amounting at present, say to seven millions sterling per annum (I mean the surplus after maintaining the minimum of labor on the basest of food)—to such reader it can hardly be needful to occupy much space in demonstrating the above proposition. If the great mass of the Irish cultivators were once made sure that they could not be summarily ejected without being at least compensated for the improvements made on their holdings by themselves or their fathers, or the persons from whom they purchased—if they had any secu-rity where they sow, they sha'l reap, it is manifest they could not so easily be thinned out and cleared off when they grow too numerous: it is manifest that in so fertile and favored a coun try there could never be any famine at all; the people would neither fly to America, nor enlist as soldiers; in fact they could not be so absolutely held in hand and made useful in their owners. Ireland would then cease to pay. The essential policy of facilitating wholesale clearness has become more than ever pressing since "Catholic Emancipation" in 1829. Before that date it was the interest of landlords rather to encourage population upon their estates, and even to grant leases; be cause they owned all the votes, and could make them available in adding to their own political influence. The said Emancipa-tion, however, was prudently accompanied by an act abolishing the forty-shilling franchise, so that small leaseholders were no longer useful for electioneering purposes. The custom of maklonger useful for electioneering purposes. The custom of making small freeholders, then, was discontinued, no new leases were made, and the old, on expiry, were never renewed. The population then rapidly came into the condition of "tenants-at-will." To facilitate Ejectment, and make it cheap and easy, a whole code of quarter sessions ejectment-law (totally unknown in England) was passed from time to time directly and avowedas they are perfectly well-known and put into practice daily. For the last fifteen years there has been a continuous effort, renewed in almost every session of the London Parliament, by Irish members to secure by laws to the occupying tenants of Ireland some sort of claim, or lien, upon their ments—so that when ejected (as they are all liable to be) at the end of every six months—they should be at least repaid the value of those improvements; but without the least success Even this provision, if by any miracle it could be obtained from the London Parliament, would be far indeed from meeting the ustice of the case—supposing justice to be a reasonable object. Nothing short of the full Tenant-Right of the North-that is a substantial proprietory interest on the part of the tenant, representing not only the value of his own actual improvements, which he could specify and prove by evidence, but the goodwill of his occupancy, to be determined not by evidence of improvement, but by the price which that occupancy would bring in he market—nothing short of this would avail to raise the Irish peasantry to the level of the agricultural populations of Europe. Tenant-Right has always prevailed in almost all parts of the Continent; and has in most countries ripened into absolute peasant proprietorship. But it is manifest that the British system cannot afford this, or any approach to it, in Ireland. For the people will increase and multiply again. They cannot be so easily swept off, if they are allowed to take root in the soil. They will not emigrate, for they love their native soil dearlythey will not enlist, for they hate the British service bitterlyf by industry and frugality they can hope to make themselves home which is their own. And the "empire" requires that they shall not overpass a certain number and become surplus population: requires also that the great masses shall be always in such a state of poverty that the temptation of a shilling a day may be irresistible to their young men: requires above all things that their products to the value of seventeen millions sterling, or thereabouts, shall be regularly consumed in England every year. It is impossible that the Irish Members of Parliament, who ask for votes upon the "tenant-right" interest, and who get up banquets to make speeches in favor of 'tenant-right," should not know all this. They have not adenced, and must perceive that they cannot advance one hair' eadth towards any part of the object which they profess to ck: the agitation which they keep up in Parliament and in he country, is only one of those numerous agitations which

POST-OFFICE ESPIONNAGE.

whining and peevish mendicant.

hibit the helplessness of Ireland in that iron grasp which

h lds her so fast, and make foreign nations regard her as a

there are living three families, some twelve or fourteen in number; they occupy three rooms; they are laborers; and what is the Union, been profoundly disaffected against the British Government—always attempting something against the imperial ernment—always attempting something against the imperial supremacy, either by way of private conspiracy or public agitation; insomuch 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 epionn ge was necessary. This was provided for, in part, by a numerous and well-trained corps of disaffection but it may be a numerous and well-trained corps of letectives; but it was not enough. The use and capacity of the Post office as a subsidiary bureau of espionnage, was too obvious to escape the vigilant ministers of England. An accident having revealed the fact that Sir James Graham had rifled the correspondence of Mazzini, and had thereby been enabled to furnish the King of Naples with intelligence which enabled that monarch to entrap and de troy the brothers Baudiera, there was at first high indignation in England. A Parliamentary return was ordered on the occasions upon which this method of gaining information had been resorted to before that time. The return was made; and had the effect of greatly calming the excited feeling in England; for, in fact, it appeared that the system had been in a great degree confined to the Irish Post-office.

The Report states that warrants had been issued at the following times by the following persons for opening and copying the letters of various individuals:—

"Year 1832—Marquis of Anglesey, Viceroy. 1834—E. J. Littleton, Secretary. "--Marquis Wellesley, Viceroy. 1835—Earl of Mulgrave, Viceroy. 1836---" -- 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 ineffec-tual 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. How many, or who they were, we shall never know: but the warrants above enumerated probably covered the whole correspondence of a large number of persons. It is not too presumptuous a conjecture that O'Con-nell and O'Brien were amongst them. The British public, however, seeing that the system was necessary for the good govern-ment of Ireland, said no more about it; and the practice has continued in full operation from that day to this. The mode of opening letters under these warrants is by softening the seals, wafers, or gum by means of steam; and government keeps waters, or gum by means of steam: and government keeps artists cunning in re-scaling; so that the receivers of the letters may not conceive suspicion and put correspondents on their guard. It must undoubtedly be painful and repulsive to noble-minded statesmen, whose public speeches are so full of lofty sentiment, to resort in secret to these apparently mean expedients for possessing themselves of their enemies' secrets: but they always hope, each time, that this warrant may be the last. and that the unhappy state of things in Ireland which necessitates so humiliating a procedure will be shortly at an end. On the other hand, if the Irish complain of the infidelity of the Postoffice, they have an obvious remedy—it is to become universally loyal with all their hearts to the British Government, and never to write themselves, nor encourage others to write to their address, sentiments which could give umbrage to the authorities. In truth, it would be extremely weak and silly to complain of an inconvenience which, trifling as it may be in itself, is an essential part of the general system under which they live; and as necessary as the Established Church or the

Ejectments. 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. But there are many other ways; as that adopted by Lord Clarendon, when he emother ways; as that adopted by Bord Charledon, when he employed a gentleman of great learning and talents, named Birch, a personal friend of his lordship's, to contradict regularly once a week everything that was published concerning the country in the Nation and United Irishman newspapers? I gave Lord Clarendon full credit for sincerely believing that it was conducive to the public interest to contradict such statements; for if he had not so believed he certainly would not have paid his cive to the public interest to contradict such statements; for if he had not so believed he certainly would not have paid his friend a salary for that work out of the secret-service fund. The English press is always ready, without fee or reward, to proclaim to all mankind that Ireland is truly prosperous, and rather loyal than otherwise—and that those Irishmen who intimate a doubt of it are of a character much worse than doubtful. ly against the Irish Celts. It is unneccesary to detail the provisions of these successive acts, which date in the reigns of George the Third, George the Fourth, and Victoria the First; Same testimony. Some Irish newspapers—namely the Orange of The approaching retirement of M. Magne, Minister of Finance and Church organs—do what they can in this way; but their evidence, being interested, is suspected. "Liberal" newspapers, therefore, are sometimes purchased, that is bribed, with public money; and moderate sensible articles giving high credit to the paternal government of England, when they appear in "Liberal" newspapers, are seized upon eagerly by the English Press and held up to mankind as a testimony coming from "rational Irishmen." I observe that a Mr. Cardwell, who is, I believe, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has just gone over to England, and in a speech at Oxford flatly contradicted many of the statements and conclusions which the present writer has published in these chapters. Very well: it is the gentleman's trade. If he is not ready to say and to swear that Ireland is prosperous and improving he is not fit for his situation. The policy of buying up Irish gentlemen also of some repute, and even fame, by making them Commissioners of something, or Professors of Queen's Colleges, or Counsel to the Woods and Forests-is too obvious to be dwelt upon here. All such perons understand that they are bound thereafter to profes "loyalty," to inculcate loyalty, to praise all acts of "government," and to protest that the island is happy. But, perhaps, the proudest triumph of British policy in this department is when a Catholic Attorney-General packs in open Court a jury of Orangemen and Englishmen, bidding every Catholic stand by as incompetent to judge of such matters)—and takes at the hand of that jury a verdict that the thing, which every man in court knows to be true and just, is false wicked, and malicious With so many means of manufacturing a favourable public opinion in Ireland, and crushing what is not favourable, it is no wonder that England being a most liberal and philauthropic power, "the last hope of liberty in Europe," &c., and having fully secured the ear of mankind, has been able to produce a very general impression that her government in Ireland is truly paternal—that if the Irish still suffer any disadvantages these are the result of their incorrigible idleness, vice, drunkerness violence, ignorance, and barbarism—that she, England, "deeply deplores" all these sad things, and with anxious tenderness trie to amend them-has not yet fully succeeded as her good heart desires-but is not without hope, "under the blessing of Al JOHN MITCHEL. mighty God," &c.

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 One duty of English statesmen in Ireland is "to stop, open, and copy in the Post-office the letters of suspected persons." persons may be led to abandon mappy nomes for the suffering too frequently met in America; where thousands of persons are idle for want of employment.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

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. It talked about non intervention in Italy and the magnanimous exertions of Briton to keep the peace of the world, which is now a difficult task, to the accomplishment of which the old pirate feels herself incomp etent. The following well merited slap in the face has been administered to the old fogy Cabinet in Washington and through it to the governors of the Republic:

"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 arrangementi proposed on this matter by the government of the United States. I trust that the question of boundary, out of which this affair has arisen, may be amicably settled in a manwhich this aims has arisen, may be amicably settled in a manner conformable with the justice of the two countries, and defined by the first article of the treaty of 1846."

The atrocious and barbarious 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."

We hope not and trust that the embers of the last little dis-

urbance may and forth a flame that will burn out of India al her

Majesty's red tape and blue books.

Captain Harrison, the well known commander of the "Great Eastern," had lost his life by the upsetting of a boat at South-ampton. He was crossing the Solent from his residence at Hythe to Southampton, on the morning of the 21st ultimo, in his own gig. in company with Dr. Watson, the Surgeon of the Great Eastern. Captain Lay, the chief Purser, and a son of the latter. The boat was manned by six picked men, including Ogden, the coxswain of the Great Eastern. The weather was very squally, and as the boat neared the Southampton docks Captain Harrison ordered the sail to be lowered, but it stuck fast, and a heavy gust of wind caused the boat to capsize. Captain Harrison clung to the boat for a few minutes, making desperate attempts to right it, but he became exhausted and fell back into the waves. He was picked up about twelve minutes afterwards floating a foot below the surface of the water. with his arm cast loosely over an oar. The most energetic efforts were made by no less than ten medical men to restore animation, but all was fruitless. The galvanic battery was applied without any effect whatever. Ogden the coxswain, and Captain Jay's son also fell victims to the disaster, although the former was for a time restored to consciousness, The event created a painful sensation throughout England, owing to the high esteem in which Captain Harrison was held. Warm culogies were being pass d upon him, and his death was generally regarded as a very serious blow for the Creat Fastern enterprise.

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 rum of £40,000 in sums from £50 to £500 have been subscribed to repair his loss.

The right Hon. M. T. Banies, a distinguished liberal politic an, 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 Mex-The two mates of the American ship Anna, who were arrested at Cowes on the charge of murdering five of the crew, but discharged for want of jurisdiction, had been rearrested by the American Consul at Southampton, and are to be sent home for

The Irish papers publish a letter from the Pope to the clergy of the diocese of Cashel." His Holiness returns thanks for the sympathy expressed towards him, and denounces those who seek to curtail the civil power of the Holy See.

A commercial the civil power of the Holy See.

A commercial treaty between France and England was signed at Paris on the 23d. The terms were not authentically known, and it was reported that they would not be published until the English Chancellor of the Exchequer submitted his budget to Parliament, when the treaty would be instantaneously promulated in the Paris Manitary.

gated in the Paris Moniteur.

Various rumors were afloat as to the provisions of the treaty.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times learns on good

The Paris correspondent of the London Times learns on good authority that the English government has frankly carried out its principles of free trade. He also states that English coal will not be relieved of all duties, but only of differential duty. 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 maratime intercourse, direct and indirect between both countries and their respective accounts and exponential both English and French ships from

all tonnage dues in both English and French ships from all tonnage dues in both English and French ports.

Another Pa is 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.

and H. Biliault, Minister of the interior, was very generally speken of in Paris. Both are protectionists.

A letter from Leghera 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 revolutoin 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

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 piritual.

The Pope having called for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, the Emperor, in the same letter, says that they shall be withdrawn if his Holiness persists; but that he the Emperor) will cause a month's notice to be given to all

trangers resident in the Eternal city.

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

vere saved. Cholera was on the decrease in the Ppanish army.

The Spanish assert that the English Consul General assisted the Moors in every possible way, and his removal from Tangiers vas 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,) "strawpur" (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.