

vantage of appealing to nationality on the occasion when he drew up his horse on the heights of Corunna. When Sir John Moore passed his Highlanders, what were his words? They were words which might well be mentioned in such an assembly as that, in the presence of those who bore part in the dangers and who witnessed the glorious achievements of his countrymen in Egypt—and they might well be mentioned at a meeting of the Highland Society on the 21st March. His words were, 'Highlanders! Remember Egypt.' Did any one whom he addressed think that there was a heart which beat beneath the broad plaids of that gallant and isolated clan which did not respond to the spirit stirring encouragement which he gave? Did they think at that moment there was a single man who had not the firmly knit brow, the firmly compressed lips, and who did not preserve the death-like silence which characterises the Highlander in the hour of difficulty, and danger? Did they think there was one who did not feel within himself that he would remember the deeds which his father had done? What was the result? When the spirit of the gallant Moore was ebbing away, and when the wounded man was being borne in the plaid of a Highlander, he asked his staff—'Do the Highlanders stand their ground?' He was told by an officer that they did, and ere the spirit of Moore fled to its rest, the same officer was enabled to tell him 'The Highlanders are advancing.' Now he (the Chisholm) held that was an illustration of the effect of nationality. He spoke under the correction of military men of experience, and he said he could not lay his hand on a regiment which had in any way distinguished itself and which had not been animated by that feeling of nationality. He spoke not now of his own countrymen alone, but of those of every other part of the dominions which formed our common country. And he thought there was not a Highland regiment which might not have been led into action by the same memorable words of Moore on the heights of Corunna, whether it were the 26th Cameronians, the 42d Highlanders, the 74th, or any other. It might be that among the too thick sprinkling of black and blue coats, which he (the Chisholm) saw around him, for he would rather have seen more kilts—there might be Sir Joshua Walmsley, Mr Cobden, or some other member of the Peace Society. If so, he had one word to say to them, and it was this, that the recollections of glorious achievements in war were the elements which constituted the distinctive characteristic of the glory of the Highland soldier, which made him, he would not say the best, for he believed the English, the Irish, and the Welsh soldier might be just as good as he was, the among the best of soldiers, these were but elements which made him one of the best citizens of the world. There was, in the first place, a spirit of loyalty to his sovereign, which was born with him. In the next place there was a spirit of subordination which he held to be bred in him, and which took its rise from the orders of chiefs and clans. And then there was the indomitable courage which possessed him, and if any one doubted that he (the Chisholm) would appeal to the gallant officers around him: and then there was that endurance of suffering and difficulty which nothing in the world could subdue, and these were tempered by that practical morality which has for its basis the only foundation of all true morality—namely, a good religious education. And that brought him (the Chisholm) to say—and he said it with confidence—that wherever he might meet a countryman, he would not use the words which Sir John Moore addressed to his Highlanders, but he would say, 'Highlanders, wherever you are, remember you are Highlanders.' There was a talismanic power in that word, and he repeated it, that there was not one who bore the name, or who would do an act which would sully the deeds which his fathers had done, or the glories of his country, the

"Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
Land of the mountain and the flood."

Other toasts followed, including that of the 'Branch Societies,' 'G. Bain, Esq., the Hon. Secretary,' 'The Ladies,' &c. The proceedings were sustained with great animation till a late hour.

In conclusion we may mention, that in the Committee-room were shown a painting by Mr M'Inn, representing a party of Highlanders defending a pass, which the distinguished artist has generously given to the society, with the view of the picture being raffled, or otherwise disposed of, for the purpose of contributing to the relief of the frightful destitution which

now pervades the Highland district of Moidart, a spot well known as the first place where the Pretender landed.

European News.

Arrival of the Steamer Niagara.

Willmer & Smith's European Times, April 27.

The domestic events of the week have been few, the parliamentary proceedings drowsy, and nothing has occurred at home or abroad to relieve the general intelligence since our last from the charge of monotony. The Australian Colonies Bill provoked a lengthened debate at the close of last week; and on Monday the bill went into Committee, when a discussion arose out of an amendment proposed by Mr Evelyn Denison, relative to the sale of Crown Lands. Formerly, the price of land was regulated by the Colonial Office; now it is fixed by act of Parliament at £1 per acre; but the new bill vests the power of sale in the Federal Assembly of New South Wales, Van Dieman's Land, South Australia, and Victoria. Mr Denison, taking a leaf out of Mr Gibbon Wakefield's book, proposed to give the Legislative Assembly of each colony power to sell the land, one half of the proceeds to be devoted to the emigration of the laboring classes from this country. He demonstrated to the satisfaction of the House, and apparently to that of the Premier himself, that the plan proposed by the bill would not work, and that perfect independence of action on the part of each colony was not only necessary but far preferable. The amendment was deferred, with a fair prospect of being incorporated in the new colonial constitution. By the way, the imposing speech which the first Minister made in an early part of the session, relative to colonial self-government, has been frittered down to the minimum point.

Mr Heywood brought the subject of University Reform before the House of Commons on Tuesday, in a temperate and judicious speech which is likely to have a practical effect. The commission which Lord John Russell has agreed to appoint, if composed of men in whom the country has confidence, cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

Mr Labouchere, as we anticipated last week, has withdrawn his brace of marine bills, finding that he could not struggle against the formidable blunders which those whose interests they affected discovered in them. But the withdrawal of one of the bills, it seems is only temporary. He threatens to reintroduce it during the present Session.

The Ministry has escaped defeat this week; but the weakness and the want of tact they have shown in their previous reverses, convince people that their official lamp is expiring. Rumours prevail that Sir Robert Peel is competing for office, and his visits to the Queen and to Apsley House form the subject of leading articles in the morning papers.

The unhappy Chancellor of the Exchequer has been again compelled to postpone his unfortunate Stamp Duties Bill, in consequence, it is surmised, of another series of miscalculations.

The National Reform Association has been putting forth its strength this week with, apparently, good results. Sir Joshua Walmsley heads the movement, and displays considerable tact in his vocation. The leading liberal members of Parliament gather round him, and delegates from all parts of the country attend the conference; but the great test of sincerity—the subscription list—is wanting. The funds are not forthcoming.

The ancient laureat has closed his account with the world. The fame of Mr Wordsworth has been steadily advancing of late; but whether he will continue to hold a high place amongst the great spirits of the land is, we think, doubtful. But whatever difference of opinion may exist respecting his merits as a poet, his character as a man seems to have been without stain, and his disappearance from the stage of life has been accompanied with many expressions of sympathy and regard.

The Court of Queen's Bench has unanimously refused the Bishop of Exeter a rule nisi for a prohibition against the Ecclesiastical Court in the Gorham case.

The Pope entered Rome on the 12th April, with great pomp, amidst the acclamations and rejoicings of all ranks of his subjects. The enthusiasm and adoration of the people on the road were so extraordinary, that they actually placed themselves on the ground and begged his Holiness to pass over their bodies. At Velletri the mass performed was of a most exciting character; but when his

Holiness trod the temple of St. Peter, the music, the crash of arms and artillery, the tremendous shouts, and then the solemn silence of the people in prayer, produced a scene of pageantry and awful grandeur almost unexampled in history. It is, however, but too apparent that the Pope is now almost a puppet in the hands of the French, and must be maintained on his throne by their bayonets. The people of Chili have sent his Holiness a loaf of gold, valued at £6000 sterling: it had been landed at Civita Vecchia.

We cannot announce any great progress in the negotiations respecting the Greek indemnities. A variety of reports are in circulation, but as these are chiefly put forth by Russian *intrigants*; for their own interested purposes, they are little to be depended upon. It seems, however, that Mr Wyse and Baron Gros have had several conferences, with a view to arrange the matter, but they have not led to any satisfactory result.

With regard to the Duchies, the Government of Berlin seems disposed to seize the present opportunity of withdrawing her officers from the command of the troops there, and of backing out of the whole affair, leaving the Schleswigers to fight out their quarrel as best they may.

Anticipated Changes in the Cabinet.—The London correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, in a communication, dated Tuesday evening, writes as follows:—

"There is a good deal of excitement to-night in and about the House of Commons consequent on a rumour which has gained almost universal credence, that immediately after the Queen's accouchement, which is hourly expected, Sir James Graham will be honored with her Majesty's command to take a seat in the Cabinet. Lord John Russell goes to the Upper House. Lord Palmerston resigns the Foreign Secretaryship. Lord Clarendon accepts the office. Sir Charles Wood vacates the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. The first and last rumour flew about the Stock Exchange to day like wildfire, and I have personal knowledge of the fact that large investments were made by well-informed capitalists, members of the House of Commons, in the almost certain expectation that the funds would rise two per cent., at least, in the event of Sir James's acceptance of office, and Sir Charles's retirement from a position which he has characterised by the most ridiculous bungling. Indeed, the reports had a favorable effect on the funds. I have not time to write more now, but I hope by the morning express to send you some additional details."

National Reform Association.—The conference of Reformers from all parts of the Kingdom commenced on Tuesday last, at Crosby Hall, Bishopgate-street, London. The objects of the conference were to receive reports from delegates in reference to the progress of the reform movement, and to complete the arrangements for realising the fund of £10,000, required for the present year's operations. The large hall was very numerously attended, and amongst those assembled were no fewer than 130 delegates from different parts of the Kingdom.

Trade.—During the week now closed there has not been any symptoms of improvement in commercial affairs, but as the arrivals of produce have been less numerous, the markets have assumed a steadier appearance and the value of most articles is better sustained. Buyers at the same time continue cautious in their extreme in their operations.

IRELAND.

Frightful Storm and injury to Property in Dublin.—On yesterday, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, our city was visited by a terrific thunder storm accompanied by a perfect hurricane and hail tempest, the most fearful in its violence, and the most disastrous in its effects on property (considering the short time of its continuance), that has ever occurred in this climate in the memory of the oldest who witnessed it. In fact this terrible convulsion of the elements partook in a very slight degree of the characteristics ascribed to storms in these temperate latitudes. Its phenomena were rather those peculiar to the sudden snow gates of the Baltic, the fatal Mediterranean white squall, or the disastrous and too often unforeseen and unprovided for West India hurricane.

The enormous size of the globules of hail was a subject of intense wonder, and even curiosity, scarcely repressed by the terror of the awe-stricken people.

The upper windows of the Sackville-

street Club, and of nearly all the splendid houses on the same side of the street were dashed in pieces. The traders and shopkeepers hastened to close their shops: all business was suspended; the streets were deserted, save under the Post-office piazza, where crowds, surprised by the fearful suddenness of the storm, shrunk cowering in terror from the repeated flashes of forked and vivid lightning that heralded the deafening peals of thunder that seemed to split the very sky overhead.

Several of the fine old elms on the lawn, particularly those verging towards the more open space in the centre, and along the north boundary wall, were rent and torn up by the tornado as if they had been but ozier saplings.

However, it is needless to advert to the appearance presented by the several streets—the description of one is that of all. The effects of the storm were unparalleled, considering its short continuance.

From official returns it appears that the total number of squares of glass broken amounted to 294,302! valued at: £21,388, 3s 4d.—Dublin, Daily Freeman, April 26.

Dreadful Accident in France.—Three Hundred Lives Lost.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post writes as follows on Wednesday:—

"A frightful catastrophe has occurred at Angers, which was lately the scene of tumult and disorganisation. The third battalion of the 11th regiment, accompanied by the staff officers of the regiment, were marching across the suspension bridge which leads into the town; the staff had reached the left pier, close to the Chateau, when suddenly the chains were heard to crash, and with a sudden swerve and oscillation the bridge broke down, and upwards of 600 men, armed with bayonets and sabres, were plunged into the river, swollen to twice its usual size by the recent heavy rains. The harrowing scene which followed surpassed all description. An eye-witness of the horrible occurrence, who has come post to Paris with the news, has just recounted to me the horrors of the scene. The chains of the left pier continued to hold, and the remainder of the regiment, including the last file of the Voltigeurs, sprung with distraction to the pier and clung to the chains, which happily did not fall. The rain was falling in torrents, and the swollen and muddy stream, which rushes by "black Angers," as our King John called this city, carried away with it scores and scores of struggling soldiers.

"Meantime, as the troops had their bayonets fixed, several of the men inflicted frightful wounds on their sinking comrades, until at last the river became completely ensanguined from the blood which streamed from their wounds, thus unconsciously inflicted. As the rain still continued to pour, the occurrence was not witnessed by many persons; but the alarm was quickly given, and all the boatmen and fishermen of the Loire and Maine came up with drags, &c., and several drowning and half-drowned men were saved from a watery grave. You may perhaps remember that Black Angers stands on a slip of land forming an angle, or delta, at which the Lower Maine joins the Loire, some distance below the town. During heavy rains the stream becomes swollen into a 'revolutionary torrent,' as it was called by Carrier, in the good old days of the Noyades. Unhappily, the water was in this state at this dreadful moment; and never since the same waters closed over the corpses of the murdered priests and children at Nantes, in '93, have they witnessed so hideous a scene.

"There were five companies, of 117 men each, marching over the bridge, exclusive of the regimental band, and the many groups of laughing children and women who are ever to be seen greeting the arrival of a new regiment. These were all precipitated into the dark and angry waters, and upwards of 300 are known to have perished. About 20 corpses have been picked up, and several wounded men have been dragged ashore still alive. Amongst them is the lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, who is, however, in a dangerous state."

The steel trade of Sheffield is at present in a very satisfactory state, and 1550 more workmen are employed.

During Madame Grisi's late visit to St. Petersburg a diadem of the value of 10,000 rubles was presented to her.

A report is current that the Great Seal is to be put into commission, Lord Langdale being reluctant to assume a political position.

The law teaches the people, not that talent and learning are the qualifications needful for the Legislature, but that these are £300 and £600 a year.