

Ireland has endured the indignity too long, but she will endure it no longer. If Protestants like and love their Church, let them by all means have it. No one in Ireland will deny them such a liberty. But they must pay their own spiritual teachers, as they pay their doctors, tailors and shoemakers. If Mr. Owen Markley of Reynoldsstown, took a tailor's bill to Colonel McClinton, and said—'Here Colonel, I want you to pay this account,' what would be the Colonel's reply? He would say, no doubt, 'Mr. Markley I must decline doing so, as I never pay for tailors' work, except that which is done for me.' And if a Drogheda merchant took a bootmaker's bill out to Oldbridge, and asked Mr. Coddington to discharge it; how that Protestant hero would 'grin a ghastly smile, and order the intruder to 'take the ball back and pay for his own boots.' There is no use in contending any longer for the 'lovers and fishes.' The Protestants of Drogheda and of Ireland must make up their minds to surrender what they thus contend for. The days have come when the injuries their Church has inflicted on Ireland must be brought to a close. It has created envy, hatred, anger and strife. It has set man against man, and given birth to evils and crimes which have proved a bitter curse to Ireland. It is the parent of sectarian rancour; the prolific mother of plagues that have blighted the fair face of this beautiful country. Turn what way we will we meet its deadly miasma, and confront its health-destroying influence. Beneath its shadow nothing good can prosper, and in its presence health, vigour, and the peace of society decay. The institution which begets such misery must be swept away. It is an evil which all sensible men abhor, and there cannot be peace in the land, till it is extinguished and buried out of sight. To strive for its existence is a folly, because it troubles the peace of millions, and self preservation calls on all men to hasten its fall.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE JUDGES AT MASS.—A great deal of interest was manifested (says the Telegraph) on Sunday by the Catholic population of the city of Limerick in the attendance of Mass of the Judges of Assize, Baron Deasy and Mr. Justice O'Hagan, dressed in their official robes. Their lordships were attended by the High Sheriff, and were met at the Catholic Cathedral by twenty-five members of the corporation, all wearing their robes. Sir Colman O'Loughlin, M.P. and Mr. Chas. Barry Q.O., M.P., the first and second serjeants, were present, and the church was crowded by the leading Catholic families of the city and county. The bishop of the diocese, Mr. Butler, officiated. This is the first incident of the kind that has taken place in Limerick since the repeal of the penal enactment which prevented Catholic officials from carrying the insignia of their office into the churches of their faith.

At a late hour on Saturday night a piece of burning timber was thrown into the hall of a house in Duncean street, Cork occupied as a temporary barrack by the extra constabulary force stationed in the city for the assizes. The brand was cast through the fan-ash over the entrance. The noise of the glass breaking attracted the attention of the men on guard, and the outrage was immediately detected and frustrated. A quantity of straw had been taken into the house during the day, and it is surmised that the perpetrators of the outrage knowing this, introduced the brand on the expectation that some of the straw may have been left in the hall. The person who committed the senseless and malicious act had escaped before the police had time to reach the street.—Irish Times.

WANT OF A ROYAL RESIDENCE IN IRELAND.—Sir Colman O'Loughlin is, on the 6th March, to call attention to the absence of a permanent royal residence in Ireland, and to move an address to her Majesty, humbly representing to her Majesty that it would conduce to the advantage of the Crown and the good government of Ireland, and tend to allay jealousy and discontent in that country, if her Majesty had a permanent residence in Ireland, and this House, feeling deeply its importance, will cordially co-operate with her Majesty in any step she may be graciously pleased to take to carry out so desirable an object.

THE IRISH CHURCH.—It has been arranged, at the suggestion of Mr. Gladstone, among the leading members of the Opposition, that, in the event of Ministers declaring their desire to postpone dealing with the Irish Church question early in the re-assembled Parliament, a meeting of the entire Liberal party shall be convened at Carlton House terrace, and their support be asked to a resolution framed with a view to immediate disestablishment.—The Owl.

TRADE WITH IRELAND.—In the year 1867 shipping to the amount of £201,047 tons was entered inwards at ports of the United Kingdom with cargoes engaged in the intercourse between Great Britain and Ireland, being an increase of 255,667 tons over the amount in 1866. The shipping cleared outwards with cargoes in this course in 1867 amounted to 16,083,333 tons, an increase of 81,979 tons over 866.9

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIAN PROSECUTIONS IN LONDON.—At eight o'clock on Tuesday morning Timothy Desmond, William Desmond, Nicholas English, James O'Neill, John O'Keefe, Michael Barrett, and Anna Justice were again brought up before Sir Thomas Henry and finally committed to Newgate for trial at the April sessions of the Central Criminal Court for the wilful murder of the persons killed by the explosion at the House of Detention at Clerkenwell. The prisoners were brought up from Millbank Prison in the police van, attended, as usual, by a strong escort of mounted and armed police, arriving at the court at eight o'clock. They were at once brought before the chief magistrate, who had attended specially for that purpose. They were placed at the bar, and were committed. The two Desmonds and English complained that they were not in the possession of funds to pay the expenses of their defence, and were referred by Sir Thomas Henry to the Sheriff, who would, no doubt, see that proper steps should be taken. They were then removed back to the van, which drove away with them at five minutes past eight, and conveyed them direct to Newgate. Mulvaney was brought up in the afternoon, and he also was fully committed on the charge of treason felony.

It has been finally decided that the trials of Burke and Casey will come off before April. This is mainly due to the pressure of business in the London courts. There are one hundred and nine prisoners awaiting trial at the coming Middlesex sessions, and as many as sixty at the Surrey sessions. From inquiries recently made I have reason to believe that the published accounts of Colonel Burke's declining health are greatly exaggerated. He has not lost weight or in cheerfulness; and a letter of his which I have been permitted to see is full of his usual and original humor which made him so delightful a companion and friend. Two letters have been received from Shaw and Casey, who are now passing a part of their sentence (before it was uttered) in Warwick Jail. Shaw says: 'I consider it unnecessary to ask Mr. Lewis to go on with my case, as he has been attending to it all along. I consider it unnecessary, as you, Mr. Lewis, have been attending to it, I trust all through.' The second letter from J. T. Casey is dated Warwick Prison, Feb. 17. He says: 'It is my special wish that you (Mr. Lewis) go on with my case and such also is the wish of the committee. I understand, from a letter that I have received from a friend of mine who has had an interview with you on last Saturday, that Messrs. Merriman and Burdell want to defend me. Now, I have distinctly stated my wish regarding the matter, and I hope there shall be no further controversy about it. I hope this will be sufficient to satisfy you (Mr. Lewis) that you and nobody else shall defend me.'—Cor. Dublin Irishman.

That the temper and patience of the British people have been excited to an unwonted degree by the Clerkenwell explosion and its calamitous consequences, there is no rational reason to doubt. The hearty sympathy with the sufferers, and the demand almost universal, that the perpetrators of the outrage should be brought to swift and efficacious punishment, were sufficient to stimulate the Executive, first, in dispensing its charity, and secondly, in bringing the actual misdoers of the villainous deed to justice. Though houses have been wrecked, and lives have been lost, the Times is of opinion that no sentimentalist is found to extenuate the London outrage as a political offence, though it obviously belongs to the same category as the previous act for which the three Fenians were executed. The alarm in fact, which the affair of December last caused throughout the country put an end to fanciful theories; for the act showed that we had to deal with a set of ruffians who, however socially insignificant, could be formidable by their very recklessness. Happily, no similar crime has followed. It may be that in spite of the threats and warnings which were in vogue at the time, none were motivated; it may be that the attitude of the public, and the certainty that the Government would now have universal popular support, in this island at least, in dealing with the conspirator, quelled the courage of the traitors, and caused the abandonment of any mischief that may have been conceived. Whatever be the truth on this point, it is satisfactory to feel that the people have shown themselves as ready to defend law and order by their own personal services when some twenty years ago, the London middle class set on foot to protect the capital against the Fenian mob. Another consequence of the Clerkenwell affair is the satisfactory proof afforded that the conspiracy is confined in this country to the lowest and poorest of the immigrant Irish. Fenianism, introduced among the lowest Irish by foreign adventurers, has been pretty well stamped out in this island, and we may hope that the two outrages of last year will prove to have been its only achievement.

THE ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A POWDER MAGAZINE AT DUNDÉE.—Some particulars are published to-day of the recent attempt to blow up a powder magazine at Dundee. Under one of the doors was found a partially burned piece of tow, within which was a scrap of flannel cloth. This latter is believed to be a bit of the fabric of which military under clothing is made, and it is suspected thereon that the attempt was made by some of the soldiers stationed at the local barracks. About a fortnight ago several soldiers were arrested on a charge of riotous conduct, and one of them said that he intended to blow up the magazine before the detachment left the town if he was not released. Another of the men said he would do for the police. On Friday it was discovered that two of the soldiers had deserted from the barracks. Another private, who left the barracks on the Wednesday, has not since been seen. Five of the soldiers have been examined by the Assistant Procurator-General, but nothing of special interest has been disclosed, and the matter is up to the present a mystery. The Dundee Advertiser publishes a correspondence which took place in January between the Town Clerk and a firm in the town, in which it is maintained by the latter that at one time there was no guard on the magazine and in which an opinion is expressed that the statement of the Town Clerk that the guard on duty was 'a special and efficient one' was incorrect. The magazine is surrounded by dwelling-houses and public works.

MR. JAMES STEPHENS.—A writer in Tinsley's Magazine says: 'When I last saw Mr. James Stephens at Paris he was good enough to give me a brief but detailed account of the origin of the Fenian organization. Those who distrust him as a leader, and those who have been induced to despise him as a man, should have seen him, as I did, living in extreme poverty in an obscure street of the French capital, and devoting his limited income to the restoration of his exploded plots. He says that if the means had been supplied by the Fenians in America he could have placed 50,000 men in the field armed and equipped; but the American branch of the organization would not trust him; he was obliged to go to the United States to explain his plans to the leaders there; ambitious rivals supplanted him and the rebellion was a failure. But Mr. James Stephens never asked and never wanted an American price. The men from Ireland, the money from America—that was the original plan of the Fenians. Colonel Kelly, who assumed command after the disposition of Stephens, knew very few of them. General Patrick Gordon, or Gerald Massey, and Colonel Fariola, both of whom have been arrested and turned informers for the crown, undertook to manage the recent outbreak in Ireland, but were never acquainted with half of the genuine Fenian organization. Gordon, or Massey, knows less than he tells; Fariola knows more than he tells; but Mr. Stephens assured me long before their arrest, and while they both seemed the most enthusiastic of Fenians, that he was totally unacquainted with them, and would refuse to recognize them should he ever again secure the control of the organization which he had created. Originally the organization was confined to Irishmen in Ireland; afterwards, because money was needed to purchase arms, it was extended to Irishmen in America, and the brotherhoods were in co-operation. It was a conspiracy within the Kingdom of Great Britain supported by sympathisers in the United States, but both conspirators and sympathisers were Irishmen. The plan of Mr. Stephens was to complete the organization, arm and drill the men, and then wait until England became involved in a foreign war.

MANCHESTER, March 23.—The Fenians Thompson and Mallady, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of police-sergeant Brett, have been reprieved.

It is unsatisfactory to find that additions of million after million to the cost of the Army leave the national defences apparently as inadequate as ever to the demands of the country. The fact however admits of a twofold explanation. Not only as we yesterday observed has the cost of each soldier invariably increased, but the scale of European armaments has increased also. If war were now only what it was supposed to be when we first began to take measures for our national security, the nation might be considered perfectly secure. The measures adopted have produced their fruit but events have overtaken us, and much more is required for our purpose than was required twenty years ago. It sounds disheartening to say at the present moment that after all our expenditures we could barely put 40,000 troops in the field to repel an invader, but the fact is that in 1848 we could not have brought together so much as a fourth part of that number. At the outside we had but some 12,000 or 15,000 troops of the line in these islands, and this force was not supported by any kind of Reserve. We had no Militia, no Volunteers and it is doubtful if our Artillery force exceeded three field batteries. At the present time we have some 40,000 Regulars, 100,000 Militia, and 150,000 Volunteers, with an Artillery of unusual strength. This augmentation, immense in itself, represents the true return for our outlay. If the results are still insufficient, that, in most instances, is admitted, is due not so much to any mismanagement of our resources as to the novel exigencies of the age. It is fair also to observe that the alarm which was indicated twenty years since has been completely justified by events. There were not wanting men to argue that war was an obsolete piece of barbarism, and that nothing but groundless and disgraceful panic could suggest preparations against its recurrence. We have now seen that war and its dangers are by no means things of the past. On the contrary, the armaments of Europe were never on a more formidable scale, nor were the apprehensions of war

ever more lively or absorbing. We have been left behind in our preparations. When we began our war was thought a matter to be settled by armies of 50,000 men in a dozen successive campaigns. It is now a matter of days, and armies are reckoned by the hundred thousand at least.—Times.

WHAT OUR GUNS CAN DO.—The accuracy and mobility of our English big guns have been lately demonstrated to perfection by an experiment at Shoeburyness. The running deer target is five feet square, and travels upon wheels. At a range of 1,000 yards the apparent size of the deer is very small, and seems almost nothing compared with the sights of a heavy piece of ordnance; and when the nine-inch gun was placed in position to shoot at this mark (being—i.e., dragged rapidly along by a team of horses—there seemed little probability that even one out of the ten rounds could possibly strike it. I should like to ask for guesses as to the time required to fire ten projectiles weighing 250 lb each from a 12-ton gun. The actual time was this.—Ten rounds were fired at the moving target in eight-and-a-half minutes. Two of the ten struck it, and the rest dropped closed by. The range was known, but so would the range of any ship or boat be known if it passed near one of our sea forts because all sort of scientific appliances would be employed to ascertain it with certainty. In eight minutes and a-half, therefore, let us say ten times a small gun boat would have been hit ten times by a single gun. A battery of ten guns would have struck the gunboat 100 times in ten minutes. When the evidence laid before a late military committee is published we shall learn what naval men say of their chances of striking a battery. The captain of the Minotaur was asked, when in England, what he thought would be the result if his ship was lying opposite Gibraltar exchanging shots with the shore. 'I'll tell you what it is, Sir,' he replied; 'if I thought for a moment that they meant to beat me, I guess I'd soon show them a clean pair of heels.'—Once a Week.

DISURBANCES AT ROCHESTER.—On Monday evening Messrs. Houston and Mackay were to have delivered the first of a series of lectures in the Public-hall, Rochester, on 'Popery and Puseyism.' At seven o'clock, the time announced for the lecture, about 1,000 persons had assembled in the streets, in the vicinity of the hall, which was in total darkness. After half an hour had elapsed a placard was posted on the building, bearing the following announcement:—'Lectures on Popery and Puseyism Unmasked. In consequence of a representation made to the directors of the Public-hall by the town clerk on the request of the deputy mayor, the meetings advertised to take place in the Public-hall, on this and four subsequent evenings, are calculated to lead to disturbance and a breach of the peace, such meetings will not take place.' The crowd was composed chiefly of Irish, and they had prepared for a row, as many were armed with short sticks. Most of the roughs spent the time hissing and hooting, until two persons arrived in a cab and it became known that they were the lecturers. These individuals, upon learning the state of affairs, began to address the mob and one exclaimed that they would take the Public hall by force on Tuesday night and lecture in it. This announcement was received with hissing and hooting, and then followed a serious disturbance. The lecturers were roughly handled and at length the cab emerged from the crowd, and was driven off at full speed. Thousands gave chase and when the vehicle had gone three or four hundred yards, six arms were discharged, and stones hurled at the cab the chase being continued. At the top of Drake-street firearms were again discharged, but no information could be gleaned as to whether any person was wounded. The cab at length arrived at the railway station, as the ten minutes past eight train was leaving for Manchester. A porter observed two gentlemen getting into a carriage, one with a revolver in his hand and the other bleeding from wounds on the head or face. The crowd under the impression that Messrs. Houston and Mackay had taken refuge in some houses near the station, made an active search, but to no purpose, and about ten o'clock the streets were quiet. The cab upon examination, was found to have had the back window shattered, and many indignations had been made. The cabman was struck in the forehead with a stone and he expressed himself glad that he had escaped without further injury.—Daily News.

THE SUPPRESSION OF DRUNKENNESS.—On Tuesday night a meeting of the Catholic Association for the Suppression of Drunkenness was held at Exeter Hall. The meeting, which was the first Catholic one ever held in that building, was very numerously attended. Archbishop Manning, who presided, criticized with much severity present legislation affecting the sale of liquor, and expressed his strong belief that, if the working men of England were polled, a great majority would vote against the maintenance of these laws. Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., said that he would never have brought forward his Bill did he not believe, with the Archbishop, that the great majority of English working men were opposed to Sunday drinking. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.—That this meeting viewing with deep anxiety the wide-spread evil of intemperance among our own people, leading to equal poverty and crime, and crowding our prisons and workhouses, would call upon all Catholics to support and carry out the Catholic Association for the Suppression of Drunkenness, which already numbers 50,000 members, ninety private life bishops, and two archbishops. This association embraces with dignity all Catholic societies, whether total or partial, which are engaged in making an organized attack upon the evil.—That this meeting would urge upon all the importance of providing houses for honest relaxation and amusement, where the members can meet in social intercourse and spend a pleasant evening at a trifling cost, instead of being driven to the public-house, where they have to pay for permission to enter by drinking.—That the spirit of Mr. Smith's Bill, which proposes to close beer-shops on Sunday against drinking on the premises, and open them only for the supply of what is essential to the public, is quite in accordance with the rules of this association, and therefore merits the united support of all the members.

INFANT DEPRIVITY IN ENGLAND.—From the Ashford News we learn that two little children of Kent, aged respectively nearly 7 and 9 years, were lately found in the unlawful possession of four bodges stakes. In fact they stole the stakes out of a field, as a worthy person who witnessed the diabolical act from the top of his pig, and followed the dreadfully depraved babies home, most clearly proved. A certain Lieut.-Col. Groves was on the bench, and he not only listened to the evidence of the worthy person without laughing—he not only refrained from giving the prosecutor a good wiggling and send him about his business, but he even sentenced the babies to be locked up till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When this sentence was about to be executed, and the babies saw they were going to be separated from their 'mammy,' a poor labouring woman who 'watched the case,' they for the first time appeared to make out what it all meant. During the first part of the proceedings they stood at the magistrate's table, or rather, under the table (for all their little heads were below the mahogany), and watched the book-kissing and disposing and the rest of it, with an air of bewilderment, as if they thought the worthy unpaid, his head, the witness, and the clerk were engaged in a ponderous game of play, which was too dull to concern them (the babies) at all. But when Humble hailed them off to the lock up, and put them in separate cells, they set up a wail of terror that could be heard during the remainder of the sitting of the court. If they are sensitively organized children, the consequences of this magisterial proceeding may last them a lifetime. We have nothing to say on the case, except that every one concerned in it ought to be heartily ashamed of himself.

THE LOWER CLASSES IN EDINBURGH.—At a public meeting held in Edinburgh in April last a committee was appointed to inquire into 'the sources and extent of the misery and destitution prevailing in certain parts of the city,' and also to consider 'whether anything could be done to concur to the action of the public charities as well as to improve the condition of the deserving poor.' A meeting of the committee was held on Friday last in the Council Chambers, to receive reports that had been prepared on these subjects. The Lord Provost occupied the chair. Dr. Alexander Wood submitted the report on the condition of the lower classes. It appears that in Edinburgh one person in 9.10 is a pauper, and that £112,500 is raised and expended annually in various ways for the support and relief of the poor in Edinburgh, being a tax of 13s. per head for every man, woman, and child in the city. Among the causes given for this state of things are the following:—Intemperance, overcrowding, the want of education, want of method among charitable societies, indiscriminate private charity, want of water, want of light, &c. The committee suggests a number of remedies. Sir James Y. Simpson moved that the report on the state and causes of distress be approved. In alluding to some of the statements brought out in the report, he said that if the Lord Provost were obliged to superintend, at the Cross, the sacrifice of one or two persons every day, it would be very startling; but they sat at home and allowed the sacrifice to go on every day, more hidden, but as really as if it were done at the Cross.—He urged the adoption of a system of visitation among the poor as one means of remedying the present state of matters. Mr. Charles Cowan seconded the motion. Mr. David Lewis drew attention to the prevalence of 'shebeens' in the city, and said that if they went down to Backcross, Wind on a Sunday morning he could load the largest cart in Edinburgh with strong drink from one of these shebeens. He thought that the magistrates might do more in the way of suppressing these places. Mr. Thomas Knox said the magistrates were doing a good deal to the suppression of shebeens, but they ought to do something more. Dr. Guthrie maintained that the great cause of the vice of the large amount of tax laid in Edinburgh and of the wretched physical and moral condition of so many of the people, was drunkenness. After some discussion a clause in the report, considered as relating to the magistrates for not putting the law into full operation in regard to shebeens, was modified. The report was otherwise agreed to. The Rev. Dr. Nicholson moved the approval of the report in regard to the charities.—The Rev. D. F. Sandford seconded the motion, which was adopted. The Rev. W. H. Gray, seconded by Mr. Archibald Gibson, moved.—That a public meeting be held in order to bring the recommendations of the committee prominently before the inhabitants.

The Nonconformist of Saturday, in a well-weighted article, expresses the uncompromising hostility of the great body of Protestant dissenters to Earl Russell's proposal to endow the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland. 'First impressions are often the most trustworthy, and Earl Russell's first impression of a tripartite division of the revenues, with that scheme was broached by Lord Grey, was that it would exacerbate rather than heal religious animosities—the bone of Ireland—and that in place of dissipating ecclesiastical jealousies it would intensify them. Will the noble earl tell us what has changed his opinion? Further, does his lordship's information as to the set of public opinion in the three kingdoms warrant him in concluding that he can carry his plan? Is he aware that his first effort would be to rive the liberal party sunder, and to array in opposition to the statesman who proposed the measure the greater part of its earnestest energy, and life? Can he not foresee that it would evoke from other quarters a 'No Popery' howl which it would be difficult for any minister to face? Does the sentiment of the age tend in the direction in which he wishes the imperial legislature to move? No doubt he might have the House of Lords including a majority of the bench of bishops with him but would this be an equivalent for the public support he would lose? Ireland does not ask for, but must disclaim, such a measure—Scotland would not hear of it—and it would be too flattering a description of political sentiment in England regarding it to say that the people are by no means agreed in its favour. Why should the younger statesman to whom the noble earl bequeathes the impossible task, Whig like build up a wall to break his head against?

A correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says:—'Representatives from the Presbyterian body in Ulster are in London, endeavoring to win proselytes to their view, which is that the regium donum should be largely increased in amount, or exchanged for something better in the shape of endowment, severing for the future all connection with the State. The Rev. Mr. Rogers, and the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, who have taken this scheme on behalf of their brethren, are both of them men of nobility and tact. Their views fall in exactly with those of Lord Russell.—They would rather have nothing to do with the Treasury; but instead of that sort of attend possess a globe and manse, as these of the 'Auld Kirk' have in Scotland; and they think that if the present monopoly were broken down, and church property in Ireland fairly distributed among creeds according to numbers, this great blessing of a tidy bit of a farm and a decent dwelling for each Presbyterian minister in Ulster might be secured.'

It is evident, from the testimony collected from all sides, that the Liberal party have made up their minds to attack the Government and endanger its lease of power, by a vigorous assault upon the endowments of the Established Church in Ireland.—Mr. Gladstone, whose exclusion from office is at once irritating and profitable, has declared his intention, as the Liberal interpreter of the Liberal politics of the day, to bring the question to an issue. The Times recognising his policy and his earnestness fails to consider his newly awakened advocacy of Irish Catholic rights in the sense would be most pleasing to himself and his adherents.

The Telegraph points out that the Ministerial programme on Ireland will be the crucial test of Mr. Disraeli's ability to rise from the mere management of the House of Commons to the higher task of statesmanship. The Post shows that certain members of the Disraeli Cabinet cannot consent to an assault upon the Irish Church without such a recantation of opinions as most naturally damage them in the opinion of the public. The opinions of the Liberal party are made up on this question, and if they will only join in forming a bona fide Liberal policy the government will have no other alternative than granting their behests or resigning their office.

The Weekly Register states that on Saturday last, a clergyman of the English Church (one of the curates of St. George's-in-the-East) was received into the Catholic Church at Farm street, London, and two other curates of the same church were also received the previous week at the church in Great Tower street. These gentlemen make up the number of eleven clergyman of the Establishment who have become Catholics between Ash Wednesday 1867, and the same day in 18 8.

LONDON, March 24.—Mr. Gladstone's resolutions on the Church Reform in Ireland are, in substance, as follows:—1. That in the opinion of this House the Irish Church should cease to exist as an establishment, due regard being had however for personal interests and the rights of property. 2. That no personal rights should be created and that the commission on the Irish Church should limit its operations to matters of immediate necessity, pending the final action of Parliament upon the whole question. 3. That a petition should be presented to the Queen, praying that the Church patronage in Ireland be placed at the disposal of Parliament.—When they had been read, Mr. Disraeli said the

Government would be ready to meet the consideration of the resolutions in the House by the end of the month, and it was agreed that the debate on the subject should commence on the 30th of May.

EMIGRATION FROM THE MERSY.—During the past month there sailed from the Mersey, under the Act, 1848, 3,920 passengers, of whom 1,880 were English, 137 Scotch, 955 Irish, and 248 foreigners.—To South America there was one ship with 340 passengers, of whom 258 were Irish. Of vessels not under the Act, 12 sailed in the United States, with 434 passengers; two to Victoria, with 29; four to South America, with 108; to the West Indies, one with six; to Africa, one with 13; to China, one with three—total, 663 passengers. Total emigration for the month, 4,583.

THE CORN TRADE.—The Mark Lane Express says, if the rough estimate of 4,000 quarters in last year's crop of wheat in the United Kingdom be correct, and old stores have been pretty well cleared, we have no slight difficulty, with so many nations as competitors, to make up the serious want. The soundness of the universal advances in price throughout Europe is seen in the fact that the demand is alone uncomparable; speculation at present rates being out of the question, and for the same reason fluctuations must occur when markets are temporarily overdone.

PAYMENTS FOR WHEAT.—We had to pay pretty heavily for our foreign wheat supplies last year, the total value of the wheat imported into the United Kingdom in 1867 having been 24,935,696! as compared with 12,983,690, in 1866, and 9,775,616 in 1865. The three great sources of supply last year were Russia Prussia, and the United States and the value of the wheat received from the first was 9,746,204! from the second, 4,350,808! and from the third, 3,254,212!

In one of the singing saloons of Liverpool last week a young man named Carstairs, said to be respectably connected, while singing the 'Bonnie Blue Flag,' a Confederate song, was interrupted by an American captain named, who insisted upon Carstairs 'shutting up.' Carstairs refused to comply with the demand, an altercation ensued and Howard struck Carstairs violently over the head with a water bottle. Carstairs was removed to his hotel, and afterwards taken home to his mother's house, where he died on Monday.

DR MANNING ON IRELAND.—The Archbishop of Westminster, Dr. Manning has written a pamphlet on the condition and difficulty of Ireland. It is understood that it will, from an English Catholic point of view, advocate opinions in advance of those already put forward by Cardinal Cullen and the Irish hierarchy.

A Mrs. Manning has been committed for trial at the next Middlesex Assizes on a charge of wilful murder; for roasting alive a child one year and ten months old, the daughter of a woman named 'weeney.' The upper part of the thighs and the lower part of the body were terribly burned, so that the skin peeled off, but the child lingered a day before it died.

The great profits of the Atlantic Cables will lead to others being laid, and it is not improbable that by this time next year there may be four lines in operation instead of two.—Times.

UNITED STATES.

WHO CAN VOTE?—Maine—Every male citizen. New Hampshire—Every male inhabitant. Vermont—Every man. Massachusetts—Every male citizen. Rhode Island—Every male citizen. Connecticut, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio, California, Oregon, Nevada, West Virginia, and Colorado—Every white male citizen. New York—Every male citizen, but colored men required to own \$250 taxable property. Pennsylvania—Every white freeman. Wisconsin—Every male person. Minnesota—Every male person. Kansas—Every white male adult. Delaware—Every free white male citizen. Maryland—Every free white male citizen. Tennessee—Every free white man formerly but now negroes vote.

BUTLER AND SPROSS.—An incident worth mentioning occurred in Washington on the second night of Dickens' readings. Ben Butler entered after the performance had commenced, and walked down the centre aisle while Dickens was describing one of the most interesting parts in his comedy from David Copperfield. Perhaps Benjamin was unconsciously detained, or perhaps he wished to make his appearance at a time when he could attract the amount of attention which he thinks is due to his eminent abilities and great public services. There are those who adopt this as one of the ways of keeping before the people; some then never enter the church till the congregation is well seated, and then walk straight to the front pew. If General Butler hadn't his mind's eye on this idea on the occasion referred to, his motives were unimpeachable by many, that's all. Well, the hero of Bermuda walked down the aisle to the observed of all observers, and took his seat in a very select and advantageous part of the hall. The first lecture was soon concluded, and Mr. Dickens retired, as is wont, for ten minutes of rest, and refreshments. The rustic and hasty consequent upon a relaxation of attention followed. There were whispering among the old folks and fittings among the young, in the midst of which our roan Butler from his seat, either to observe or be observed had in tell which, though I incline to the latter belief. There was no mistaking that bald head, or that strabismic eye. It was Benjamin F. Butler, and nobody else. The intermission, like all things else, had its end. Dickens reappeared and the readings were resumed. This time it was a selection from Pickwick—the famous Bob Sawyer party scene. It was very funny, as we all know, and the laughing was, at times, immoderate. There was a point however, at which the laugh became very much like a vulgar roar, and it wasn't the funniest part of the reading, by any means. Mr. Dickens became a little confused, I thought; for a man of his nice perceptions, knows there is such a thing as laughing at the expense of an actor, which is always more vivid than that provided by the play. Dickens evidently thought he had blundered. But he hadn't. He had simply read the following colloquy between Hopkins and Noddy—and the audience had just seen Butler, and every one knew he was present.

'I request that you will favor me with your card, sir.' 'I'll do no hix of 'he kind, sir.' 'Why not sir?' 'Because you will stick it up over your chimney-place, and delude your visitors into the false belief that a gentleman has been to see you, sir.' 'Sir, a friend of mine shall wait on you in the morning.' 'Sir, I am very much obliged to you for the caution, and will leave particular direction with the servant to lock up the spoons.' 'The laugh, Mr. Dickens, who so exceeded all bounds as to perplex you, was due solely to connection in the popular mind between Gen. Butler and spoons.

Rats, it is said, can not live in Alaska, because their holes freeze up as fast as the rats dig them.—Naturally, the rats get discouraged. At St. Thomas the earthquakes thru their holes wrong side out forty-three times a minute. This surprises the rats, and they leave on the first steamer.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The British Government has, at the instance of Mr. Adams, released three of the 'Jackal' packet prisoners, and Mr. Adams has caused them to be sent home to the United States.