obstacle to prevent meetings, all abuses and wrongs obstacle, to prevent meetings, all acuses and wrongs fall of themselves." If this be true, what a noble mission for the author to put an end to the suffering of a sion to reduced to misery and despair. Generous people reduced to misery and despair. Generous Frenchman how little he knows that an experiment. of the kind might soon insure him a free passage to of the Antipodes, in a convict's dress, perhaps, besides a practical acquaintance with the packed juries of which he speaks in his excellent article.

Bat'l must let M. Labour speaks for himself, and

as this is probably his debut on Irish affairs, with a hope that he may soon see how difficult the union he recommends would be in a country in which the ovils he mentions will ever be an obstacle to it, and have little chance of being brought to an end. 'Misery in Iteland,' snys the writer, 'is proverbial. The atrocity of her misfortune is only equalled by its duration of the Harry the Sacond's time down to the day. Since Henry the Second's time down to the day on which the Morning Post and the Times, in the short visit that Queen Victoria paid to Ireland, in 1861, celebrated the actual prosperity of Ireland, sufferings of every kind have not ceased to afflict this unhappy country. [Here the writer gives Spenser's well known description of the misery of the Irish people, and follows it by a description taken from a Propie, and paper, of the misery of Donegal.]

Such a degree of misery is scarcely credible, but what are the causes of it? The causes of misery may be in general, reduced to three—sterility of the soil, incapacity of the people, the oppressive nature of the

legislation. Of those causes, the first is easily set aside The fertility of the soil in Ireland as incontestible The excellent publications of M. Beaumont and De Lavergne leave no doubt on the subject. A traveller even as ignorant about agriculture as I am, will be easily convinced that a country having such a splendid vegitation cannot be a sterile one for the farmer. The Irish character has been more than soften attackin England, they made it a point to represent Irishmen as ignorant, and idle, and as drunkards. Nothing is more talse than such an accusation.

In France more than anywhere else, we know what we are to think of the Irish character. Italy should we are to think of the first character. Italy should not forget it either; the fields of Magenta are there to remind her of it. [Here the writer gives a most edifying resume of the Penal Laws, and of the Eman-

cipation.] Although the Irish lords, the writer continues, are 224 in number, 32 only have seats in Westminster. While in England there is a member of parliament for 40,000 inhabitants, Ireland has only one in 60,000 I stop here. The list of inequalities between the Irish and the English could be prolonged almost indefinitely; and yet however strange it may appear, these inequalities, sanctioned by law, are so insignificant, beside what I dare to call the practice that Lord Russell stated at the tribune of Westminster, that it was particularly by the way the laws were applied that they differed in Ireland and in England.

According to law, the important functions, such as First Secretary, Attorney and Solicitor General, may be confided to Catholics; in fact, they were always filled by Protestants. Theoretically, the liberty of elections is complete; in reality, it is not a serious one according to the evictions which threaten the amongst the nations. Of the success of such a movepoor Catholic tenants, according to the evictions by the Protestant landlords. As proof, the recent evictions by the Protestant Bishop of Tuam, who piously said to his tenants—' leave the lands, that is, ' die of hunger, or become Protestants.' The institution of the jury, which should be the pure sanctuary of individual liberty, is constantly violated in its principle and is most often a servile instrument of persecu-

The means employed is a simple one. It is known that the jury must be unanimous to obtain a conviction. Well, on the list composed of 3,000 names the sheriff chooses 150; on the top he puts the names of 40 men, entirely devoted to the cause of the government. Taking advantage of his right the party accused challenges them, but his right only extends to twenty, and the other twenty remain, and are more than is requisite to condemo even an innocent man.' (The writer here enters into minute details on the

Established Church, and quotes Macauley's sentence in the House of Commons - Of all the institutions in the civilised world, it is the most absurd and the most unjust.')

The writer then says that with time and putience (in how many centuries, I wonder) Ireland will obtain equality, not only theoretically but practically, and affirms that with the liberty of the press and the right of holding meetings, all abuses must end, &c., and biect concindes as follows: which she has in view, Ireland must not lister to vain promises of freedom which reach her from abroad She must know that separate from England she can do nothing; but united with her she can play an important part in the British Empire. In fact, it is time that towards the sister island, England should remember these maxims of liberty which she gives with such complaisance to the world; Peace Preservation Acts must be a dead letter; there must be also this and it is the most essential condition for the future prospects of Ireland that an example like that given

The noble lord, to whom I am happy to be able to render this public proof of my sympathy and friendship, did not hesitate a moment to sell his estates in England to buy land in Ireland Let the English Catholic landlords, and they are more numerous and richer than they are supposed to be, imitate his conduct and then they might say, with him, 'I thought I was only doing a good action, and at the same time I did one that was most profitable.' There would be in the desperate remedy which is sometimes a great iniquity, revolution, would not have to be employ-

by Lord Vaux of Harrowden should bear fruit.

M. Labour will have to find some more powerful antidote against revolution than the offers, after enumerating wrongs and injustice that no people except one constantly emigrating would bear with patience. Mr Monsell has obtained leave to bring in a bill for the Registration of Marriages of Catholics in Ireland. His plan is to bind the contracting parties

under a penalty of £10,000, to send a schedule with with the particulars of their marriage to the Registrar of Births and Deaths, who will forward it to the Regis-

trar General.

THE SLIGO MEETING .- We wish to call special attention the able and practical speech of the Most Rev. Dr. Gillooly. It lis of the utmost importance, not only for the unquestionable data brought forward by his lordship in proof of the widespread misery of the people, but for the wise and prudent suggestion on the subject of affording relief from the taxes. No impartial man can rise from the perusal of his lordship's remarks without feeling satisfied that the facts and figures produced place beyond the shadow of doubt the great extent of the distress, and the intensity of the sufferings, not merely of the ordinary labourers, but of the artisans and the once comfortable small traders. 'Let us (said his lordship) visit the loan offices of the borough and see the poor, miserable crowds that fill them them from morning until night; let us visit the pawn offices of our town, and see them crammed from floor to ceiling with pladges, chiefly articles of night and day clothing -and, it appears that these articles, so necessary to health and existence, the number of unredeemed pledges have rapidly, and to an extraordinary extent, increased for months past. In the borough alone the unredeemed pledges of the last few months exceed the number in the preceding months by 500 or 600 per week.' Here we have an undeniable test of the melancholy condition to which so many hundreds of our people are reduced; the justification-if such were needed--of those who were instrumental in having that meeting called: and a strong incentive to those who have the means, to assist in carry-

Hiberty of the press is complete where there is no must admit that it is a want fouldy calling for remedy. Another important matter touched upon by the Most Rev. Prelate, was the source from which relief should be applied in emergencies such as the present. It is rather hard that the relief of such distress should almost invariably fall on a comparatively few persons. As his lordship remarked, "It is the duty of all who have property in the borough to sustain the honest laborer and industrious artisan," and the most certain method of ensuring that all take part in ren-dering aid, is to place the burden of relief on the public taxes. During the past two years, some benevolent citizens of Sligo have contributed towards the relief of the poor ten times the amount of the present heavy poor's rate; at the same time owners of property to a large extent in the borough have escaped scot free. We are not surprised that these lords of the soil should be opposed to out-door relief; but we hope that the suggestions throws out by his lordship will not be lost sight of by the rate-payers, and that the question will receive due consideration ere long. -Stigo Champion.

POLAND AND IRELAND. - The Dublin Nation says -The gallant struggle which is being made by the Polish people against one of the greatest military powers in the world, has stirred every patriotic heart in Ireland with a strong sympathy, with feelings of concern for their fortunes, and admiration of their heroism. The Irish people watch the progress of the struggle with a peculiar interest, caused by the many points of similarity between the two nations in their misfortunes, their efforts, and their hopes .-In the Polish insurrection, even as far as it has gone, there is many a lesson for Irishmen which we shall be careful to point out at another moment, but one thing which our countrymen might well do without loss of time, is to give those sympathies which they feel for their brethren of Poland a public expression. The following letter, suggesting a public meeting in this city, has reached as. We commend it to the attention of our readers, and promise for our own part that any movement for the realisation of the project shall have our heartiest assistance :-

Dublin, 26th February, 1863.

Dear Sir-Amongst the entire body of the Irish people I think it would be hard to find even a solitary individual who is careless about the great question now being tried by a gallant people on the Continent. That question is, their right to the restoration of their plundered nationality, and gallantly are our enslaved brethren, the Poles, striving for the overthrow of the tyranny which has crushed them to the very utmost of a people's endurance. Well, it is not strange, by any means, that an oppressed na-tionality like Ireland should feel a keen interest in the struggle of another suffering nation, which tries to rescue itself from the thrall of its taskmaster.— But the questions arise, how should this feeling be expressed? In what manner ought those who feel a sympathy with Poland's fight for freedom conduct themselves? I answer, that we should hold a meeting of all persons favourable to Polish nationality, immediately, in this metropolis, and there pass resolutions of admiration, sympathy, and fraternity with that gallant band of patriots, who, headed by their pastora, are doing good work for their native land, and striving to place it in its rightful position ment I have no doubt. I am sure that a meeting for such an object cannot fail being successful. Only yesterday your present correspondent was conversing with two men, both of whom have proven their devotion to Irish nationality by having been proscribed by English law, at one time, for their attempts to do in Ireland what is now being done in Poland. One of those men suggested the meeting which I now propose for you and your readers consideration, and both of them furnished me with a list of names of men who would willingly form a nucleus or committee for carrying out so worthy and so deserving a movement. I put it to you, sir, and to the readers of the Nation, whose unflinching principles have never allowed them to remain inactive when a call was made to them through your columns, whether we shall not have a voice raised in this land of ours - the Poland of the West'-to cheer on our suffering continental brothers in their struggle for freedom .- I am, dear sir, yours truly,

LORD DUNKELLIN AND MR. GREGORY, M.P., AT Galway. - Galway, Feb. 19. - An adjourned meeting of the Harbor Board was held to-day, for the purpose of conferring with Lord Dunkellin and Mr. Gregory, M.P., on the question of the packet station. Some members of the Board had a private interview with the representatives at two o'clock, and at half-past two his lordship and Mr Gregory entered the room tained generous subscriptions; amateur theatricals and were received with much enthusiasm by large assemblage.

Lord Dunkellin stated that they had talked the matter over with some members of the board, and imparted to each other their views as to the mode of procuring money for the construction of the necessary harbor works. As their views were of a private character it would not do to mention them at a public meeting, but he could assure them that at the proper time every step would be taken for the purpose of obtaining the money. He had no doubt of the success of the company; and he hoped that at the next interview with the people of Galway he would be able to congratulate them on their success in obtaining a loan, and the prospect of the immediate prosecution of the works.

Mr. Tierney, T.C., expressed his dissatisfaction with the explanation. The people had been led to expect some pleasing information, but,, instead of that the proceeding had been of a Star Chamber char-

Lord Dunkellin explained that they had nothing to communicate. They merely wished to hear the views of the members of the hoard with regard to the mode they thought should be adopted for obtaining a

Mr. Gregory also addressed the meeting, and con-

curred in the observations of Lord Dunkellin. Mr. Morris said that Mr Tierney had risen too hurriedly. He was about to move that the meeting do adjourn till next Tuesday, when, in accordance with a previous notice of motion, he would move that application be made for a loan, and that the co-opera-

ion of the members be requested.

Mr. Tierney was glad he had obtained an explana-THE IRISH REPRESENTATION .- The sort of regard paid to Irish interests and Irish members in the House of Commons, was well illustrated by a discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. The Chancellor having moved that the Committee of Public Accounts be re-appointed, and having nominated for that purpose nine English members, Mr Hennessy moved that at least one Irish member might be added to committee. He stated positively that Irish interests had suffered in consequence of the exclusion of Irish members from that important committee. He had introduced the same queslast year, and had divided the house upon it, but he was of course beaten by the opposition of the Government. Several of the Irish members spoke in support of Mr. Hennessy's motion Col. Dickson, Sir G. Bowyer, Mr. M'Cann, Mr. Blake, Capt Stackpoole, and Lord Claud Hamilton urged the Government to accede to the fair and reasonable request made of them but the motion was as on tormer occasions, resisted by the Government and beaten on two divisions. Mr. Hennessy's threat to divide the house again and again until the Government should agree to arrange the question in a manner satisfactory to the Irish members, brought to his legs an indignant and insolent Englishman, who reminded the member for King's County that the rules of that house had been made for gentlemen. This insult was warmly resented by several of Irish members - but what availed it? those who have the means, to assist in carry. They were rejected from the Committee, and they ing out the objects stated in the requisition to will be insulted again whenever they interfere with the Mayor. The great want of industrial employ-ment was earnestly impressed upon the meeting by lish members. Such is the position occupied by Irish his lordship, and every one acquainted with the town | members in the House of Commons.—Nation.

Coleman, P.P. -Mr. Michael Morris, Q.C., applied in lough, diocese of Kilmore, closed on Sunday, 15th this behalf of the defendant, to have the case tried by inst. That holy fascination which seems ever to surand the defendant was the parish priest of the same yard of Killinan, county Galway. The plaintiff measure, that irresistible missionary quality. This most unscrupulous and subservient Piedmon ists are brought an action of trespass against the defendant, appears alike whether they minister to the poor or to graveyard in question. The dispute resolved itself bence the immense crowds of every class that that Government may have contrived to render its simply into a question of title, and who had a right thronged around them in Crosserlough to hear and rule acceptable to those Italian States which it has the jury were struck under the old system, in order that persons of extreme views and opinions on both | fewer than between nine and ten thousand sides might be struck off.

lished in newspapers circulating in the county, called the Catholic Telegraph and Galway Vindicator, referring to the transaction in inflammatory articles "Revival of the Penal Laws." headed,

Mr. Morris, Q.C., said those newspapers had been looking for subscribers, and not to the events of the case. The under-tenants did not object to the motion.

Mr. Carleton said the facts were grossly misstated in the publications in question, which were calculated to cause an ill-feeling in the country. The plaintiff stated expressly in his affidavit that he never desired to prevent persons of any religious persuasion from burying their dead in the churchyard; on the contrary, he had frequently expressed his willingness that Roman Catholics should be buried there, and never intended to give any such opposition as had been imputed to him. The present High Sheriff of the county of Galway was a Roman Catholic, and a great number of the jurors of the county, in whose integrity and impartiality the plaintiff had the fullest confidence. One of the objects of the present application was, by deviating from the ordinary course, to give undue importance to the case, and excite the public mind. It was simply a question of title, and the plaintiff wished to avoid any undue excitement, or deviation from the usual course, in the trial of the

Mr. Persse, who appeared on the same side, said it was sought to give political importance to the case which it did not possess.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald said the mere statement of the case showed it was one into which excitement and prejudice might be imputed, which it was essential should be avoided. The mere fact of such inflammatory articles being circulated established the strongest case for changing the mode in which the jury was to be struck. No wrong could result to the plaintiff, for he would have the benefit of an impartial jury without disparagement, and he could strike off every man whose impartiality was doubted.

DUBLIN, Thursday Morning -The great libel case, Morgan v. Gray, closed late on Tuesday night, after baving occupied the Court for ten days, by the discharge of the jury, who failed to agree to a verdict, t being understood that eight jurors were for, and four against, a verdict for the plaintiff. Some of the ablest men at the Bar were counsel on either side-Right Hon. J. Whiteside, M.P.; Sergeants Sullivan and Armstrong, Mr. Macdonough, M.P.; and Messrs. John B. Dillon and Dowse; and the law costs on each side are variously estimated at from £600 to £1,000.

The assizes are going on, and are already over in Wicklow and some other counties. Notwithstandng the unusual severity and general prevalence of istress, the Calendar is extremely light. In Kilkenny, there will be a Crown prosecution for administering unlawful oaths, and founding a secret nolitical society.

Last week I travelled over four of the five counties of Connaught, and both by personal observations, as well as from intercoure with men possessed of the fullest information respecting the condition of the country, I was enabled to ascertain the precise state of the people in those districts. In the town of Galway there is an immense amount of distress. The Bishop received considerable sums from Australia and America; the Central Relief Committee. Dublin, gave liberal grants; a local Relief Committee obrealized £100. Yet all these are unequal to the relief, of more than a mere fraction of the suffering and unemployed poor. I was present during the breakfast of 100 little girls in the Presentation Convent; and this meal, of Indian meal stirabout, is, in many instances, the chief means of daily support of the e miserable beings, scarcely one of whom had a shoe or stocking, and a ragged calico was the only garment on the shivering and emaciated bodies of several of them. The same morning, I witnessed a similar sight in the Monks' School, where 100 boys get breakfast daily. In this Union, upon Lord Campbell's property, evictions, on a large scale, are being carried out, and in the Loughres Union, the work of depopulation is spreading. Of the 10 Poor Law Unions in Galway, out-door relief is denied to 6; and of the 2,496 persons in receipt of relief, on the 7th inst., in the 10 Unions, only 74, of whom 50 were in the Tuam Union, get out-door relief. Private charity and the religious institutions are left to do that which they are inadequate to effect, and which should be done through the Poor Rate. In Tham, the mass of floating misery which moves about the streets is painful to witness, and the appearance of His Grace the Archbishop, or of any of his Clergy, is the signal for a crowd of poor, shoeless, ragged women, who press around them supplicating for help. The Archbishop is now about to disburse the last of the generous contributions forwarded to him from Colonies and from the United States, amongst such of the small farmers as are unable to crop their little holdings. Driving over hundreds of miles, and by dozens of hamlets and villages, nothing is more striking than the general absence of corn-stacks, showing, clearly, the want of seed-oats to crop the land. In the west of Mayo, through the whole extent of which I travelled, the winter was so wet that farmers who had sheep were obliged to shear them, in order to save them from rot, through the accumulation of moisture in the fleeces. The west of Mayo, especially in Tyrawley, is the most miserable district in Ireland. I travelled with the Sub-Sheriff, who was on his way to Ballycastle to eject a number of tenants, and he states it as his opinion that if the potato fails this year, and that the American war ceases, one-fourth of the small-farmer class will clear away to America. The local usurers who used to assist the small farmers are extinct, as a class, by the failures of the past three years. They borrowed from the Banks, but these are now closed against them. A Mayo solicitor informs me that there were 10,000 Civil Bills, and the largest number of ejectments ever before known at the January Quarter Sessions in the County Mayo. In one street in Ballins, formerly one of the best towns in the West, there were 12 bankrupts in one year. Remittances from America, and the few pounds earned each summer by the laborers who visit England, were the chief help to most of the small farmers last year. The public cars in Ballina were surrounded by the shricking relatives of departing emigrants, and at Castlebar and every station to Mullingar, the rail-way officials and the police were engaged in tearing away, and saving from danger, the wailing relatives who cling to the carriages in which the flower and vigor of the youth of the peasantry were departing for America, even in the face of a forbidding war.—

Of the body of 160 carpenters in Cork, only seventy are employed.

Cor. of Weekly Register.

IN THE QUEEN'S BEACH, DUBLIN Right of Inter- Mission Ar Onosserbough. The mission conduct- wisest statesman, Azeglio, told them the truth when ment. The Rev. Francis Burkitt v. the Rev. Edward | ed by the Jesuit Fathers, in the parish of Orossera special jury, struck under the old system. The round the fathers of this illustrious society accomplaintiff was the rector of a parish church in Galway, panied them to Orosserlough. Named as they are after Him who, as of all perfections, is the Divine parish. The subject-matter of controversy between model of sweet attractiveness for sinners, they have of Rome, is M. Drouyn de Lhuys' remark, and the them was the right of interment in the old church always possessed, in a special manner, and in large and also an ejectment, to recover possession of the the rich, to the learned or to the unlearned, and to the burial ground. Mr. Coleman, the defendant, be converted. For three weeks they laboured with already reduced to subjection. The growing change alleged the burial ground belonged to him, and that untiring zeat, and it must have been most gratifying of opinion which we have been tracing has also an it was improperly called the parish churchyard. He to them and to the zealous administrator of the important influence on Lord Normanby's personal rebelieved it would conduce to the ends of justice if | parish, the Rev. John Boylan, that their efforts were | lations with this question. There was a time when Mr. Carleton, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Dix, solici- alone. The venerable and saintly bishop of the dio- Italians themselves, to allow of this pretence being tor, appeared to oppose the motion on behalf of the cese, the Right Rov. Dr. Browne, was most grateful put forward successfully. We remarked last week plaintiff, the Rev. Mr. Burkitt, who properly comfor this valuable service rendered to his flock and to on the probability that the resolute Non Possumus plained that since the commencement of the proceed- his own hard-working clergy; and this he testified ngs several misstatements of the facts had been pub- by marked attention and kindness to the fathers during their stay in Kilmore. - Cor. Nation.

A mission was opened on Sunday in St. James's Church, by the Rev. Fathers Bernard, Vincent, Alphonsus, and Dwyer, of the distinguished Order of Passionists. Immediately after the first Gospel, the Rev. Father Alphonsus entered the pulpit and preached a most able and elequent sersion to a congregation which thronged every part of the church. He extended his pious discourse over an hour and a quarter, during which he was listened to with the despest attention by the whole of his large audience. The duties of the Mission will be continued for the next three weeks, ending on Sunday, the 15th March, thus affording during this holy season of Lent an opportunity of attending the Sacraments, of vast importance to all, but especially to those who have not regularly attended their religious duties. The convenience of everyone is considered, for there are hours appointed for the hearing of confessions, from six o'clock in the morning till half-past ten at night, with the exception of short intervals. Religious instructions will be given at various hours Rarely, indeed, does such an opportunity offer, and we have no doubt that the faithful, not alone of the parish in which this Mission is held, but of the various parishes of Dublin, will at once avail themselves of it.

LISBURN ELECTION .- The High Sheriff entered the Courthouse at a few minutes after eleven o'clock, and immediately proceeded to examine the polling books. At twenty minutes past eleven he announced the following result :-

For J. D. Barbour... For E. W. Verner... 134 ..

Majority for Barbour The announcement was received with tremendous cheering. The courthouse and the thoroughfares leading thereto were crowded to excess.

REMOVAL OF PAUPERS. - The following resolution on the subject of removing Irish paupers from England has been adopted by the guardians of the North Dublin Union :-

That the Poor-Law Board in London be requested to caution guardians who propose to remove paupers to Ireland to ascertain their destination, and so to assist the magistrates in obtaining correct evidence to enable them to fill the warrants of removal according to law. That in any amendment of the law, and in accordance with the report of the select committee of the House of Commons on 'poor removal,' made 13th of June, 1855, that in every case of actual removal the pauper should be delivered at the workhouse of the union in Ireland, within which the place of birth or residence, as stated in the warrant, is situate, and not merely to the workhouse containing the port of, or nearest to, the place of the pauper's ultimate destination, which causes loss of time and increased expense to the removing union, and undue hardship and uncertainty in the proper care of the paupers so removed .- Post.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROMAN QUESTION .- We are informed on reliable authority that her Majesty's government are not to have the last word on this serious matter, and that statements will shortly appear which will throw a ports to the Foreign Office To make things worse. t is said that the retractation has taken place in the presence of Cardinal Antonelli himself, before whom Mr. Odo Russell has stated that it was he who in every instance solicited audience of the Pope, and that he did so because he was instructed by the English government to proffer its hospitality to His Holiness; it is further stated that on the 24th Dec. last he read to the Pope, at the Vatican, by order of his government, a confidential letter from Earl Russell, which renewed the previous offer of a British asylum, and strongly urged the Pope to take refuge at Malta, where Earl Russell promised His Holiness a palace, a guard of honor, and all the outward respect that he now enjoys at Rome. It is strange that on a question of fact there should be so wide a discrepancy between the accounts of the French and English envoys. But no one who fead the unanswerable "Antonelli despacch," published in our columns, will readily believe that the Pope, at the very time he was receiving the strongest assurances of support from the French Emperor, was privately negociating, and even soliciting a refuge upon British territory .- London Standard.

Lord Normanoy's speech of last Tuesday was something more than an appeal to Her Majesty's Ministers on the score of their own consistency in Italian matters. True it is that the Ministers cut rather a foolish figure while the noble Marquess quoted their own words, as showing the views which they had entertained regarding the 'Roman question,' and the discrepancy between these views and the policy by which they now seek to curry favour with the Piedmontese usurpation. But this kind of vacillation is an old story with the Whig Government. It is always their wont to run from side to side in order to trim the sinking ship; and it is not very surprising if, in their confusion, they sometimes promote an untoward lurch instead of preventing it. But the main effect of Lord Normanby's commentary on Italian affairs arose from the altered circumstance of Italy and the new experience gained by the Italians since the speaker last urged the same truth on the House of Lords. Then in the intoxicating dreams of Italian unity, to be secured through Piedmontese conquest, few Italians could be found to listen to the warning voice which told them of the mean designs which lurked under these specious and alluring names .-Now matters are different. The Italian patriots have been rudely awakened from their splendid visions. -They wake to find that a united Italy, after the fashion prescribed from Turin, simply means an aggrandised Piedmont. They wake to find the yoke of an alien race upon their necks, more galling and more remediless than the most despotic sway of their rightful sovereigns. They wake to the suppression of the Neapolitan newspapers, to the chains worn by the prisoners of Aspromonte, to the fusillades of 7,000 Italians in Southern Italy. They are learning, by bitter experience, the difference between unity and union. Unity comes about spontaneously; union may be imposed, as it now is in Italy, by the violence of an armed force. Unity results from the common habits and sympathies of the people; union may be a coercion of all the instincts of race and all the social institutions which constitute the life of a nation. Union, in short, may be the most fruitful source of that discord which destroys the unity of a nation .-finding this out-are becoming convinced that their grandfather, and great-great-grandfather

he warned them some months ago of the injustice and impolicy of that course of annexation in which they were encouraging the Piedmontese Government. The pressure of this teeling is already manifest even in the packed Assembly which meet at Turin under the name of a Parliament. They say nothing now implied inference is as true as the statement. The vernment upon Rome must lie by for a while until crowned with abundant fruits and blessings, not the common cry went to represent him as an enemy of Italy. He has now too many sympathisers not received Holy Communion in Crosserlough Church only among the best friends of Italy but among the on the probability that the resolute Non Possumus of Pius IX. might hereafter come to be recognised as the rallying cry of Italian liberty and Italian unity; we may add that there are already signs of the natien acknowledging in the supporters of a mock Italian union in the interests of Piedmont the worst enemies of Italian unity. - John Bull.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Maguire and Col. Dickson called the attention of the House to distress in Ireland. Sir Robert Peel, who, by all accounts, has adopted a much more quiet, considerate, and conciliatory tone and deportment than distinguished him last year, also spoke. He admitted and deplored the existence of severe temporary distress, the consequence of inclement sensons; but he said, that even in the fourful distress which had visited Lancashire, no public grant of money had been made, but the destitute were left to the support of the poor rates and to private charity; that the Government which had not proposed special grant for the relief of the distress in England could not venture to propose special grants for the relief of the distress in Ireland .- London Tublet.

" At the instance of several very intelligent persons" Mr. Newdegate desired to ask Lord Palmerston, was the Princess Alexandra a Protestant? Lord Palmerston said that when a Princess of Wales was sought it was resolved that she must be young, bandsome, amiable, agreeable, well brought up, and a Protestant. All these conditions, he was happy to say, were united in the Princess Alexandra. But we beg to call Mr. Newdegate's and likewise Mr Whalley's, and likewise the Earl of Shaf esbury's attention to the description in Mr. Renter's telegram published in the Times of Thursday of the King of Denmark's wedding present to his daughter. It is a necklace containing 2,000 brilliants and 118 pearls; "the fac simile of the Dagmar Cross attached to the necklace also contain: a fragment reported to have belonged to the true Gross, with a piece of silk taken from the grave of King Canute, the Patron Saint of Denmark." Why it is a Reliquary, and containeth Popish relies. My Lord of Shaftesbury if you stand this you are no true man. Unless your stall among the Knights of the Garter be vacuat on the wedding day, and un'ess instead of assisting at the rite, you take the chair at a No-Popery meeting in Exeter Hall, specially draped in black for the occasion, your Protestantism will never more be valued at a pin's fee .- 1h Puntic Opinion in England.—The English

ing not to think for a motion of the worse oppression which their own country is exercising in Ireland The Star as usual, the most honest and onispoken of the party, rejoices in the opportunity of doing a great act of justice and undoing a grevious wrong which the obstinacy and absolutism of the King of Prussia has opened up to Europe. It says - Had Russia been left to deal singly with the insurgent Poles, Western Europe might have sympathised with the rebels, but could scarcely have offered even verbal remonstrance on their behalf.' It urges the Government to take a firm stand by the side of France and Austria in favour of the Polish nation; bot seems very unlikely that the English Government will do anything but play the old game of specious talk and deceiful ac-tion. In 1831 the French Government under Louis Phillippe endeavoured to get the English to take joint action with them in order to preserve the political existence of Poland, but that honourable and chivalnew light upon Mr. Odo Russell's negotiations. If rous proposal was rejected. 'But this is not all,' says our information be correct, Mr. Odo Russell has been a writer in one of the English journals - We have compelled to admit further inaccuracies in his re-ports to the Foreign Office To make things worse. Dutch loan, upwards of £5,000,000 sterling, and are still paying to her some £70,000 per annum, in discharge of a further sum of apwards of £2,500,000, as the consideration for her observing the stipulations of those very treaties which she has so grossly violated, and is still so infamously violating -all right and title to such payments having been forfeited by her own acts over and over again. How long are we to be paymesters of the assessins and murderers of that Poland of whose rights we were bound under salemn treaty stipulations to be the protectors and guardians?' A very fair question this; but protection and guardianship from England always was a very dangerous thing, and always will be. - Na-

> Something to Daixx .- When I engage and pay a man to do an odd job for me of any kind-to dig in my garden, to slate my roof-to look after a leaky gas pipe -to carry or wheel a load for me to the railway station or the couch - to empty a dust bin, or run an errand; if by pay him his price, is he to ask me -- sneaking and whining, and ashamed to look me in the face - whether I have as many halfpence in my pocket as will buy him a pint of beer? On what principle does he ask me for beer? Or is it on any principle at all, except that of the slave or the meanspirited mendicant? When I go into a factory and an ingenious but not ingenuous mechanic, earning handsome wages explains to me intelligently the intricacies and excellencies of the machine at which he worksexplanations for which I am exceedingly obliged to him -does he act the part of a true-hearted Briton one of the men who swear ' they never, never will be slaves," he bring, perhaps, a voter for the borough in which he resides, inhabiting a ten pound house, and having a better income than the curate of the parish if he takes the opportunity of me thanking him and wishing him good day to ask me for a pint of beer? Can I not, when walking out in the fields, accost a man of the people in his fustian jacket or his smockfrock, and exchange salutations with him on the state of the weather, or of the crops, or ask him the nearest way to the village church, the common, the rivet, or the famous tree of the neighborhood, without a dastardly and snivelling demand for beer? What makes the matter worse, in the estimation of an Englishman who works with his head and not his hands, is the fact that, with the exception of France and Germany, of the pour boire and trangled, which are the recognised perquisites of back conchmen and postillions, the custom is unknown; and a French, German, or other continental farm laborer or mechanic, would just as soon think of asking you for your watch or your life as for 'beer' or 'wine' in in payment of any courtesy rendered to you, or in case of any hire or wages that was fairly due to him, and that you had paid. 'A bold peasantry' may be their country's pride,' if they hold their heads erect; but not if they beg for beer or anything else. A laborer who asks for drink-money after his labor is paid for, is, in my opinion, a snob, a slave, and a humbug. I may be wrong, but these are my opinions. -Robin Goodfellow.

The Army and Navy Gazette hints that disagreeable results are likely to ensue from Kinglake's book on the Crimean war.

The Prince of Wales was enrolled in the Fishmoners' Company on Thursday week, an honor previous-The most thinking portion of the Italian nation are ly conferred upon that body by both his father.

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