

Onsort. In common with all your Majesty's loyal subjects, we are profoundly moved by an event which, in prematurely severing a happy union, long the pride of your Majesty's life, and the hope and pride of your faithful people, has afflicted your Royal heart with the deepest and most lasting of sorrows...

But, to us, to whom virtue and learning are an especial charge the bereavement, which all in common deplore, brings peculiar motives of sorrow. We are especially called to lament the removal from the highest place in the land of one whose public life was distinguished by great and princely qualities while his example as a husband and a parent was a touching lesson of the humble domestic virtue...

The following is the reply of the Right Hon. the Home Secretary to the Very Rev. C. W. Russell, the President of the College:— "Whitehall, 17th February, 1862. "Sir, I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the loyal and dutiful address of the President, Vice-President, Masters, Professors, and Students of the Royal College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, on the occasion of the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and I have to inform you that Her Majesty was pleased to receive the address very graciously.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "G. GRAY."

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of thirty acres of land, part of the Blessington estate, adjacent to this city, on the North side, and in a beautiful and healthy locality, for the erection of the Catholic University. We understand that it is intended to raise a splendid and commodious structure with every accessory suitable to a great educational establishment, which, in point of architecture and other respects, will be really creditable to the country.

The Board of the Catholic University, which consists of the Archbishops and Bishops in Ireland, have made arrangements for placing at the disposal of the Rector the sum of 8400. per annum, or 30l. of each Diocese, for exhibitions to their studies. These exhibitions will be divided between the four provinces, and will be open for public competition to youths from every part of Ireland.

Among the new members of the Board of National Education is the Rev. John Hall, a much respected Presbyterian minister, who had been an active member of the Committee of the Sunday School Society for Ireland. The managers of that institution, have, it seems, an antipathy to the system of National Education. That one of their number should be a commissioner engaged in administering that system appeared to them scandalum magnum.

KILKENNY TOWN COUNCIL AND SIR ROBERT PEEL'S GODDESS.—Kilkenny, which held back the longest is now about to take the lead in opposition to the Sir S. Peel. Though late in the field, we knew that the old City of St. Canice would uphold the proud position it has ever maintained in the cause of creed and country; and the notice of motion given by Alderman Buggy at the meeting of the Town Council on last Friday, shows that Kilkenny is true to its ancient Catholic spirit, and that it never will tolerate insult, no matter from what quarter it may emanate, to the National Faith of Ireland.

No subject of legislation is more delicate than that of marriage, and Irish marriages especially. The real difficulty is, that marriage is a Divine institution and regulated by Divine laws; and yet, unlike other Sacraments, it has of necessity consequences which bear upon property and other civil rights. The consequence is, that civil legislatures are naturally anxious to draw it into their sphere; and yet no Protestant legislator, even with the best of intentions, is likely to produce any measure which does not practically interfere with some sound principle of the Catholic Church.

DUBLIN, FEB. 27.—Distress deepens and extends amongst the poor, and is now spreading to the small farmers and other classes; heretofore without the pale of pauperism. The meeting at the Mansion House on Monday, a report of which I send for insertion, is sufficiently significant of our convictions respecting the wretched condition of the suffering poor. The admirable speech of his Grace, the Archbishop of Dublin, was conclusive, as a refutation, namely, the full number of workhouse inmates. He cited an important passage from the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners for 1847, in which the poor are gravely charged with having, in many cases, caused their own death, and that of their children; by refusing to enter, and by too long postponing their entrance into the workhouse; and, when the horrors of a famine—

a famine without a parallel in history—was unable to compel them to enter these detested and loathsome institutions, the Archbishop justly argued that now, under less privations and pressure, it is absurd to estimate the extent of destitution by the numbers receiving in-door relief. Mr. M'Sweeney also made a remarkably able statement in proof of the widespread sufferings of the poorer classes, and in which he quoted extracts from letters addressed to him from respectable parties in various localities. Mr. M'Sweeney quoted Poor Law Returns, which showed that the increase in the number of inmates in the Irish workhouses, in February 1862, above that in September, 1861, is 50 per cent. greater than the increase in the corresponding period in 1850-1; showing that, judged by even this standard, the present pressure is indisputable. The proceedings at that meeting, although not destined for that object, must influence the debate of to-morrow night in the House of Commons, upon the condition of Ireland. The important address of the Archbishop, the corporate character of the assembly, presided over by the Lord Mayor, who entered most warmly into the objects of the meeting, the presence of several Aldermen and other members of the Civic Council, of many of the City magistrates, of the leading Catholic Clergymen of the metropolis, of representatives of every section of the Press, and of a respectable number of laity, and the earnestness of the meeting, as tested not merely by glowing speeches, but by generous subscriptions. The most active steps are being taken by Relief Committees in all the leading towns in the West and South, to alleviate the extending distress. That in Galway affords assistance, in meal and coals, to 1,300 families, numbering 6,000 persons; yet, but a few days since, an inquest was held upon a poor cripple, found dead in the town, with a chrysed cabbage-stalk beside him, and a verdict of "Death through want and exposure," returned.—Dublin Cor. of Weekly Register.

DISTRESS IN GORT.—There are upwards of 300 families, comprising over 1,000 individuals, receiving relief from the Gort Relief Committee in meal and coal in Gort and the neighborhood. The Committee appeal to the benevolence of the public as their funds are sinking fast. We trust that Gort will not be forgotten, numerous as are the localities, and widespread as is the destitution which at present prevails.—Galway Vindicator.

The Archbishop of Tuam, has received from the Most Rev. the Bishop of Kingston, Canada West, £200 for the distress in the west.

LANDLORDISM IN KILKENNY.—We understand that William Villiers Stuart, Esq., has remitted to the tenants on his Kells estate, on paying the winter's half year's rent, 50 per cent., or exactly half the amount, in consideration of the unfavourableness of the season.—Kilkenny Moderator.

REV. FATHER DALY.—The Reverend Father Daly, whose case caused some noise in the town, may be expected any moment. We have had the particulars of his visit to Rome, and the consideration given to it by the Cardinal Prefect, from a Catholic dignitary in Rome, who was fully cognizant of the entire circumstances. After fully hearing Father Daly's statement, the Cardinal decided that, even upon his own showing, he deserved suspension. Every act of the Bishop's was approved of, and his lordship was specially thanked for the firmness with which he upheld the dignity of the Episcopate and the discipline of the Church. We are delighted also to learn that when Father Daly saw that the Centre of Unity—the supreme authority of the Catholic Church—condemned his proceedings, he at once expressed, his determination to submit to the authority of his superior, and wrote a letter, addressed to his good and kind Bishop, expressing this determination. This is good news to the piously disposed Catholics of Galway, who, since this lamentable occurrence, did not cease to pray fervently that the reverend gentleman might be granted the grace of humility, which he at last received at the shrine of the Apostles. The matter is now between the Lord Bishop and the reverend gentleman, and we have little doubt, if Father Daly perseveres, that he will be restored to the dignity of the priesthood and his position in the diocese very soon after his return. A few unthinking unreflecting persons brought great disgrace upon religion, and injured Father Daly in public opinion considerably by their improper conduct. It is to be hoped that they too will repent of their indiscretions, and seek the forgiveness of one of the mildest and best Bishops in God's Church. Any repetition of turbulence any unbecoming demonstration might keep Father Daly in the unfortunate position he now occupies during his life. We do not anticipate any such lamentable result. God forbid! But we merely say so, for the purpose of warning those who have already shown that they might be carried away by passion or prejudice. For all, as well as the Rev. Father Daly, to submit to his Lordship at once, would be a sight glorious to the Catholic world, and imminently calculated to call down blessings upon our ancient city.—Galway Vindicator.

PROSECUTION OF THE REV. MR. QUINN.—Armagh Tuesday.—This remarkable case is to be heard at the approaching assizes in this county. The Right Hon. J. Whiteside, Q.C., has been retained special, at a cost of £150, to defend the poor curate, who is under prosecution. The judges have fixed Monday next for the trial, in order to enable Mr. Whiteside to know when his services will be requisite. A large number of witnesses will be in attendance on both sides; and so great are the numbers who are anxious to be present that the sheriff has arranged to issue tickets of admission to both sides. The Catholic curate is to be tried in the criminal court, as the alleged writer of an article published in the Dundalk Democrat. The prosecutor is Mr. John Armstrong, who is the landlord of the lands referred to in the article, the composition of which he imputes to the reverend gentleman. Another important trial, arising out of the same circumstance, is to be heard in the civil court; and it, too, will be on the same day. I allude to the prosecution of the Freeman's Journal by Mr. Tension, at one time agent to Mr. Armstrong. Dr. Gray arrived here this morning to make arrangements for his defence and secure accommodation for a staff of reporters and the several witnesses whom it will be necessary to have in attendance. The greatest anxiety prevails throughout the district with reference to the trial of the Rev. Mr. Quinn, and the deepest sympathy is expressed for him by men of all parties.

We wish the Government joy of their Irish Secretary. For pouring oil upon the troubled waters commended us to Sir Robert Peel. It is only a month or two ago since the right hon. baronet challenged Paul Cullen himself, and astonished half Ireland by the Irish warmth with which he invited a quarrel with two-thirds of its inhabitants. Now we have him bandying words with the O'Donoghue. The duello is rapidly becoming quite the reverse of respectable. A pending court-martial at Dublin has given it almost the last blow. Now, the O'Donoghue has challenged Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Palmerston is named as "the friend," we hope we shall hear no more of it. We have often had occasion to find fault with Lord Palmerston's levity. But here we admit his force. Sir Robert called out by the O'Donoghue, and referring to Lord Palmerston as a possible second. We shall have no better joke this season. But there is a serious side to the question. Is it probable, is it decent that an English Minister should assume a position antagonistic to almost every possible occasion to the people of Ireland? We are saying nothing of the impolicy of alienating the slight support the Government can at present boast of in Ireland. But it is necessary that an Irish Secretary should travel so far out of his way as Sir Robert has done to outrage their feelings? Cannot the affairs of the sister country be administered without these unseemly collisions?—Morning Herald.

APPROPS OF MR. WHALLEY'S MOTION, about Maynooth, some statistics of the Catholic priesthood in Ireland, may be interesting to your readers. There are four archbishops and 29 bishops. The total number of parish priests is 1,036; of curates, &c., 1,491. These are what are called the secular or parochial clergy, for whose education alone the Legislature has made provision in the College of Maynooth. In addition to these there are about 520 "regulars," who assist the others in the performance of their various duties, but have establishments of their own. The total number of priests in Ireland of both kinds is 3,058. The Catholic population, according to the last census, is 4,490,583, which divided by 3,058 would give for each priest a congregation of 1,468. For each of the secular clergy there would be 1,773 people, including children. The number of priests, therefore, when compared with the Roman Catholic population, cannot be considered excessive. The number this year exceeds that of last year by 23. Provision is made at Maynooth for 520 students. The course of study is eight years, so that about 60 priests would be turned out annually. According to the Act of Parliament they are designed to supply "the mission" in Ireland, not to be sent abroad. There are 35 other colleges and seminaries, in some of which priests are educated, but the numbers are not stated in Butler's Catholic Directory, from which I have taken the figures given above. The Catholic places of worship in Ireland number 2,339. There are 84 convents, 164 nunneries, and 117 monasteries and Christian Brothers' schools. In England and Scotland there are 1,388 priests, ministering in 1,019 places of worship; there are besides 60 men and 162 women belonging to the various religious orders. It may be mentioned here that there are 31 Catholic Members of Parliament, all Irish, except the Hon. Mr. Howard, who represents Arundel.—Cor. Times.

ORANGE RIOT IN MORAGHAN.—SEVERAL PERSONS STABBED.—A riot took place in Monaghan on the last fair night, in which several persons, including a policeman, were stabbed by Orangemen. The case which created considerable interest, and was brought forward by the Constabulary, was inquired into by the magistrates at Petty Sessions. It appears that about ten o'clock on the night in question, a fiddler, who was playing at the shop-doors, was called on by an Orangeman to play the "White Cockade." The fiddler complied, but the other then objected to the tune, and used certain offensive expressions, amongst the number the usual one of consigning His Holiness to regions tartaric. This of course provoked a counter cry; and the deliverer from Popery and the wooden shoes—he of glorious, pious, and immortal memory—was sent to an equally warm locality. The Orangemen shouted out "Come on, we are ready for you." And so they were. These lovers of peace and order and of that glorious constitution under which all law-breakers are punished alike, never appear at fair, market, or other gathering, without being armed with pistol, knife, or other deadly weapon. Immediately after the challenge thus given, a riot ensued, in which not less than a hundred persons were engaged. After a time the police arrived, and a policeman named Quinn, having arrested one of the most prominent of the Orange rioters, was stabbed by him in the side. As the policeman still held his prisoner, he was knocked down by a blow on the head from, it is supposed, another Orangeman, and the prisoner was rescued. The policeman, who is, we understand, a Catholic, was wounded about the face. William Cooney, a Catholic, received a fearful cut which opened his cheek from ear to mouth. He was also stabbed in the shoulder; and a young lad, named Curley, also a Catholic, was stabbed in the back. The only Orangeman known to have been injured—and, strange as it may seem, the only rioter arrested—is a certain Sam Richey. He was knocked down and could not get off; and on this day he appeared at the Petty Sessions with his head tied up. He was charged with stabbing Cooney, and the magistrates returned the case to the assizes. The police are seemingly making every exertion to discover others of the rioters, particularly those who stabbed the policeman. It is certainly high time some notice should be taken of the lawless doings of our worthy friends the Orangemen. Gashing, or even wounding to death, an unfortunate Papist, is merely smiting the Amalacite, and is rather a meritorious deed than otherwise in the eyes of some of the brethren. Hitherto they have been singularly fortunate in escaping the punishment due to their misdeeds. It may be remembered that on last St. John's eve, or St. John's eve twelvemonths, some Catholics, men, women, and children, were innocently enjoying themselves round a bonfire, about two miles from here. Some of the police too, were present, and all of a sudden, and without a shadow of provocation, shots were discharged from an opposite hill, the balls actually scattering the fire round which the Catholics were sitting. About one hundred shots appear to have been fired. On the approach of the police the Orangemen fled, but the former found a regular breastwork from behind which the Orangemen could take deliberate aim, whilst the cowardly murderers—murderers in intent—were themselves quite secure. We have never heard of one of them having been brought to justice, or a reward for their apprehension.—Cor. of Dundalk Democrat.

The Assizes have commenced, but the calendars are light everywhere. In Ireland, owing to a numerous, highly-organized, and vigilant Police, and also to the fact that, in the majority of cases, the Magistracy are over-anxious to commit parties, on any pretext, how trivial soever, the number of commitments are much higher, in proportion to the number of convictions, than in England or Scotland. The commitments in both the latter, are to the convictions as four to three; whereas, in Ireland, they are nearly as seven to three; which of course must be understood before you can estimate the prevalence of crime by the number of cases on the calendar. In Clare, there is one case of murder; owing to land. A farmer took land over a neighbor; he was warned not to do so; he persisted, and was shot in the broad day-light. In this Catholic county, the most Catholic in Ireland, the Protestant element being below one-thirtieth of the population, there is but one Catholic upon the Grand Jury, this assizes. In no county in England are the members of the Established Church in such majority as are the Catholics in Clare, and what would be thought of a Panel in Yorkshire or Wilts with only one Protestant member thereon?

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TRYPHS FEVER.—Fever has become somewhat prevalent in this district. There are at present ten cases in the County Hospital.—Down Recorder.

THE TAMING OF CAUSSER.—For the last six months Sir Robert, with a smile on his forehead, has been treading his coat for some one to tread on. It seemed on Saturday as if he were at last about to be gratified, when Lord Palmerston, intervened and robbed him of his job. But then who would have thought that the Premier's yoke would have been borne so meekly? Not a word of impatience escapes him; and in the House his self-control is most exemplary. Cruiser is tamed. Although it is doubtful whether anybody will derive much lustre from this affair; it will not have happened in vain if it should lead the heads of the Government to review their recent Irish administration from a point of view higher than that of persons and party. We invite them to consider what is the natural effect of habitual intemperance of language, and the adoption of a partisan style of warfare by the organ of the Irish Government in the House of Commons.—Daily News.

At the Ennis Assizes on Tuesday Donatus O'Callaghan was found guilty of homicide, committed under the following singular circumstances:—It appeared in evidence that there had been some potato stealing going on in the neighbourhood. William Holmes (the deceased) was a caretaker in the employment of Captain O'Callaghan, brother of the prisoner. The prisoner, on the night in question, went out after dinner in the direction of the potato pits near the house, armed with a double-barrelled gun, accompanied by James Clanchy, Captain O'Callaghan's coachman, who was armed with a revolver. These weapons, both loaded, had been given to them by Captain O'Callaghan. At the very time at which the prisoner and Clanchy went out, it happened that Holmes, and a labourer named Callaghan, were in the field watching the potatoes. It was a dark night, except at intervals. Callaghan, the labourer, who was with Holmes, swore that he saw a man approaching with a gun in his hand, who, when within a short distance of him and Holmes, raised the gun and fired. The shot took fatal effect upon Holmes, who immediately fell and died in about 15 minutes from the wounds he received. The man who fired immediately came up and proved to be the prisoner. When he and Clanchy arrived at the spot where the unfortunate man lay bleeding, and saw what had happened, the prisoner became quite distracted, and said to Clanchy, "Shoot me!" Mr. Justice Keogh, in charging the jury, said,—"It is important to impress upon the people that the Government of this country exists for the preservation of the lives and property of the people. It is equally important to impress upon them that no man is justified in taking away the life of another, except in self-defence. No man is justified in protecting his property by shooting another man. If Captain O'Callaghan, a person holding a position in which he is bound to protect the lives and property of Her Majesty's subjects, is to be tolerated in giving deadly weapons to his brother and his servant for the purpose of protecting a few wretched pits of potatoes, it can be easily imagined how many guns will be loaded and carried under the pretence of protecting potatoes in the dark nights of October." The learned Judge further observed that, if the gun went off by accident, they were bound to acquit the prisoner; but if they believed that if the prisoner, with culpable negligence, discharged the gun, and thereby caused the man's death, they were bound to find the prisoner guilty. The learned Judge having commented at length on the evidence, the jury retired, and, after taking a short time to consider, found a verdict of Guilty. Sentence was deferred.—Cor. of Times.

SINCEURES IN THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—A very slight examination of the religious census of Ireland must satisfy any one that there are parishes in the south of Ireland with no Protestant parishioners to require the services of a clergyman of the Established Church. It occurs, then, as a matter of interesting inquiry, what becomes in such a parish of the tithe rent charge? Is no clergyman appointed where no clergyman is required? Is the tithe rent charge not levied where it is not wanted? Is it applied to some other purpose? Or does the clergyman get the full amount of his rent charge without having to discharge any spiritual duties, and reside merely as a simple gentleman in the parish? The answer to these inquiries we discovered in a place where we least expected to find it. The following advertisement appears in "Hodges, Smith, and Co's Estates Circular" for the present month, published monthly, for private circulation, but which is nevertheless to be seen in public news-rooms:—"Adwoson, Ireland.—To be sold, the advoson to a sinecure rectory in the south of Ireland, with Parliamentary title, and tenable with any other preferment in England and Ireland; the net income is £162 18s 5d. The age of the incumbent is 58." From this advertisement it appears that the rent charge is levied even where there is no duty done for it, or expected to be done; that the rector who receives the rent charge need not reside in his parish, or even in Ireland, but may hold some church preferment in England, reside there, and receive £162 18s 5d. a year out of the rent charge of a parish in Ireland, without discharging any clerical or parochial duty here. It appears, lastly, that the person whom the law entrusts with the selection of the clergyman may advertise these abuses, calculate on their continuance, take advantage of them, and sell the right of receiving £162 18s 5d. a-year tithe rent charge to the highest bidder, with a Parliamentary title, like so much green land or turf bog.—Dublin Evening Mail.

[Surely the end is approaching, when the Dublin Evening Mail writes in these terms of the abominable abuses connected with that gigantic nuisance, the Irish Anglican Establishment. Or can it be that the Morning Star, from which the paragraph has been extracted, has made a mistake, and confounded the whilom organ of the Irish Orangemen and Brunswick Clubs, with the Dublin Evening Post? If the Mail did really publish such sentiments,—so natural, so just, and so popular, respecting the Irish Law Church,—we may, we think, begin to hope that that enormous abuse is near its end.—Ed. W.R.]

GREAT BRITAIN. A letter in the Times, from Charleston, says:—"John Bull is certainly in many respects a most simple-minded and unsuspecting old gentleman. His willingness to be imposed upon by such a set of knaves is something wonderful! Fancy Englishmen upholding a people who, in the sacred name of liberty, abolish liberty of the press, liberty of speech, the writ of habeas corpus, the right of the people to possess arms, and the right of petition, and restore lettres de cachet and the bastille! Can anything be conceived more monstrous!"

A sum of £2,000 has been raised by voluntary subscription to repay Professor Joret, up to the present time, for the salary withheld from him by the authorities of the University of Oxford, avowedly on religious grounds, leaving his claim for future payment undiminished. The names of the subscribers are published, and contain those of many distinguished persons. The Professor declines to receive the money, with warm expression of thanks. The Margaret Professor of Divinity writes to the Guardian to protest against the subscription. Oxford is much changed of late years.—Weekly Register.

The Saturday Review says: "Strangely enough, religion—which is in one way the extreme of romance, for it teaches us continually to fix our hopes on a distant future of purity and truth—does very little to inspire delicate and noble sentiments in the ordinary intercourse of society. There are no people who think more of wealth, who marry more steadily and exclusively to get and preserve wealth, and who hunt after rank with less disguise, than the families of well-to-do, comfortable religious people. Almost every person belonging to the particular set which is active in presiding over missionary and charitable societies, benefiting the poor, and distributing tracts, has taken care to have a satisfactory marriage settlement."

Mr. Monckton Milnes has carried, by a very small majority, the second reading of the mischievous Bill for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister; and Mr. Hadfield, that for the abolition of the absurd declaration still required as a qualification for office, by a law which is every year dispensed by an Act of indemnity.—Weekly Register.

DISHONEST BAKERS.—Out of 32 samples of bread, recently analysed by the Zancet Analytical Sanitary Commission, alum was found in 17 samples, or more than one-half. The quantities ranged, per quarter loaf, between 25.91 grains and 158.00 grains; and per sack of 32 4lb loaves, between 5oz. 4drs. and 33 ozs. 2 drs. It appears that, as a rule, the more respectable high-priced bakers, who buy the best flour and sell superior bread, do not make use of alum, for the employment of which no necessity whatever exists. The principal reason why alum is so generally used by the bakers who sell cheap bread is, that they are thereby enabled to use a less expensive flour, and to impart to it the color and appearance which belong to flour of superior quality and of higher price.

THE SHIPPING TRADE OF 1861.—The Board of Trade returns show that the entrances and clearances of shipping with cargoes in the foreign trade of this kingdom were greater last year than in any previous year, the entries from abroad amounting to 10,604,569 tons, or 519,282 more than even in 1860, and the clearances hence to 11,318,093 tons, or 533,557 more than in 1860. The increase in both was almost entirely in British and colonial shipping; foreign was all but stationary. The numbers are these:—The British and colonial tonnage entered inwards, 6,304,099 tons, showed an increase of more than 9 per cent. over 1860; the foreign was 4,300,470 tons, an increase of less than 8,000, the percentage of which is not worth calculating. The British and colonial tonnage cleared outwards was 6,841,031, an increase of 7 1/2 per cent.; the foreign was 4,477,062 an increase of little more than 1 per cent. In the last 20 years the foreign shipping trade of this kingdom has multiplied very nearly threefold; the total entrances and clearances, British and foreign, with cargoes, having been 7,525,585 tons in 1841, and no less than 21,922,662 in 1861. Of course the change in our commercial system in that period allowed a great increase of foreign shipping to come to our ports; but although of the whole increase in the 20 years, 6,777,376 tons belong to foreign shipping, a still larger amount—namely, 7,619,701 tons—belong to British and colonial shipping, and to this day the latter has 60 per cent. of our foreign and colonial trade. Of the constant trade it may be said to have the whole; in that trade the entrances of British shipping in the year 1861 amounted to 17,261,779 tons, and of foreign there were only 93,456, while the clearances were 17,318,667 tons of British and only 70,051 of foreign shipping.

POPULATION AND REVENUE RETURNS.—The following is the substance of a return to the House of Commons showing the population of England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, according to the Census of 1861, the amount of revenue derived from each during the three years ending 31st December, 1860, under the departments of Inland Revenue, Customs, Post-office, and the number of members to which each division of the kingdom would be entitled if the 658 members of the house were distributed proportionately to the population, proportionately to the revenue, and proportionately to the mean of population and revenue, with the actual excess or shortcoming of the number of members, as compared with the mean of population and revenue:—

Table with 4 columns: Division, Population, Revenue, and Members. Rows include England, Scotland, and Ireland, with sub-rows for population, revenue, and mean of population and revenue.

being an excess to England, over the mean of population and revenue, of 15, and to Ireland of 6, while there is a shortcoming to Scotland of 21.

UNITED STATES. The war is ruining real estate in the city of New York. A paper of last week says:—"As the spring advances, real estate operations increase. The ugly features noticed a few days ago, however, still prominently stick out—namely, that more than one-half the sales are on account of the sheriff. To-day, several houses and lots, located on the east side of the city, were knocked down at an average of twenty per cent. below the prices the same sort of property would have commanded eighteen months ago."

An old friend from Springfield lately called to see the President. After the usual greetings, &c., "Lincoln," said he, "when you turned out Cameron, why didn't you turn out all the rest of the Cabinet?"—"That," said the President, "makes me think of something that took place near home in Illinois. An old farmer had been peevish with a colony of skunks that depredated nightly on his poultry. He determined to rid of them, and finally succeeded in getting them all into one hole, where he could kill them at his pleasure. He drew forth one by the tail, and executed him; but, said he, in telling the story, 'this caused such an infernal stench that I was glad to let the rest run.'"

A "REVIVAL" MEETING.—The following description of a "revival" meeting by an eye-witness is from the pen of an evangelical writer in Maine:—"If all Hell had been let loose together, there could not have been more confusion. The rankest blasphemy I ever heard was at that meeting, and from the lips of a minister, while on his knees he pretended to pray. There was no humility in his voice or manner, but in a lordly, imperative tone he commanded the Almighty to come right down just now, and scolded Him severely because He did not mind, telling Him they were all ready for Him, and were waiting. A cruel master could not have used more abusive language to his tarry slave than that blind Balaamite did to his Maker. Young people were coming into their prayers. One young man prayed most lustily for his 'sister' Sally—his sweetheart—and told the Lord about her; and when he got thro' sister Sally turned to and prayed for him, and such another courting prayer never tickled the ears of any mortal. I felt solemn enough to weep bitter tears at witnessing such delusion, such trash in the name of Christ; and yet those prayers so ludicrous, I could but laugh in the midst of tears. As I left the meeting, I felt that, if the angels ever had cause to weep, they must have shed fountains of tears over such a scene of mingled ignorance, mockery and blasphemy.—Portland Boat.

Mr. Eliphalet Case, of the Portland Advertiser, speaks his mind harshly on the subject of prohibitory liquor laws. He says "We were in Portsmouth recently and the Hotels there, kept open public bars, in open violation of the stringent liquor laws of New Hampshire. In fact, these laws are treated everywhere, pretty much as the frogs in the fable treading King Log. At first he made a great splash, and all the frogs trembling with fear, fled hither and yonder, and hid themselves in the "cold water," and under it. But now everybody treats King Log with contempt, whenever he tries to go the whole hog, and shut up the hotels and wholesale dealers."