

REVENUE IN IRELAND.—The Customs' duties collected in Ireland in 1861 amounted to £2,295,000 net, an increase of nearly £50,000 over the previous year...

THE WHIGS AND CONSERVATIVES.—ENGLISH ELECTIONS.—THE CONTEST AT PRESTON.—Look at the report of the Preston Election and see how the "Liberals" to wit, the Whigs, are again beaten...

EMIGRATION TO QUEENSLAND.—Another vessel intended to carry our emigrants to Queensland has arrived in our harbor. She is named the Chatsworth...

BURNING OF SIR ROBERT PEEL IN EFFIGY.—On Tuesday night Killarney was the scene of much excitement and merriment. As is usual on holidays, a large concourse of country people gathered in the town...

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Hull Advertiser says:—"During the whole of the administration of Lord Melbourne, Catholic gentlemen, when found to be duly qualified, were appointed magistrates—Catholic barristers were promoted in their turn to judgeships in Ireland and in the colonies...

supplied by his lordship's removal of Mr. Turnbull, the eminent medieval scholar and linguist, from the office of Calenderer of Foreign State Papers...

PROSECUTION OF "ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—We are enabled to state that the third prosecution against the authors of "Essays and Reviews," the articles in connection with which were to be filed immediately after the commencement of Easter term...

THE CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST MRS. BARBARA WILSON.—In the London Sessions Court, on Tuesday Mr. Giffard, on the part of Mrs. Barbara Catherine Wilson, who stands charged with intermarrying Captain Le Hut Wilson, her former husband...

Mr. Giffard.—The marriage with Gotobed took place in 1848 in Canada, and the marriage with Captain Wilson in 1851. The learned counsel then proceeded to show that the affidavits stated that evidence could be obtained from Toronto to show that the marriage was illegal, and that she was at the time of the second marriage a single woman...

in Canada. The learned counsel submitted the long delay that had taken place had arisen from the want of means on the part of the defendant, owing to the course taken by her husband, and that it the trial was postponed evidence would be forthcoming of a material character to the defence of Mrs. Wilson.

A CONVERTED PRIEST.—On Tuesday evening, a gentleman in black, white neck-cloth and spectacles, and got up in the true orthodox style, and calling himself John Tadini, L.L.D., of the University of Pavia, an Italian exile, and formerly a Romish priest, was announced to deliver a lecture in the East street United Presbyterian Church, South Shields...

A DEFAULTING REVIVALIST.—The Blairgowrie Advertiser, under the heading "Hypocrisy Unmasked," gives a long account of "a young man named Thos. Robb, who, two years ago, was engaged in the honest occupation of making drains and building dry-dykes, in a country district about five or six miles north of Blairgowrie, about this time became a revivalist..."

A MODERN CASTLE OF UTOPIA.—A correspondent sends the following remarkable story to the Dublin Evening Mail:—"This is the age of discoveries, and one of such a startling nature has just been made in an English county that it seems out of place in the region of sober fact, and to belong purely to the atmosphere of the three-volume novel. Here are the circumstances; the names for the moment I am not at liberty to indicate:—The Earl of—married not long ago, and brought his bride home to one of the old family mansions which members of the English aristocracy regard with an affection amounting to veneration..."

Dr. Huntington was a classical scholar, a graduate of Pennsylvania Medical College, and afterward an Episcopal clergyman. For several years he had been a Roman Catholic.—American Paper.

could not resist the impression that there must be another undiscovered room somewhere in that wing of the mansion. The noble earl laughed at the idea; the oldest servants and retainers of the family were questioned, and declared that they had never heard even a rumor of its existence. The ordinary methods of tapping, &c., were resorted to, but without effect. Still the architect retained his conviction, and declared himself ready to stake his professional reputation on the result. The earl at last consented to let the walls be bored, and when an opening had been made, not only was the room found, but a sight presented itself which almost defies attempts at description. The apartment was fitted up in the richest and most luxurious style of 150 years ago. A quantity of lady's apparel lay about the room, jewels were scattered on the dressing-table, and, but for the faded aspect which everything wore, the chamber might have been tenanted half an hour previously. On approaching the bed the most curious sight of all was seen, and this it is which affords the only clue to the mystery. The couch held the skeleton of a woman, and on the floor underneath the bed, half in and half out, lay another skeleton, that of a man, presenting evident traces of violence, and proving that, before he expired in that position, he must have received some dreadful injury. The secret connected with this tale of blood has been well kept, for not merely had all tradition of the scene passed away, but even the existence of the room itself was forgotten. The survivors probably walked up the apartments at the time, and its contents remained hermetically sealed up till the present day, when, according to the best calculations, after the lapse of a century and a half daylight has accidentally penetrated into this chamber of horrors."

PAUPERISM.—The February return of the Poor Law Board shows the increasing pressure in the manufacturing districts. There was not in other parts of the kingdom any such very considerable increase of pauperism, but the returns from these districts at the close of the month raised the excess in the number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales to 11-81 per cent, over the corresponding period of 1861. In the north-western division, Lancashire and Cheshire, the increase over 1861, which had been 47-88 per cent. at the close of the first week of February, 52-54 per cent. in the second, and 57-42 per cent. in the third (£1,064 in 1861, 127,607 in 1862), rose in the fourth week to no less than 86-32 per cent. (81,134 in 1861, 151,172 in 1862), owing, it is said, to a sudden increase of the numbers relieved in Liverpool to the extent of 22,233, an augmentation ascribed to the prevalence of easterly winds keeping ships out of that port.

SPRINKLERS.—A parliamentary return, issued on Thursday, shows that in the year ending the 31st of December, 1861, the number of gallons of proof spirits distilled in England was 7,795,326; in Scotland, 11,879,436; and in Ireland, 4,297,971; making a total of 23,972,733 gallons. The consumption of proof British spirits in the United Kingdom for the same period was as follows:—In England, 10,816,698 in Scotland, 4,410,998; and in Ireland, 1,295,595 gallons.

FRANKS OF IRELAND.—A Scotch clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Gebbie, is now on his trial before the presbytery of Irvine for his concern with the "revival" work of 1860. In the course of the evidence given at the sitting of the court, James Cunningham, clerk Stewarton gave the following testimony:—"I attended six 'revival' meetings which took place in the months of October and Nov., 1860, in consequence of what I heard of the excitement going on there. The first meeting I attended was on the 22nd of October. Mr. Gebbie was then in the preacher's desk, and gave an address on the 'Prodigal Son.' Part of the address was connected and part was not. The part which was unconnected consisted of short, spasmodic sentences, such as 'Come to Jesus.' Mr. Gebbie stated any of those present obtain salvation immediately, yet, even before they left the pews in which they were sitting. During the address I saw one young man carried, or rather assisted, out of a pew and taken along the passage leading to the vestry, and I heard a shout from near the pulpit, 'Another soul saved,' or 'Another soul to Christ.' I cannot say whether it was Mr. Gebbie who shouted. A party then began singing in another part of the church, 'Gloria be to God on high, Jesus Christ is passing by.' I cannot say what the tune was, but I considered it to be real time. It was a secular tune. This singing was immediately followed by four or five other parties singing in the different parts of the church. The tunes were all secular, some of them comic, and the motions were as if dancing keeping time to the tunes. I heard the hymn, 'Christ for me,' sung to the tune of 'Silly, silly Tommy Tompkins,' and pretty, pretty Polly Hopkins.' It is a comic duet. Another hymn was sung to 'Betsy Baker.' I heard Mr. Gebbie tell them to go down upon their backs. His words were that they were to go down down, flat, flat, on their backs; and if they could not find room in the passages, they were to go out and lie down upon the gravestones, and to look up and they would see Christ. One evening I heard Mr. Gebbie say, 'I saw Christ myself this morning; I could not see His face, as it was covered with the folds of His garment.' Mr. Gebbie spoke of the beauty of the Saviour's person, and of holes in his side. Mr. Gebbie pressed to see his face; but he was told that he would not see his face till he saw it in glory. I understood Mr. Gebbie to mean that the people should literally lie on their backs; and I understood him also to mean that he had seen Christ. I remained that night till about two in the morning, and while I was there I saw both males and females going over the tops of the seats. This was carried to an extent of indecency, many females passing over the tops of the seats and exposing their persons when men were sitting in the pews. One girl passed in this way over the top of the seat between my friend and me when we were sitting. I saw young men and women in groups, some with their arms round each other's waists, and others with their arms round each other's necks, and singing together. Whilst the men and women had their hands round each other's necks, they were dancing and swaying backwards and forwards. The whole scene was beyond description. On the following evening there were the same scenes. The noise and confusion were greater on the Tuesday evening. I observed a big, stout woman, about 12 stone weight, lean her head down as if in a swoon, or as if overcome by the heat, on which a woman on each side of her held her by the wrists, and bumped her up and down on the seat in the same way that a farmer would a sack of corn. At the same time, some young women came before and behind her, and commenced singing a hymn, 'Be in time,' and 'Only believe, and you shall be saved.' These behind knocked her on the back with their books, and those in front of her were singing and waving their books, and this continued for about an hour. The stout woman was perspiring very much."

UNITED STATES.

Recent arrivals bring intelligence of the death of Dr. Jed. Vincent Huntington, the author of "Lady Alice," "Forest," "Rosemary," and other works. Dr. Huntington sailed for Europe last November in a very feeble state, and passed the winter at Pau, in France, where the mild climate partially relieved his sufferings; but toward spring he sank rapidly, and died on the 10th of March. His first publication was a volume of poems of a contemplative character. "Lady Alice," his first novel, attracted much attention. This was followed by "Alban" and "Forest." After an interval of several years, during which he conducted the Baltimore Metropolitan, and established the Leader of St. Louis, he again appeared before the public with "Rosemary," a novel of modern New York life. Dr. Huntington was a classical scholar, a graduate of Pennsylvania Medical College, and afterward an Episcopal clergyman. For several years he had been a Roman Catholic.—American Paper.

ILL-FEELING BETWEEN THE EAST AND WEST.—Sectionalism begins to creep out in the House between the east and the west. It will not, for a while, become as rancorous as that between the North and the South, but indications are apparent that it will become very strong in its political action. In the debate to-day upon the Pacific Railroad Bill, the Western members intimated plainly that the West would soon be strong enough to get her rights in Congress without begging for them as a favor. The members for the West in the present Congress represent a population larger, by several hundred thousand, than those from the East.

Frank P. Blair, jr., in some spirited remarks in reply to Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, imputed a grasping disposition to the East. The great victories over the rebels had, he said, been won by the Western troops, and while the East had been paid in full for their transportation of troops, the Western railroads had been for several months delayed in receiving their just dues. Their bills had been reduced and they are finally reduced to paid certificates, the money having been taken from the Treasury by the Eastern creditors of the government.

Mr. Morrill, in responding, had his fling at General McClellan. He said he gloried in the victories of the Western troops, but if Eastern soldiers had not been victorious it was because they had not had an opportunity. A Western man had been at their head. When Eastern troops had been led by a Bureau they were victorious.—New York Herald.

The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, says:—"A gentleman who has recently made his escape from Nashville, states that the Yankee Vandals who now infest that city have been committing outrages upon the Catholic Church. A few nights since the Catholic Church was forcibly entered, and every article of value stolen from the building and carried off. Among the articles were many precious relics generally held sacred by the most incorrigible, but it seems that there is no act too despicable for the Yankee mercenaries who are now invading the South."

The Evansville (Ind.) Journal tells the following at the expense of one of the Federal Generals:—"PENNSYLVANIA.—Among the passengers who left our city on the cars yesterday was Gen. Sherman's body-servant—a colored individual of no little function. He flourished around the depot to a considerable extent, narrating his adventures at the battle of Pittsburg Landing. A gentleman inquired if he ran during the fight. 'Yes,' replied the darky, 'I did run; but I couldn't keep up with the General, though I was mounted on a mighty fast horse.'"

The expenditure of the Federal government of the United States for the quarter ending December 31st was 141,916,123. This immense sum, however, gives no idea of the expenses of the government, as the Treasury is only now paying off the claims matured up to the 1st of November last; and giving certificates of indebtedness for four fifths of the later claims. The revenue from ordinary sources during the same time was only \$8,521,010, or about six per cent of the liquidation expenditure, the balance having been obtained by loans, and the issue of demand notes.—Commercial Advertiser.

There are one hundred and fifty divorce cases pending in the Supreme Court of Boston. There are some people who do not quarrel publicly, but privately they live mightily unhappy. We will wager a dollar that there are not six Irish couples in the above crowd.—Boston Pilot.

Human nature is the same in Catholics as in Protestants; we know that, unfortunately, gross sinning and drunkenness will be found among the former as well as the latter, and that where there is poverty, there is too often "filth." But at the same time we remember a reply which a shrewd old Maryland Catholic made to a broken Yankee merchant of Baltimore, who took occasion to "per him, as a poor Irish Catholic came staggering along in a state of intoxication." "There goes one of your drunken Catholics," remarked the pious New Englander, "no doubt the priest will forgive his error." "Perhaps he may," was the reply, "but I'll tell you whom he won't absolve—a man with full pockets who compounds with his creditors at twenty-five cents in the dollar."—ib.

HYPOCRISY, BIGAMY AND ROBBERY.—The Methodist preacher, and rampant Know-Nothing of 55—Professor Lippert, has perpetrated a second swindle. In our issue of March 26, when it was our duty to state the fact of his detection for plundering the post office of this city, where he had held a desirable position, we forbore, in justice and charity, to do as our local cotemporaries of this city all did, and had a right to do, to give individual version of the crime, uttering not a word of our own as to his guilt or innocence, but merely quoting one of our literary neighbors, though entertaining not a particle of misgiving as to the probability of the crime. The particulars of that quotation we need not repeat, but merely say that they and all the other versions of the fact, as given by our cotemporaries, have turned out to be strictly true. The culprit some two weeks ago was released on bail to appear last Wednesday before the U. S. Commissioner's Court in this city. The security amounted to \$1,500, every cent of which is forfeited by his escape from justice the day before that fixed for his trial! Fortunately, the entire responsibility was not assumed by one individual nor by two nor twice two; the liabilities fall on no fewer than fifteen persons! Professor Lippert was a prominent persecutor of Catholics in this locality during the Know-nothing fury. He was a Methodist preacher and secretary of its conventions in this part of Ohio. "Though for pocket sake he has turned every way the wind has blown, he was consistent in political villainy—his abstraction of money—letters belonging to the Democratic Enquirer of this city having led to his detection, the Enquirer having been from first to last a fearless denouncer of that most unjust proscription.—Cincinnati Telegraph.

A DOWN EAST JOUJMAN.—Ethan Spike contributes to the Portland Transcript a sketch of his experience as a jurymen. The first case he was called on to try were capital ones, the criminals being a German and a nigger respectively. "Hev you formed any opinion for or agin the prisoners?" said the judge. "Not particular agin the Jarmin," says I, "but I hate niggers as a general principle, and shall go for hanging this here old white-wouled cuss, whether he killed Mr. Coper or not," says I. "Do you know the nature of an oath?" the clerk asked me. "I orter," says I. "I've usen enough of 'em. I begun to swear when I was only about—'" "That'll do," says the clerk. "You kin go hum," says he, "you woud be wanted now," says the clerk. "What!" says I, "ain't I to try this nigger at all?" "No," says the clerk. "But I'm a juryman," says I, "and you can't hang the nigger unless I've sot on him," says I. "Pass on," says the clerk, speaking rather cross. "But," says I, "you mister, you don't mean as you says I, I'm a regular juryman, you know. Drawed out of the box by the seldick man," says I. "I've ollers had a hankering to hang a nigger, and now, when a merciful dispensatory seems to have provided for me, you say I shan't sit on him; Ar this your free institutions? Is this the nineteenth century? And this is our boasted—here somebody hollered 'Silence in court.' The court be—'" "I didn't finish the remark," says he, "for a couple of constables had hollid me, and in the twinkling of a bepost I was hustled down stairs in the street. Now, Mr. Editor, let me ask what are we comin' to when jurymen—legal, lawful jurymen—kin be tossed about in this way? Talk about Cancers, Mormons, spiritualism, free love and panics—what are they in comparison? Here's a principle upset. As an individual, perhaps I'm of a great account; 'ant for me to say; but when an enlightened juryman I was tuk and carried down stairs by profane hands, just for asserting my right to sit on a nigger—why it seems to me the pillows of society were shook; that in my sacred person the hull State itself was, illegally speaking, kicked down stairs! If there's law in the land I'll have this case brought under a writ of habeas Corpus ieksky Dixit."—New York Paper.