ment two centuries since; for three years again under King James; for eighteen years with Grattau there was a reality; from '29 to '43 with O'Consell, there was a promise; but in 1861—what is the prospect? Politically, the prospects of the Irish are doubtful, obscure and cheerless. Why should we cheat ourselves or others with flattering should we the we are at home and abroad politically falsehoods; we are at home and abroad politically we have no native land in the political sense; neither flag, nor consul, nor alliance. We have no Irish colonies. Survey the world at any quarter, and a civilized people so numerous, with so little actual power as the Irish, you can nowhere discover. Their numbers might be taken as a sufficient proof, but we waive that. We find side by side with their political defeats, moral evidences of their jouthfulness and energy, which are all sufficient. Take the University in Dublin. Did it spring from £10, are eligible as vice-presidents, provided each the abundance of a prosperous people? Is it the creation of a class, or the creature of a prince? No, it is the conjoint work of the Irish people throughout the world. Their filial hands have been stretched from the ends of the earth to crown their the Roman Catholic faith shall be eligible to serve country's brow with the helmet of Minerva. Six on the Committee." The Committee shall have powyears ago they would have gudly given her both sword and shield, but finding the time was not yet, they presented her with the next best gift to a good government, a good system of home education. We might point to Maynooth and All Hallows, two of the most successful home and missionary colleges in Europe, which have also sprung up or grown great, since Ireland's political fall, but which are surely signs of life, not death. Another proof : in the five years ending with 1853, the Irish in America, presented the Irish at home with thirty millions of dollars. Think you, a race so fond and so generous, have already grown old? But the best proof is found in the fact that full ninety per cent. of this race are a religious people. Now, a religious people is always young. It is vice, not years, that maketh man or nation to decay; it is an easy conscience which maketh the good man brave, and the old man fearless. No stuff like that supports the weight of years, or supplies the stiffening joints of humanity. The nation that keeps its faith has within itself a living salient spring, out of which its last generation may come as young as the first. We can believe in a roung nation growing old in care and commerce, or loosing its moral unity by sectarian subdivision, but now as to the morality of Protestantism. That was a people of fifteen millions, ninety per cent. of whom retain the Christian faith, cannot be uffete, or doomed, or "used up." -- Northern Banner.

THE IRISH CAUSE .- Before our next issue, Parlinment will have opened, and thus for another session Ireland will stand her trial before mankind. In that same Parliament, for weary years, has the cause of Ireland been sold by Irishmen, who went from us with the promise to defend it. Well, their temptatiou: to betray us were great and many' while their only inducement to be faithful was their honour, which was found unequal to the occasion. If a member of Parliament were elected for life, people might pity us when he either neglected his duty, or acted against it. But, when the steward is unfuithful, we have it in our power to east him out into exterior Jarkness-and yet we never do it. If a man feared to get an evil reputation, and to lose his place in Parliament by bad behavior, he might, perhaps, couduct himself well for the sake of prudence, where other motives might fail. But till we learn to make ourselver respected by our own chosen men, we cannot expect England to respect us or our claims. The battle of Ireland can be fought and won " without horse, foot, or artillery," as Mitchel said of inangarvan, and we could scarcely say so much if could be easily made available for our purpose .-Will Ireland that sent out men to face hardship no blood can be lost, and which is only " surveyed for the eternal defeat of the Irish race," by the apathy and folly of Irishmen ?- Wexford People. IMSH LANDLORDISM .- Mr. Samuel Dixon Biggs, of

Bellview, in Lower Ormond, brought an ejectment against a most wretched-looking and care-worn wretch named Patrick Brooder, to dispossess him of tweive acres of land, with dwelling and other houses, for £12 9s Gd., due to 1st November last. Mr. Bolton examined plaintiff to prove there was over one year's rent due after service. Mr. Biggs was ably cross-examined by Mr. W. Carcy. He could not say mst y of no money from him since the last distress. The distress was made last September. Was positive no rent was paid since the distress was made in September. (Here Mr. Carey placed a de sameou in Mr. Biggs' bands, which turned out to be a receipt for £9 103 rent.) Mr. Biggs: I seized upon Brooder's wheat and sold it. Mr. Carey: Who was the auctioneer? Mr. Biggs: I was myself. Mr. Carey: Who attended the auction of this un-fortunate crop? Mr. Biggs: My bailiff, my brotherin-law, and myself. I cannot say how many acres are in it. I bought it for £5 15s. I placed no bailiff on the science, but watched it myself occasionally. To Mr. Bolton: After deducting all the expenses which attended its drawing and threshing, I made £1 over and above the purchase. His Lordship: What became of the straw? Mr. Biggs: I threw it on my yard. Mr. Carey: How many tons of straw were in it? Mr. Biggs: There was not much over one. Mr. Carey: Such a proceeding was never before beard of in a court of justice. Mr. Ryan: That is a Lower Ormond justice. His Lordship: It is very well for Mr. Biggs that the case is tried only in this court. Mr. Rean: My lord, by giving the wretched man credit for the straw, there will not be a year's rent due from him. His Lordship: If this case had been tried in another court and in another form, it would have a more serious issue for Mr. Biggs. caunot too strongly express my indignation at such a course of proceeding. Mr. Fitzpatrick (looking at Mr. Biggs:) You will never rival George Robins, the auctioneer (taughter.) His Lordship: In what part of the country is this? Mr. Fitzpatrick: it is near Borrisokane. Mr. Carey: My lord, I apply for a dismissal at your lordship's hands, as there is not a year's rent due. His Lordship : All I now say is, that this is not a legal proceeding. Mr. Carey. It is quite a disgraceful proceeding. It is a nice specimen of "shoneen" landlords. Mr. Biggs: Brooder has no use of land. He is quite out of his mind. Mr. Magrath: He should have a brain of adamant if your treatment did not send him mad. His Lordship; I never heard in my life, in the history of landlordism, such a law as to sanction an auctioneer kuccking down property to himself. It is most outrageous conduct. - Tipperary Advocate.

Let me give you a few of the tolerant and liberal doings of Protestantism in this country. Your readers have doubtless heard of the "Adelaide Hospital" in this city, which has acquired such a shocking notoriety by the cases brought to light by the exertions of that zealous and indefatigable Priest, the Very Rev. Dr. Spratt. What are the facts as regards that Hospital? Protestant in its entire management. Protestant in its officers, in its nurses, even in its hall-porters, its conductors have not the honor or the candour to hang out a signboard to let the people know that the institution is exclusively intended for Protestants. Not that would not suit the wicked purposes for which the Hospital was primarily intended. Intended as a trap for poor Catholics, they announce that it is open for all religious denominations; but once an unhappy, perhaps unconscious, Catholic patient is caught in the trap, the door is closed against all hope, and, no matter sinner may be, to be permitted to unburthen his con-Science to the Minister of his own religion, he is not at any time be denied. This day a supplementallously informed that he must accept the ministrations of a Protestant Parson, or be content to die by the Limerick Guardians.—Munster News.

gled and atruggled, and fell, and rose, and fell. At kilkenny she had all the forms of national governgeance! I will furnish you with another instance. There has recently been opened in this city, ac institution called the "Dublin Athenaum," the object of which is to supply its members with newspapers, books, and periodicals. What is the liberty of conscience practised in this place? I have a copy of its rules before me. The first rule prominently announces, that it is open to all, "without religious distinction;" of course it is, else its managers would fail to carry out their primary object, or proselytising Catholic young men; but, like the Adelaide Hospital, it is an atmosphere of Protestantism, and Irish Bench, is one of its most active supporters .-Let me call your attention to a few of its funda-mental laws. Subscribers of £2 a year, or donors of subscriber or donor shall be a "Trinitarian Protestant." The Government of the institution is vested in trustees, and a managing committee, "being Trinitarian Protestants." "No person professing er to appoint "such subordinate officers as they may think necessary, they being Trinitarian Protestants." The Athenaum may be let for purposes of public meetings or lectures, "in accordance with the principles of the Protestant religion." Here is the climax. In the event of the institution being dissolved, the surplus money, if any, after payment of the debts due, shall be paid over to such charit able Triniturian Protestant institutions as the committee shall decide upon. Could insolence, ascendancy, and intolerance be carried further than this? They say to the Catholic young men of Dublin, You may come in and read our books and our papers, because we want your money to support the institution, and we are anxious to proselytise you, but you shall not be presidents, you shall not be vice-president, you shall not be committee-men, you shall not even be supportinate officers; nay, if we are obliged to dissolve, you shall not get back a single farthing of your money, but it shall go to the support of Protestant institutions." I blush to say that I have heard that some few Catholic young men have so for forgotten themselves as to have besignally proved by an action of seduction, brought against a clergyman by a member of his own congregation, and tried in our courts within the last few days. It wrose out of that most gigantic spirit-ual swindle of modern times—the Revivals. I am positively informed that this was but one out of a multitude of similar cases that could be brought to light, but that have designedly been kept secret .-There was a vedict of £300 against his Protestant Reverence. Protestantism in this city has also been exhibiting its loyalty within the last few days, by feasting and toasting Mr. Cameron, the chief of the Orangemen in Canada, who was the head and front of all the insults heaved upon the eldest son and Heir-apparent to the Throne, during his visit to that country .- Dublin Car. of Weekly Register.

The assurance given by the Earl of Carlisle, at the Lord Mayor of Dublin's Banquet, last week, on the subject of the Vicerovalty, has generally given unmixed satisfaction throughout Ireland. The Dublin Warder, however, thinks there is little to thank the Prime Minister's Cabinet for in the matter : - We are now ready to believe that the Government have, for this session at all events abandoned the idea of attacking the Viceroyalty. The reason they have done so is to us very obvious. Do we imagine that they it depended on the supply of these articles which are converts to the Irish view of the subject? By no means. We are convinced they love centralisation as much as ever, and look upon the Lord-Lieuteand death, on behalf of the Pope, refuse to fight nancy as "a nuisance"—to quote the ministerial for the Catholic and Irish cause, on a field where Morning Post. There is another way of accounting for their seeming repentance. They have heard the ominous words, "Conservative reaction," freely pronounced in Ireland. They know bitterly that they have lost seats in this country and that others are on the brink of loss. That is a serious sign of the time. To rush full tilt against popular feeling at such a season would be the highest folly. So they have postponed their hostility to the Viceroyalty.

THE ATLANTIC COMPANY AND THE FRENCH GO-VERNMENT .- The London correspondent of the Freemun's Journal, writing on this subject, observes :- " I am now in a position to state that the conferences how long Brooder had been on the land; his father | had between the gentleman who is acting on behalf was on it before him. Distrained him some time tu of the Galway Company and the French Concessionbeen of a very decisive character was aided at these conferences by two of the directors, and the most complete accord now subsists between the Galway negotiator and the French con-tractors. I have also reason to conclude that the French authorities are very well satisfied with the basis of the arrangement which has been agreed upon and that very little doubt is entertained but that the most sanguine anticipations of the Irish friends of the line will be realized if proper care be taken to prosecute the matter efficiently, now that the basis fareally practicable convention has been settled

to the satisfaction of all parties." THE WORKING CLASS OF LIMERICE - GRIEVOUS DIS-TRESS-DEMONSTRATION-MEASURES OF RELIEF-EFFORTS OF THE MAYOR. -No doubt can be entertained of the grievous distress of the working classes of Limerick. We are assured of it. The demonstrations of Monday were no mockery whatever; they were dictated by sheer destitution. Demonstrations of this nature are dangerous, since the dissolute and mischievous, who would not work honestly, but would labour to plunder a store or a shop, mingle with the quiet and well disposed, and involve them in deeds that no charity could sanction, and no Magistrate tolerate. The laws of order and property must he observed, for the sake of the destitute, and maintained for the sake of those who are willing to afford them relief. If nothing else can be done for the working class, sure we are that the Limerick Guardians will extend relief outside the Workhouse. But to obviate that measure, prejudical as it may be, our kind-hearted and truly vigilant Mayor is using every effort in his power, to open and ensure the better resource of remunerative employment. As the organ of the Town Council he completed the arrangement with the Woods and Forests, for the right to the land which the Embankment would enclose. For this purpose the Mayor guaranteed the required sum out of his own funds. But an impediment was then raised by the Board of Works in Dublin-where red-tapeism, doubtless, is less flexible than at the other side of the water; and to try and move that Board to prompt action, the Mayor, accompanied by Mr. Murphy, the Law-agent of the Corporation, went yesterday to Dublin, where neither of those gentlemen will waste time or spare influence in accomplishing their task. If they fail, the fault will not be theirs, but that of the Board of Works, or other officials to whom certain rules are more binding than holy writ, and certain forms more sacred than man's life or God's charity. If the Mayor and Law-agent succeed-all well; then the suffering working class will have employment; but in any event the embankment cannot be long delayed; and mean while, some eight or nine large ships are arriving at this Port, in the discharge of which some scores of idle hands will be engaged. We give elsewhere details of the events of yesterday, and the consequent proceedings in the Police Courts. Large numbers of Police have been brought in from outstations, and the Military force in the garrison is prepared to intervene if necessary. Let us earnestly hope that the remotest necessity for the interposition of armed men will not ensue; and that the how urgent, how imploring, how heartrending, the remonstrances and expostulations of the poor dying working classes, to whom the opportunity of peaceworking classes, to whom the opportunity of peaceful explanation of their sufferings will not and can-

We find that nobleman, Lord Robert Montagu, who had the courage to speak truth of the mountebank Garibaldi, has replied to the "howl of indignation" with which he was assailed on that score not alone by laymen who were partisans of the profligate Freebooter, but, by pious in ns-men, among whom was the "Rector of " ell" in Huntingdonshire-the Rev. Robert M'Glee. Whether that advocate of revolution and carnage in Italy is of the blood or bone of our Hibernian acquaintance, forgery M'Gee, we are unable to tell; but Lord Montagu answers the Rector, in a papillet in which he proves the conduct of the Italian "liberator" is contrary to the law of nations, nay, and the Bible; and is conducted by some of the most offensive bigots in closes the reply with a document which, establish-Dublin. Judge Hayes, the greatest bigot on the ing, as it does, the sanguinary infamy of the Sardinian and revolutionary proteges of the British government, we trust our Liberal Irish Members have perused and will use. If they suffer the iniquitous onslaught accomplished by the Whig Minister upon the Holy See, to remain unnoticed and uncondemned. we believe that the Representatives chosen by Irish Catholics will be lowered for ever in the public estitimation, and lose irrecoverably so much of the confidence of their constituents as they still possess .-Munster News.

Eight of the twelve judges in Ireland are now Catholics. They are Chief Justice Monaghan, Chief Baron Pigott, Justices O'Brien, Fitzgerald, Koogh, Ball, and Barons Hughs and Deasy. The proportion of Catholics to Protestants in Ireland, is about five to one, so that there is room for more Catholic judges.

A few days ago as a farmer named O'Dea was removing some rubbish from an old house on the Townland of Ralabine, Co. Clare, which has been in ruins for many years, he discoverd two human skeletons, with the feet laid against each other. The bones broke into pieces on being removed. No one in the locality-some of whom are residing there for over sixty years-can throw any light on the matter. An inquest is to be held .- Post.

THE GLENVEAH MURDER.-LIFFORD, FEB. 12,-The prisoners, twelve in number confined here on remand charged with the murder of Mr. Murray, and shooting at the Rev. A. Nixon, and with Ribbonism, were all discharged from custody to-day. Deery, the approver, accompanied by Captain Considine, R. M., and Mr. Corr, J. P., Letterkenny, with a party of police, went ou Tuesday last to the Glenveagh mountsins. The informer was unable to point out the place where Murray was murdered. The result of this was the discharge of the prisoners in custody, against whom he had sworn informations,-Londonderry Journal.

THE DERRYMACASH OUTRAGE .- As the spring assizes are drawing near, we are told that the feelings of the public in and around the blood-stained soil of Derrymacash are becoming excited. The Orange party are collecting funds for the purpose of feeing eminent counsel to defend those characters who await, in Armagh jail, their trial at the coming assizes. It is stated that Mr. Whiteside will be brought down specially on their behalf; and that other eminent counsel will also be feed to defend them.

The rumour obtains great credit in England that the Galway line of steamers will hereafter leave Limerick instead of the former port.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE AT KINGSTOWN. - Intelligence reached town this afternoon that Captain Boyd, of her Majesty's ship Ajax, and fourteen men of his crew, were unfortunately drowned about 12 o'clock to-day outside Kingstown Harbour. A telegram received states that - "Captain Boyd with his men were standing on the Eastern Pier, endeavouring to save the crew of a vessel which had gone ashore at the back of the pier, when a wave swept them all into the sea. Mr. John Mulvany, architect, was with them, but was saved." As far as can be ascertained, 16 vessels have gone ashore in or about Kingstown Harbour. Many lives have been lost in addition to Captain Boyd and bont's crew. Last night, about 9 o'clock, one of the severest gales remembered in Dublin for many years set in from the south-east, and continued to rage up to an envanced hour to-day, accompanied by heavy rain and sleet. In addition to the sad disasters at Kingstown already detailed, numerous shipwrecks have occurred along the eastern coast, in the neighborhood of Dublin, and it is much feared that the destruction of life and property has been considerable. The reporter of the Freeman's Journal gives some details in reference to this event, which I subjoin :-" It is too true about the fate of poor Captain Boyd, of Her and calumnies of his enemies in this country from nous sommes tons cross, or, in English, Try it, it Majesty's ship Ajax, and his gallant companions.

They are gone—lost in their humane efforts to the second the lives of their brother sailors. Capatin F you are aware, was an Irishman-I belie and a conof Derry. During his sojourn among us the a midd the esteem of all for his many good qualities. A nobler fellow never trod the deck--belowed his officers and men. The particulars under which he came to his death are as follows :- Three large brigs were perceived drifting in towards the rocks at the back of the East Pier, near to a short brenkwater that was run out some time ago. Captain Boyd at once observed their perilous situation, and, with the true spirit of a sailor, immediately summoned his men to man boats for the pier. They landed, and at once proceeded to the other side of the pier, where the vessels were drifting. The vessels came on and were smashed on the rocks. The shricks of those on board were heard far above the tempest. Ropes were thrown towards them, but they were driven back by the force of the storm. A mortar was used to throw a line, but it was utterly useless, the wind being too strong. The poor sailor were then seen to throw themselves overboard, and met with instantaneous death. Some of Captain Boyd's men procured ropes, lashed themselves with them and plung-ed into the surf, to endeavour to get on board either of the ill-fated vessels, but the sea was too powerful. At this time a large number of people collected, all willing and able to assist, but their good intentions were powerless. Their fellow-creatures were drowning before their eyes at a few yards distance, and nothing could be done to save them. Captain Boyd saved a few of his own men from death, by pulling them out of the surf. It was at this time, 12 o'clock noon, blowing fearfully. At last there was a treacherous lull, and an enormous wave came round the point of the breakwater on which he and his brave crew were standing, and, as it receded, swept all that were there into the sea-the gallant cantain and his courageous crew were seen no more. Others who were standing as spectators narrowly escaped death; fortunately they were extricated in time from their perilous situation by others. A man named Anderson, who was standing within a few yards of Captain Boyd, got his thumb jammed between the rocks, and thus was miraculously preserved to his inmily. Those who escaped were braised and otherwise wounded by the rocks. The doctors of the town dressed the wounds, and those sailors who were injured were immediately taken on board the Ajax. and attended to by Dr. Buchanan, the surgeon of the ship. This gentleman broke the sad intelligence of the fate of poor Captain Boyd to his wife, who re-

sides on board." THE CORK ELECTION .- The Cork Examiner says it is in a position to state that Major O'Reilly will most probably, come forward as a candidate for Cork county. Our contemporary must rely upon mistaken information, as we can announce that Major O'Reilly will not stand for Cork; but should a vacancy occur in Drogheda, he will, if not previously called elsewhere by his duty to the Sovereign Pontiff, contest that borough with any candidate not an arowed supporter of pure Catholic Education, or opposed to the Mixed or so-called National System. Morning News.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LENTEN PASTORAL OF HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER. - The following pastoral from his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, was read yesterday in the several Roman Catholic churches and chapels in the Archdiocese of Westminster :-

"Nicholas, by the Divine mercy, of the Holy Roman Church, of the title of St. Pudentia, Cardinal, Priest, and Archbishop of Westminster, to our dearly beloved brethren and children in Christ, the clergy, secular and regular, and the faithful of the diocese, health and benediction in the Lord.

"We regret, dearly beloved in Christ, that indisposition prevents us addressing you as fully as we could have wished at the approach of the Lenten season; a few lines dictated from our couch must take the place of our wonted pastoral letter. Since Christmas-day it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict us with a partial relapse into the same unlisty which last year deprived us of the annual consolation of opening our heart to you, and suggesting more particular objects for your prayers during this period of special humiliation and supplication.

"For we can safely and unanxiously commit to the untiring zeal and to the instructions of our devoted clergy the task of nerving you to the dis-charge of your penitential duties and supporting company them. It has, indeed, on this account sugger to you rather some special and great topic of reditation or prayer in which it was our desire that the members of every congregation and the clergy of every mission should unite in a common, warm, and persevering entreaty at the Throne of It would be difficult this year not to invite Grace. you, dearly beloved in Christ, to join the Universal Church in prayer for great and general purposes connected with her welfare and that of her august and beloved Head.

"We could not easily give expression to our sentiments on many of these subjects without introducing, contrary to our established custom, reflections on events and circumstances of a secular or political character, which have greatly afflicted the position of the Church and her Supreme Pontiff. We will therefore content ourselves with recommending to you, as an object for your most fervent and affectionate prayers during this holy season, the dis-tressed condition of the Church in many countries, Remember often before God the spoliation of His sanctuaries, the banishment of His pious prelutes: the imprisonment of His zealous priests, the cruel dispersion from the bouses in which they had vowed to live for ever as his spouses, and which they had endowed with their little patrimony, of innocent and virtuous religious, without without compensation and without shelter; the encouragement given to the diffusion of error, immorality, and scurrilous attacks on sacred things; the confiscation of the patrimony of the poor and of the Church; the tetal depression and affliction of the virtuous, and the triumph and boastfulness of the wicked.

"Remember more especially, when in the presence of our dear Lord exposed to your adoration, the aiflictions of His vicar upon earth, the calamatics which have overwhelmed the temporal State, the deep sorrow which has struck and penetrated his paternal heart at the sight and knowledge of the wars which threaten the spirtual kingdom confided to his charge, and then, with all the earnestness of filial devotion, pour out your hearts unto the sacred and adorable heart of your Divine Redeemer, and entreat Him to control, to strengthen, and, if it so please Him, to gladden the soul of your afflicted father, and by the exercise of His Almighty power to rescue him and His own dear spouse from surrounding calamities. But limit not yourselves to prayers, however earnest, but show your loyalty and affection no less by works. Lent is a season of alms-deeds as well as fasting, and remember that, however painful it may be to employ this term in connection with such an object, it will be one of the noblest and most sacred applications of what we can call charity (for charity is love) to bestow freely and lovingly in alleviating the temporal necessities of your spiritual father what at another time you might have applied to other pious uses. The institution of St. Peter's pence has, as you know, received our warmest approbation and encouragement, and we are auxious that the world should see how zealously our desires have been seconded by your wonted charity and generosity, We hope that our Holy Father will officer in the French cavy, Lanswer to Mr. Locke, berive some little consolation analyst the sufferings M. P., in good plain French, Essayez, si vous voulez,

strong desire to have the condition of Catholics in workhouses and other similar institutions brought un ter the notice of the Legislature, in the hope of bing better measure of je tice in their treatnan that which they now receive. For this parametric energetic co-operation of all classes is absolutely necessary. We rely upon our zealous clergy for the collection of sufficient evidence to submit to the promised Committee of the House of Commons which will sit upon this subject. We sincerely and earnestly hope that not only every Catholic member of either House will contribute his most strenuous and persevering efforts in this sacred cause, but that every liberal-minded legislator, of whatever religious creed he may be, will second our endeavours to attain what no one can deny to be just-an equal treatment of our poor with that which others receive, as fair and honest an interpretation and application of the law to Catholic children as to others, or if the defect be in the law, its prompt and honourable amendment. But from all we must ask such assistance as may enable our committee established to promote these ends to do its work efficiently. The 'Workhouse Papers' issued by this active body, the perusal of which we earnestly recommend, will instruct all whom it concerns and interest all readers, collisting their warmest feelings of pity and indignation in behalf of these hapless children of misery. The labours of the committee in bringing this subject before the public, and still more before Parliament, will involve no incon-siderable expense, and to meet this we have no other resource except the familiar one of your charity. We desire that for this holy end a collection he made on some Sunday during the Lenten senson in every church and chapel of the diocess, according to the direction and good judgment of the local clergy; and, further to insure the success of our efforts, petitions to both branches of the Legislature will be of the highest importance. A form for these has been prepared by our committee, and we carnestly exhort you all, clergy and mity, to sign them and procure as many signatures as possible for them, that so they may carry all the weight which so religious a cause deserves. "Let us now conclude with expressing our regret

at not having been able to address you in those solemn and religious notes which bent this holy season. Let your own piety supply this want; let it remind you how this season is connected with the most tender and awful mysteries of salvation; how it is intended to purify and to consecrate the frail but sacred vessel which every one bears into the sanctuary of their God, that so it may be found pure and bright to receive the fulness of Easter joys and whom you will contemplate humbled, suffering, and crucified; and unite in all this contemplation the full, though humble, assurance that as God dealt with His own dearly beloved Son, so will He deal with His ORANGE OUTBREAK IN TYRONE - DUNGANNON .- On spotless and cherished spouse. Weep and mourn, respect revert to the tastes and habits of many prethe 21st instant a party of Orangemen came into the and humble yourselves with her, too; join your village of Eglish with drums and a fife, playing alms-deeds and your prayers with hers, that so, through the friendly intercourse which had so long party tunes and firing shots.

when the day of her resurrection and brightness re-existed with the people of France.

y be able to feel that your sympathy turns. has been complete, and that, as you have suffered with her, so likewise with her, without self-reproach, you may exult.

"One word more. We venture to request, in addition, an occasional prayer for ourselves, that God's will be done in all things regarding us; only, that whether in sickness or in health, whether it be His holy will that we should continue still to languish in infirmity or be restored once more to full vigour, we may devote ourselves exclusively to the promotion of His glory by the faithful administration of our ecclesustical office.

"And we, on our side, earnestly entreat Him to bless you and yours with His choicest gifts, temporal and spiritual, and in due time to crown your lives of virtue with eternal bliss, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost,

"Given in Westminster, and ordered to be read on Quinquagesima Sunday, on the 5th day of February, 1861.

> "N. CARD. WISEMAN, Archbishood of Westminster,

ENGLANO'S PREPARATIONS - Never sine: Europe was banded against the First Bonaparte has England made such complete preparations for playing a great pact in war as during the last two years. Sufety and national greatness, however, are not to be you throughout the holy exercises which usually ac- bought in times like these except at a high price. That price we now pay not only in money, but in a been hitherto our practice in our Lenten address to | kind of national distraction from comestic topics .-It is allowed on all hands that political contentment is almost verging on apathy. Some call it a Conservative reaction, some merely a more cautious adsauce in a path from which the nation can rever swerve. At all events, the principal feature of the session of 1961 will be that the government has no political heasures to propose, and that the country pardens it neglect. The independent members wil no doubt, propose reforms of every kind. If they can keep a house, they may dilate on the hardships to which all forts of people are exposed from all ets of abuses; but Premier and Secretaries will he as callous to these sufferings as we suspect the sufferers are themselves. Two causes may be assigned for this decay in political proton, the first is permutent and constitutes the highest traumph of the last thirty years by station. It is but the great reconstruction of our institutions has, in the opinion of all moderate men been affected, and that the changes which remain to be made can well wait until a more convenient time. We need not, after the fushion of an old Whig enumerate the mensures of the last third of a century, but any one who compares the requirements of society under the unreformed parliament with the habbee of a Radical members of parliament in 1961 will understand how it is that a ministry can content the country while leaving all popular measures on the programme. But snother, a none powerful of onthe a temporary cause of dislike to organise reforms is to be found in the state of Europe, and, we may reld, of America There may be usually in the body policic what has been called an itching for change, but he present there is a counter-irritation in the form of an arching to know what will happen in Parone Parting aside the chances of national I ager, even the feel. ing of curiosity is strong enough and divert men from the ballot or the extense and the a Trige. One fire has put out another's barning, and as long as r'rangis Il is at Gueta, and Austria is proporting for a death struggle in the Quadribateral, people will think of these things more than of their old topics .- Times

There are in England and Water 29 338 known thieves and depredators, of whom ApAs are ascerthined to be under sixteen year or age. It is said there are in England ad Water 39 720 fellen wemen, of whom 2,937 are under 19 years of age. The total known criminal population of England and Wales numbers 135,760 persons, all at large. It is estimated that the criminal population of England and Wales costs the country 20,000,000 annually.

Mr. Locke, M. P., rew. tly addressed the electors of Southwark. In the course of his speech he said if the English navy should go on as it has done for some time past, and the French many should go on making like preparations, the somer we demolish the French may the better" (Laughter and cheers.) Doubtless the honourable gentleman made this remark in a painful manner; but it seems to have excited the ire of a French usual officer, who and calumnies of his enemies in this country trem hour sommes tons trees, or, in English, Try it, if some how we have endeavoured, to the best of our power, to lighten his temporal burdens, as well as to sympathize with his inward sufferings.

The publication of this, our pastoral, is almost coincident with the opening of the Parliamentary Sessi n. We have already expressed to you our Mr Locke, M. P. tell to him that I read him may be the parliamentary of Contacting in the locke, M. P. tell to him that I read him may be the parliamentary of Contacting in the contacting in the second bloom of the parliamentary of Contacting in the cont best love, and I hope be will the commander of the English fleet in that future and memorable demolition of the French Regt."

The Protestant Eishop of Exctor was lately in conversation with one of his brethren, who benoented the state of the law which excludes the Protestant Dissenters from the Episcopal Establishment; adding, "Surely your Lordship must wish that our Church should gain such a man as Mr. Spurgeon. Well, said Dr. Philpots, "1 might be to tapped, if I did not remember the communitment. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's ass."

SCOTCH WHISKY AND FRENCH WINE - At a conversazione of the Scottish Trade Protection Society on Monday, Mr. Duncan Milaren delivered an address on the recent treaty with France, in which he referred to the probable effect of the introduction of French wines into Scotland. He said .- As Scotchmen we have a special interest in the wine day question. We consume only about one-half of the quantity of wine per head which our brothren across the Tweed concume; and, unhappily, we balance the account by consuming more than double the quantity of ar-If a reduction of the wine duties, then, dent spin shall beget a preference, to a considerable extent, for the light and cheap wine of France, a great social and moral benefit will accrue, which will far more than compensate for any loss thereby occasioned to the national exchequer. Nor does there appear to he any serious obstacle to such a happy change. The ancient beverages of Scotland were ale and heer for the poorer classes, and claret for those in better circumstances. Whicky was hardly known as an erricle of general consumption is Scotland till the begin. ning of the 18th century. In 1786 the consumption took a great leap, having advanced to 824,983 gallone, the duty being 2s 74d. At this period—only 7t years since, Scotland may be said to have commenced its career as a whisky-drinking nation, and it has gone on rapidly increasing since that time. During the three years ending in 1852 the con-sumption reached its maximum, the average yearly quantity being 7,014,904 gallons, the duty being then 4s. per gallon, including the duty on the malt. Since that period a considerable reduction has taken place, purily from the effects of recent legislation respecting publichouses, and partly from the increase of the Excise duties. During the two years ending in March, 1860, the average quantity consumed was reduced to 5,452,024 gallons, the duty being 8s per gallon, which is still an enormous quantity, being equal to about 11 bottles for each man, woman, and child of the population; while the consumption of wine in Scotland is less than one bottle for each pergraces. Fast, therefore; weep and mourn for a time, that you may be glad with the angels and Apostles and with Mary in the resurrection of Him the duty on light wines is reduced to 1s., and the duty on whisky increased to 10s. per gallou, there is reason to hope that, as a new generation rises up, Scotland may gradually abandon its recently acquired habits as a whisky-drinking nation, and in this vious centuries, acquired and cherished, no doubt,