Mr. Esmond, said she, her voice and her lips frembling, Mr. Esmond ! I know not what I have done that you should inflict so cruel a punisliment upon me, as to tear open so rudely and so unnecessarily the yet unhealed wound in my poor heart. God forgive you! God forgive

Well Lupon my word, Mrs. Harry Esmond, junior,' said the old man with a raised voice and an angry look, 'I didn't expect to hear you talk so. I see you are all just the same at bottom, let the top be ever so smooth and smiling .-There's a touch of the tiger in every mother's daughter of you!'

'For shame, Harry! for shame!" cried his

'That's right, Harry,' echoed his sister, 'give us all a specimen of your politeness. Show how amiable you can be when you like.'

'Mr. Esmond!' said the young widow, addressing him slowly and distinctly, 'what you have said I think it my duty to answer, and I will, though it tear my heart-strings asunder .-Know, then, that I do not desire to have the -the guilty person brought to justice ?

' You do not?' 'No, God forbid that I should! I pray every day that he may escape the penalty of his crime, as you say, for the sacrifice of his life would not give me back what the grave has taken from me. Let him live and repent. God will deal with bim in His own wise way, and in His own good time. Vengeance is His, not mine.' She rose, and taking Mary's offered arm passed from the room. Tea was just over.

The carriage came just then for Mrs. Markham, and the rest of the company did not long remain. Before they left the dressing-room, however, the young lady of the mansion had heard from Aunt Martha the strange and pitiful story of Tim Murtha's misery, and his gloomy desperation.

And where is the unfortunate man now, she asked with tender sympathy.

'That I cannot tell you, my dear,' said Aunt Martha, as she drew her sable boa around her neck, and took up the capacious muff of the same costly fur. 'He and his family were in the sent to an official gentleman called the Quastor. hut of that old fairy-woman, as they call her, when the child died-so she told me when she came herself to ask the sheet and things-but it is quite impossible to say where such poor wanderers are to be found at any particular time.-They are hardly ever two nights in the same This was in distinct contradiction to the charter of place, you know; for if they get one night's lodging for God's sake, they think it enough in the Quastor was not overstepping the limits of his one house, and travel on next day till nightfall authority be would read a circular which was adbrings them to some hospitable door, perhaps dressed by Signor Perazzi to all the prefects through miles away from their shelter of the night be- out the country. In Italy if you reflected on any act

'Then you think, my dear aunt, that there would be little use in trying to find this poor ful, you were immediately bowled down as a sympaman out? Indeed I feel very anxious about thizer with the brigands or with the reactionaries. him and his family—their case seems so very

· 11 is hard, Henrietta, very hard, for the wretched man has, as I am informed, never entirely recovered the effects of the long illness! following on his fall. They say he is a most nitrable object, and I would be most happy ito do tiable object, and I would be most happy to do place among the newspapers. (Cheers.) These what I could for him and his poor children, but were the distinct words in which this Minister oryou see, he will accept no assistance from me, dered the prefects to break the laws of the country. and your uncle, on the other hand, will not allow. Then he went on to say:—

mourner, their lot on earth is surely a hard one. God help the poor !

may God bless and protect you from every dan-

(To be continued.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS. STATE OF ITALY.

an adviser of Garibaldi, thus described what he saw

with his own eyes, and heard with his own ears :-

tate to accept the challenge that had been thrown

out. (Hear, hear) He (Lord H. Lennox,) as an independent member, felt bound to rise and to state to the House facts this country for the sympathy of free England, upon said that upon that (the Opposition) side any attack upon the Italian people or Government was always received with tumultuous cheering. He could not answer for hon, gentlemen who sat around him, but were aware that throughout the Italian struggle his warmest sympathies had been with the cause of Italian needom. (Cheers.) He had been upon the point of disagreeing with some of those with whom be usually acted, even before the brilliant French thought the House ought to be made acquainted a speech on the state of Italy delivered in another who had been confined in prison for 22 months, be-

he hon gentleman had spoken of; and, lastly, he would call attention to the state of the prisons, upon which subject the hon gentleman had challenged his voice—of those prisons which, as the lice mem-ber for Taunton had said, had brought retiremon upon the infamous Government of the Bourbock. In the first place, the system the first place, the system of personal espionage was carried on in the same way and with the same agents and formulæ as it was under the Bourbon regime. It was not alone men of low caste, who were trying to incite to brigandage, who fell under this system of espionage, but men of birth and education - men who had suffered under Ferdmand and Francis II, whose only crime was that they differed from the policy of the Government without, however, seeking to bring about a change of dynasty. He had the names of those men, and the hon gentleman, the noble lord, such was the paternal nature of the Governmentpaternal in the sense of not spoiling its children by sparing the rod (cheers and a laugh)-that he thought he should best consult their safety by comand his colleagues. (Cheers) The system of arbitracy arrests was so well known that it was not necessary to detain the House by dwelling upon it. There was, it was said, but one mind in Italy; there were no Bourbonists to be found; such a thing as a Muratist could not be discovered, republicans had censed to exist, and there was but one cry for a united Italy under Victor Emmanuel. If that was so the cruelty of the Government was less defensible. Week after week unoffending citizens were dragged out of their beds by the police at midnight, were flung into dungeons unworthy to be used as a cow-house in England, and there lay for months, nay for years, untried and uninterrogated. (Cheers.) He was in Naples some two months ago, and had hoped to find that the state of things had improved since he left. But only last week the police had swept off 200 individuals, men, women, and children, who were thrust into prison for they knew not what offence, and upon application to the authorities were told that they were suspected of sympathy with brigands. (Hear.) And upon such a charge as this, under their present free and constitutional government, they were swept off into these infamous prisons. (Hear, hear.) The next point was one which he approached with much diffidence, the statements of the hon, gentleman being of such a very decided character. The hon, gentleman said that the people of Italy were now enjoying perfect freedom of the press. Now, perhaps the House would like to know what was the course adopted in the Neapolitan States towards this "free press." Every morning every newspaper before publication must be and he was much to be pitied, for greater twaddle and more insignificant balderdash than appeared in them certainly never disgraced what was called a free press. The Quastor consulted nobody, but on his own responsibility seized and confiscated a paper. Charles Albert, the law under which the Italians were now supposed to be living. But to show that of the Government and said, for example, as the Chancellor of the Exchequer so eloquently remarked in his Budget speech, that their finance was waste-He mentioned this in order to prepare the minds of hon, members for an extract from this circular. Signor Peruzzi began by saying that, inasmuch as some persons wished to sap the foundations of the unity of Italy, and inasmuch as some people had Bourbonist sympathies and a reactionary tendency, therefore it was necessary that "active surveillance and energetic and constant repression" should take

"Although the duty of the surveillance and re-· Popr miscrable creatures,' signed the gentle pression of the press is confined specially by the law to the judicial authority, nevertheless political agents should not remain inactive. (Hear, hear.) On the ontrary, it is necessary that each should assist the other in his sphere."

kissed her at parting, 'in all your own sore al- That was, in carrying on an incuive surveillance Action your heart is not closed against the sor- and an energetic and constant repression." (Hear, nor to whom he now more particularly referred said (sight which met his eyes in the yard was one not rows of others. And yet there are those who bear.) He (Lord H. Lennox) took his extracts from would be scandalized to hear of your expressing official newspapers, which appounced with some glee | 83 prisoners in his charge who had never been tried, sympathy for any of these unfortunate people. journals. This system was not confined to Naples, form which he believed was tantamount to being Say no more of that, my dearest aunt, was nor had it been in any way relaxed of late; in proof the earnest reply; 'why should I blame all for of which he would mention some instances, all of the earnest reply; why should I make an for of which had occurred since be left Italy. Within a mouth a newspaper at Florence called the Nuovo Europa was seled four times in nine days, and the editor had to pay a heavy fine and was imprisoned for three months. Next day the Campana del Popolo, a newspaper of liberal sentiments, came to the same untimely end at the hands of the Questor. (Hear, hear.) This was at Florence, not at Naples. Then he came to Milan- Lombardy, which had just es- headed, crawling on crutches, mumbling and caped from the iron rule of Austria, and was sup- altogether baving the appearance of poor old We bespeak a careful perusal for the following speech by Lord H. Lennox on Piedmontese rule in Naples. His Lordship by his political tendencies, in Italy, the organ of the old Milan aristocracy, was an adviser of Garibald, thus described what he saw seized on the 27th of last month, and what did the prison which he risited was that known as the Con-House suppose it was for? Surely the new Lord of cordia-chiefly filled by persons imprisoned for debt the Admirality, the hon, member for Halifax (Mr. | He found these wretched men walking about the pri-Lord H Lennox said that having been distinctly Stansfield) would feel a throe of sympathy (cheers, son, and in the midst of them were two convicted alluded to by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and laughter) when he learned that the Perseverance felons, one of whom was undergoing a sentence of and being one of those Opposition members in whose met with an untimely fate because is republished in imprisonment for life for homicide, and the other of table, and without a book to cheer their solitude, sorry ranks they had the pleasure a short time since one of its columns extracts from documents written 18 years for forgery. He called the especial attenof numbering the hon, gentleman, be could not hesi- and signed by the present Minister of Foreign Af- tion of the Exchequer to this, be- viest of irons. Though it was difficult to do so, he fairs in the Italian Government. (Hear, hear.) On | cause he had especially denounced the abominations this ground one of the most respectable newspapers of compelling political prisoners to associate with in Italy was seized, and not allowed to circulate on men convicted of crime. (Hear, hear.) Among that day. (Hear, hear.) From Lombardy he would the prisoners was a Roman Catholic bishop and five which had come before his eyes, and upon which now go to the Romagna, lately released from the priests, who had been dragged out of their beds a facts he would abstain from making any comment. Pontifical rule, which was described as being such month before, thrust into this prison, and made to He thought the Government of Victor Emmanuel a curse to the population that they were on that acmust be judged by its professions. It appealed to count now bowed down with gratitude to the sa. without why or wherefore! (Hear, hear.) Some viour of their liberties. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) hon, gentlemen around him would not sympathise the ground that it was about to replace a detestable. The Eco di Bolognu had been in existence during much, perhaps, with Roman Catholic bishops and despotism by the freest institutions. (Hear, hear) two years, and, like a car, it seemed to have a great priests, but they were sufficiently Englishmen to Before proceeding forther, he must allude to a matter many lives, for within that period it had been sup-sympathize with any one who was treated unjustly, that was personal to himself. The hon, gentleman pressed 24 times. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) At whether priest or layman. (Hear, hear.) Mixed up Bologna, however, there appeared to be a plentiful supply of editors, for while the paper had been sup-pressed 24 times the poor editor had been condemned answer for hon, gentlemen who sat around him, but to four years imprisonment, and had been fined 7,000f, be could speak for himself, and all who knew him (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Hon, members who talked about the unity of Italy ought to bear in mind that one newspaper had been suppressed in Milan, for publishing that which was allowed to circulate in Naples, that another had been suppressed in Bo-first. The third prison was the Santa Maria Agnone, logna for publishing matter which was allowed to the women's prison, and really, if it were not for the victories upon the Mincio; and when those victories circulate in Milan, and from such facts they would gravity of the subject, he should be almost tempted came there were scarcely a dozen men in London see how complete this Italian unity was. (Hear, to ask the House to join with him in a half-laugh at who did not feel jealousy at French successes, and hear, and a laugh) The unfortunate editor whom at the sight which he saw there. Among the prisonhear, and a laugh) The unfortunate editor whom at the sight which he saw there. Among the prisonbecome less ardent in the cause of Italian indepenhe had last mentioned was treated in this way for ers there were a number of women confined for poliknew that our sentence was for life we should not
dence, from a fear of the results of the French vicreproducing an article in a Piedmontese newspaper. tical sympathies. Among those ladies who were be buoyed up with false hopes or wearied with the tories. (Hear, hear.) But he never shared either but the Eco di Bologna was not the only newspaper perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approaching fishing seather perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approaching fishing seather perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approaching fishing seather perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approaching fishing seather perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approach of the contemporal perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approach of the contemporal perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approach of the contemporal perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approach of the contemporal perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approach of the contemporal perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approach of the contemporal perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approach of the contemporal perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of uncertainty." [Hear, hear.] He hoped bor of sand previous to the approach of the contemporal perfectly delighted to see an English gentieman come feeling of which he could not be indifferent, and which he country the editor had extracted from a Turin paper | were Francesca, Carolina, and Raffaella Avitabile, with the Government of which he was so distin- That harbor was constructed at an expense of

out of 11, and the Aurora 10 out of 19. (Hear, hear.) Never in the most iron times of the French Republic, or after the coup d'ctat, was there a more perfect gag placed on the press than at Naples within the period he was speaking of. (Cheers.) It was very well for the hon, gentleman to shake his head in an incredulous manner, but if he had not given proof enough he would furnish the hon, gentleman with a little more. Of the newspapers suppressed at Naples two had not perished in the ordinary way. Theirs were what a London coroner would call deaths from violence. (Laughter.) The Napoli was a newspaper as to which he had the authority of many warm and ardent supporters of Italian unity for saying that it was always conducted with much good feeling and good taste and with perfect loyalty to the reigning dynasty. It was given to the discussion of or any of their colleagues was welcome to see those the financial measures of the Government, and to names, but he dared not give them to the House, for show how justice was administered at Naples he would tell the House that on the 8th of January the office at which this paper was published was assailed at 11 o'clock in the morning by a mob of 200 persons, who broke in, smashed the printing press, tore municating their names only to the hon. gentleman the newspapers, scattered the type in the garden, and threatened the editor with death if he ever published another number of his journal. (Hear, bear.) The editor promised compliance, but broke his word. He appealed to the Government, and asked them to let him have a carabinere to stand at his door and protect him in the performance of his duty. The Gavernment gave him an evasive answer. On the 18th of January, at the private house of a friend, this energetic man published what he called his final protest, in which he certainly did not use the mildest language in describing the treatment he had received. The next day, and on four or five days, two men came to his door, not, as in Ireland, with threatening letters or having the good taste to blacken their faces (laughter), but in an open and avowed manner, and threatened the editor, Signor Ventamiglia, with the poniard if he ever published another number of his paper. (Hear hear.) He then went to the Government and asked to be protected against such a threat. What was the answer? The editor, was himself taken up. (Hear, hear.) His protest was found to be disloyal, and the Government thus set their stamp of approval upon the threats of the as. sassins. (Hear, hear.) Another journal had come to an end more recently, and the unfortunate editor received personal violence. He should not trouble the House any more about newspapers, but proceed with proofs as to liberty of action in the Neapolitan State. (Hear, hear.) He had alluded to the fact that up to the time of his arrival in the Neapolitan territory he had been a partisan of the Government of Victor Emmanuel. Well, when he arrived there he met a gentleman, a member of the Turin Parliament, who spoke English fluently, which was a great advantage to him. They went to the prisons together, the gentleman to whom he referred gaining admission by right of his position as a member of the Turin Parliament, and he on an order obtained at the hands of General De La Marmora. He again repeated that the first time be visited Naples after the formation of the kingdom of Italy, he went there as an ardent supporter of Victor Emmanuel; but he had not been more than six days in Na

plet when a gentleman of high distinction in the country of his birth, and equally eminent in the

country of his adoption, asked him whether he would

like to visit the prisons of the country, in one of

which he would see the unfortunate Mr Bishop. He went, and he saw Mr Bishop; and he was happy to say, in answer to the hon, gentleman the Under-Secretary, that he saw nothing to describe as bad connected with the treatment of those persons who were confined in Santa-Maria after trial and conviction; but he regretted he could not say the same with res-pect to prisoners who had not been tried. One of these, named Blumenthal, who spoke French fluently told him that though it appeared he was suspected of being concerned in some revolutionary proceedings, he had been 19 months in his cell without having been tried or even interrogated. (Hear, hear.) the cell of that prisoner, other prisoners-prompted, he supposed, by some instinct that induced them to why are we in prison? Why are we not tried?' (Hear hear.) He requested the gentleman who accompanied him to ask the governor the question which the prisoners had put to them. All honour to that governor, all honour to the governors of the different prisons which he had visited, for they were accurated by the most philantropic motives. The goverhe was unable to answer the question, that he had brought before a magistrate in this country, these persons not being aware of the crime with which they were charged. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps when the house heard of these men who were kept in prison without being tried, they might arrive at the conclusion that they were men of intelligence or wealthmen who could head a revolution that would be dangerous to a government firmly seated in the affection of the people. (Hear, hear) On the contrary, some of them were most miserable looking beings - gray priests, but they were sufficiently Englishmen to with the rest was another man who had been in prison nearly two years-22 months. He was an old man. He must have been close upon 70. He was bowed with years, and was confined to the prison diet - one meal a day, and nothing but water to drink. He complained, but he said he thought the end was near. The second prison certainly did not remove the uneasiness which had been excited, in his mind by the

Every eye except Mrs Esmond's was turned represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of personal and domestic represent in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of the western of the western of the present in the Neapolitan kingdom a system of the window. The eldest, who was the the weather of the representation of the window. The eldest, who was the the weather of the present in the Neapolitan kingdom. The ledest, who was the stated of the representation er or shorter periods, uninterrogated and untried; and all this time they were compelled to associate with the lowest class of women taken from the streets for immoral conduct. (Cheers.) The next prison which he visited was a large one at Salerno. The governor there was exceedingly courteous, and on hearing the object of his visit he bade him welcome and honed that his visit would be productive of good, but said that he thought it right to tell him that in a prison which accommodated 650 prisoners he had then 1,359 the result of which was that a virulent typhus fever had broken out, and within the last week carried off the physician and a warder. Among the prisoners in the first cell which he entered in this prison were eight or nine priests and 14 laymen all suspected of Political offences, and they were shoved into this cell with 10 or 12 convicted felons. In the next cell were 157 prisoners, the greater part of whom were untried. They lived here the whole day, they slept there the whole night, and except for a very short period, when they were allowed to take a little exercise in a wretched vard, these 157 wretched creatures passed the whole of their lives in this place without knowing why or wherefore they had been brought there. (Hear, hear.) To show how completely unaltered was the system which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had so elequently denounced, in this room was confined a man who had been sentenced to death for murder, and who was to suffer the extreme penalty within a week from that time. (Hear, hear.) next room was a long room and in it were 230 prisoners. To describe the state of squalor and fifth in which these wretched men were would require more eloquence thun he could command. Among the prisoners were men of different classes - officers of the National Guard, who were condemned to this living death because they had listened to the voice of Gen. Garibaldi—priests and laymen, all in a most pitiable condition. One man of 70 was a wretched object. Others had been in prison so long that their clothes had worn out; they had no money to buy new ones, and they were in such a state of nudity that they could not rise from their seats as the strangers passed along to implore their pity and to petition them to intercede in their favour. Some of them had literally no trousers, nor shoes nor stockings, nothing but an old jacket, over what did duty for a shirt. It was a piteous sight; the stench was dreadful, even in the cold weather of January; and what must it be now? (Hear, beer.) The food they had would not be given to any cattle in England. He threw a piece of their bread upon the floor and pressed it with his foot, but so hard was it that he could not make the slightest impression upon it. The next spot he visited was one which had been visited by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and which he had accurately described as 'a charuel-house.' It was the Vicaria-a prison situated in the most unhealthy part of Naples -into which, though it was only calculated for 600 prisoners 1,200 had been crowded. In this prison there were five rooms, one following the other. There were only 14 warders for the whole of these 1,200 prisoners; and when Consul-General Bonham permitted himself to put down in a despatch that the abuses in the prison were owing to the cruelty of some old Bourbon gaolers he was making a statement which he (Lord H. Lennox) would take upon himself to contradict. (Hear.) So small was the staff of warders for the prisoners, that the unhappy governor said to him, 'I shall only be too glad if you can do any good (hear, hear); for I never leave my wife in a morning but I tell her that I may be brought home a murdered man.' Of the 1,200 prisoners, 850 were confined in 5 rooms with no doors between them but iron rails; and the effluvia was circulated from one end to the other. The moment be entered the first room he was set apon with petitions, prayers, and entreaties, and the cries were so great that it was with difficulty that he was able to escape. He afterwards saw the whole prison turned into the yard, and if the right hon, gentleman would excuse him for paying him a compliment, he ought to be highly gratified to hear what happened. He begged the governor to The poor man had ceased to complain. On leaving entreat the prisoners not to besiege him with their requests, which, as he could do nothing for them, being only an Englishman, gave him great pain. make their complaint known—gathered round him But when they heard he was an Englisman they and his companion, and exclaimed in Italian 'Why seemed to think that a tutelar deity had come to relieve them of the grossest and mos pressions. [Hear, hear.] The Chancellor of the Exchequer was so well known to them that they thought one Englishman in 1862 could do the same as another in 1851. They little knew the difference between the two members - between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and himself. [Hear, hear.] The often seen. The prisoners rushed towards him with pitcous cries again and again, and with bloodshot eves and outstretched arms approached closely the description in attitude and condition of the tortured in Dante's Inferno. [Hear, hear.] The very last prison which he should notice was Nisida, and it contained Count Christen, Signor Caracciali, and Signor Di Luca. They were, he believed, rightfully convicted of conspiring against the Government, but it was not the crime which he could not palliate, of those who, when they conspired, put forward brave men to suffer while they skulked behind in safety. In the same prison he saw 40 or 50 very fine young men, dressed in flaunting scarlet and green, with powerful arms; but those arms were chained. had committed the grave crime of baying deserted from the army of Victor Emmanuel, and of having listened to the voice of that brave and honest man Garibaldi. [Cheers.] But however detestable the crime of loyalty, however much to be abborred were men who broke their caths, it should have been remembered that if ever a man was bound to temper justice with mercy that man was Victor Emmanuel. [Cheers] In one cell, narrow and most miserable, with a stone floor, four iron bedsteads, without a were four men chained two and two with the hearecognized in two of them Count Christen and Signor Caraccioli. Count Christen made a sign to him to come to him, and he said, My Lord, I appreciate your feelings. You feel pity for me. Do not pity me, but pity those who degrade the name of freedom by treatment such as that which I am now suffering. [Cheers.] Signor di Luca was chained with similar heavy chains to a brigand who had been convicted of robbery and manslaughter. There was an Italian gentleman, whose misfortune it was to differ from the Italian Government, and whose crime was conspiring against it, chained to the commonest malefactor! Against such a system he must enter his protest. [Hear.] He cared not whether such deeds of darkness were done under the despotism of a Bourbon or under the pseudo-liberalism of a Victor Emmanuel. Italy mainly owed its existence to English protection, and in the name of England he denounced the commission of such barbarous atrocities, and he objected to the wgis of England being thus prostituted [loud cheers.] He conversed with some of the prisoners who were awaiting their trial. and while some said, "If we only knew that every day brought nearer and nearer the star of liberty, gleaming in the vista of the future; but now we have only blank despair." Others said, "If we only

Government it might lead to the gravest European complications. [Cheers.] On the frontiers of Italy was a powerful military Power. That Power had done much for the gratitude of the Italian people, That great nation and its ruler would not tolerate on its frontier a country in open revolution. He was one who had never had suspicions of the French Emperor. He believed him to be the truest and best ally which this country ever had. [Cheers.] But England must remember that if by silence, by concealing the facts, by covering with a plaster the festering sore, they allowed matters in Italy to grow from bad to worse, the end might come when a miserable people, overborne by taxation, oppression, and cruelty, would turn to the strong Power at hand and say, "Save us from anarchy; restore us our commerce; give to us again peace and liberty," And if the Neapolitan dominion should fall under a French protectorate, neither the noble lord at the head of the Government nor the noble lord the Foreign Secretary, nor the hon, member the Under Secretary could condemn such an event as that, [Cheers.] These remarks were likely to draw down upon him further unpopularity. [No!] But he wished to say again he made them in sorrow, not in anger. [Cheers.] He should welcome with grateful joy any reforms by whomsoever brought about which restored to the fairest of all fair lands the possession of happiness and liberty, and did not leave her a prey to the worst of despotisms and the most muddening of sufferings. [Loud and continued cheers.]-London Times.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE

Petitions were signed by thousands of the Catholic inhabitants of Drogheda, on Sunday, 10th May, at the chapel doors in support of Mr. Dillwyn's motion for inquiry into the temporalities of the Established Church in 'reland.

THE Exopus .- The provincial papers still recort the continued departure of the people in vast numbers. A very remarkable fact is mentioned in one of the resolutions lately adopted by the clergy of Achonry respecting the distress of the country. It is stated that more people bave emigrated from the diocese of Achronry during the past three months than had left during the preceding ten years.

TRALEE, 7th May, 1863. - "The cry is still they come :" but this time "with a vengeance." Last evening the town was filled by the influx of intending emigrants, from all parts of the county, to make arrangements with the emigration agent for their passages. In the train with the passengers, numbering, I hear, a total of 150, were crowds of their friends and relatives, to spend the last night with them in the capital of Kerry, and perform the last office of seeing them off from the terminus, this morning. Those poor people attended en masse last evening at the devotions of the Missionary Fathers in our parish chapel, and gave interest to the solemn scene, even though adding to the pressure in the sacred edifice. This morning the throng at the terminus was astonishing, presenting the well known features of such a spectacle; a companion picture to two subjects of suffering humanity-viz. at a Russian terminus, en route under conscription for the mines of Siberia," and "Group of victims in the hold of a slave ship." Don't imagine that this stampede has yet attained all its extent and violence. Believe me, as our celebrated [countryman, Maurice Quill, said at the battle of Salamanca, when the cannon ball whizzed by him, 'There's more where that came from.' King fever, that old legitimist, was, it would seem, only lurking in the country, and but biding his time to jostle the pretenders who have hitherto usurped his throne, namely, ophthalmia and dysentery. These latter had made a footing in those fortresses called poorhouses and jails, with apparent power to resist any attempt to dislodge them. But fever has come to push them from their abiding places, for it has made its appearance to a somewhat alarming extent here, and has found recipients, if not victims, amongst the better classes .-In the fever hospital I understand there are at present a great number under treatment, amongst whom are some, an't please ye, of no less a class than the Force, being, by the way, amongst the best specimens of the Irishry, the hardest worked, and the worst paid. But this king of terror is, this time, busy in the dwellings of the well-to-do; the members of many respectable households being also attacked .- Cor. Munster News.

The number of persons who have left the port of Traice during the four months commencing the 1st of January, 1863, is double the number who left during the corresponding period of 1862. During the first four months of 1862 the number of emi-grants was 486, while no less than 966 have left during the four months which have passed of the present year. More than 1,000 have left during the same period by rail for Queenstown for America, &c. This would give an emigration of 2,000 persons from Kerry during four months.

The efforts which, it is now netorious, are being made to induce our people to emigrate, in order that they may swell the ranks of the Federal army, are deserving of the severest reprobation. It may be all very well for frishmen in America to fight, but to hold out lures to Irishmen in Ireland, and seduce them into leaving their country, is unfair and dishonorable. The system ought to be exposed every-where, and every good man's hand in Ireland ought to be raised to crush it.— Dublin Irishman.

The high rents are going. They can no longer be paid, and they will no longer be paid. The man whose engerness to obtain a spot of ground created a competition of which landfords were blind enough to avail themselves are rapidly leaving the country. Even if they remained the produce would not give the means of paying high rents. The staple articles of the country have come into the market along with American rivals, and the result is that butter, for years past the main dependence of the farmerthat with which the poor man paid his rent-has fallen forty or fifty per cent, and pigs have diminished in value in nearly an equal proportion. The consequence is too obvious to be elaborated. Rents which are mainly paid out of the produce of butter and pigs, cannot remain high when the prices of these articles are permanently reduced, as there can be no doubt they will be - Cork Examiner.

APPALLING DESTITUTION .- We learn from a correspondent who was speaking to the Rev. M. Meehan, P.P., Carrigabolt, on Sunday last, the frightful state of distress that prevails in the west. He says the reverend gentleman stated that one of his best paying parishioners, after selling his bedding, furniture, and such articles of wearing apparel as he could part with-and after eating his ducks, geese, and hers, was reduced to such a state of destitution, that, to keep his family from starvation, he was forced to kill and eat his ass!' Further the rev. gentleman said he feared that there was not enough of the ass left to the unfortunate family for the following day's support. - Clare Journal.

HOWTH HARBOR.-A memorial having been presented to the Government for funds to clear this harthought the House ought to be made acquainted a speech on the state of Italy delivered in another who had been confined in prison for 22 months, be guished a member, to put an end to this state of £360,000, but it has for many years been gradually with. He would classify the statements he was place by the Marquis of Normanby. (Hear, hear, cause, as they supposed from their examination beabout to make under four heads—first, whether there and laughter.) Such was the liberty with which the fore the magistrate, which had taken place 10 months such an extent in Naples that it was less productive soon become useless.—Express.