

It was not so as regards the Whigs, who contended that our act was treasonable and hostile to them as our 'ancient allies'; and a lasting conflict with them was the result of our assuming an independent attitude. This was one reason for having directed our defence exclusively against the Whigs. Another was that the Whigs being in power, we were by our pledge bound to be in opposition to them. Those who point to all our efforts exclusively directed against the Whigs in '53, '54, and '55—as proving that it was against them alone we were in fact confederated—ignore, evade, or conceal the fact which demolishes their position, that with the Whigs on the Treasury benches no other course was compatible with our pledge."

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—Sergeant Deasy, at the recent meeting in Willis' Rooms, thus accounts in a few words for the Irish Tory majority.—Sergeant Deasy then came forward, and said he wished to say a word for Ireland. He regretted to say, for the first time since the Reform Bill, Ireland had returned a majority of Tories. He must say that the result was in a great degree to be attributed to the short-coming of former Liberal Governments towards Ireland. They relied too much on the hereditary opposition of the great majority of the Irish people to the Tories, and thought that in consequence they might safely decline complying with the wishes of the majority. The result of the last election showed plainly that was a mistake, and he hoped that mistake would not be made by any new Government. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear.") He thought that he and the other Irish members of Parliament who had cordially co-operated with the Liberal party were entitled to some consideration, and he thought it his duty to state distinctly to the two noble lords and to the meeting that unless the shortcomings of preceding Governments were corrected by the new Liberal Government it would be impossible for him and the other Irish Liberal members of Parliament to continue long to support it and to retain their seats as representatives of popular constituencies.

LORD DERBY AND THE ORANGEMEN.—Although affecting to make light of the alliance between the Prime Minister and Cardinal Wiseman, and discrediting the report of a grant of a charter to Dr. Cullen's University, the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland nevertheless took counsel together, and at their half-yearly gathering, a few days since, adopted the following resolution:—

"Resolved.—That the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland regard with alarm the attempt made by the Ultramontane section of the Roman Catholic party to gain a charter for the Popish University, Stephen's Green, Dublin; and that, while the Grand Lodge cannot believe that Lord Derby's Government contemplate a measure so offensive to all true and loyal subjects of Her Majesty, and so detrimental to the interests of education in Ireland, they feel it to be their duty to declare that, should such a concession be made to the Popish party, no confidence can be placed in the Government by the Protestants of Ireland."

"No peace with Rome" is still the cry of the Confederation. Mere Papists are not to be permitted to serve the Queen as volunteers. Loyalty is to be wholly monopolized by Her Majesty's Orange subjects. The *Dowryshire Protestant, Montclair* of the lodges, thus officially speaks:—

"It is not fanaticism, it is not madness, to say that in Ireland England has no friends but true and loyal Protestants. We pledge ourselves for the truth of the statement, that papists everywhere are boasting that France will beat Austria, and then vanquish England. They make no secret of their aspirations, they speak out boldly and fearlessly, and they hesitate not to tell Protestants that they believe, and rejoice in the hope, that the downfall of England is at hand. With these men, again we say, we refuse to join as volunteers. Gaily and soberly we ask that the Orangemen of Ireland be entrusted, as Orangemen, with the maintenance of the honor of their Queen and country. The loyal and disloyal cannot join together. As well take an army half French, half English, to resist a Gallic invasion, as take into the ranks with loyal Orangemen the men in Ireland who long and pray most earnestly for the reversal of the day of Waterloo. Orangemen will not join with the Papists of Ireland in this matter. If they fight they will fight under their own untarnished banner, and under the name of the Orange Volunteers. We write knowingly and advisedly upon this grave subject, for the matter has been considered well. The phantasies and fallacies of statesmen mislead not those who take the Bible for their guide, and who, before all things true to God, would be true to England and her Queen."

Referring to a former manifesto to the same effect the *Nation* of 4th inst. observes that somehow or other these gentlemen never yet volunteered for the Queen in any time of real difficulty, when the recruiting sergeant always appeared in vain. "There was," says the *Nation*, "no volunteering from among those wonderful loyalists when Her Majesty's forces were hard pressed in the Crimea; there was no volunteering among them when Victoria wanted to put down the Indian mutiny."

THE "REVIVALS" IN BELFAST.—That the excitement which goes under the name of "religious revivals" is spreading in this neighborhood cannot be denied. On Monday evening four "revival" meetings were held in Belfast; on Tuesday five; on Wednesday five; and Thursday night, so far as we can hear, there were no fewer than seven. On each of these occasions the Connor and Abchurchhill "converts" were the main attraction; and upon each occasion the fits and hysterics of the groaning and fainting females were so numerous as to require a considerable number of men to carry them out of the places of worship. This is not to be wondered at. The miracle would be great, indeed, if the frantic gestures of the lecturer, and their "raving" style coupled with the temperature at 100 degrees, had not such an effect. Yesterday evening a "revival" was held in York-street Presbyterian Church, at which we learn upwards of 2,000 people were present, and which, of course, was marked by the usual manifestations. Another was held in Berry-street, where there could not have been fewer than 4,000 individuals, including those in the street as well as those inside the house.—*Northern Whig.*—The *Whig* of Saturday adds:—"The thing now exciting the town and county of Antrim, and known as "revivalism," was last evening, at a fever pitch in Berry-street. The thoroughfare was stopped. Several houses of worship were thronged by congregations stirred up, apparently, by a religious fervor more than reasonable. Mill girls and boys formed the principal portion of the crowds in the Berry Street district. What's the row? said one of the female figure operatives to another of the same calling. Oh! it's only luck Mateer and Roaring Flanna, replied the girl interrogated. We should hope it is only the parties referred to, for their influence is not fit to create that disturbance which we fear is imminent, if men of common sense and peaceful disposition do not unite to preserve the town from the most dangerous of all enemies—a religious uproar."

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £100 to any person who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who fired at and wounded the Rev. Mr. Nixon, in October last, at Ballyhe, Kilmacerran, County Donegal.—His Excellency has also offered a reward of £100 for such information as will lead to the arrest and £50 for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons guilty of harboring or receiving James Delany, and for whose arrest a warrant has been issued, charged with the murder of Richard Ely, Esq., in the parish of Kyle, barony of Clondragh, Queen's County, on the night of the 5th of November last.

PATRICK MACMAHON, THE HERO OF MALAKHOFF AND MAGENTA.—General Patrick MacMahon—the victor of Malakhoff the hero of Magenta—Senator, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Bath, &c., &c., now at the head of the 3d corps d'armee in Italy, was born in 1808, and is consequently the same age as the present Emperor of the French. By his mother's family he is allied to the Prince of Chernay, and he is married to the daughter of the Duke de Castres. His paternal lineage, though not so rich in titles for reasons that he is proud of, is equally high in point of honor and fame. He is the descendant of one of those brave soldiers of the Irish Brigade, who, "from Dunkirk to Belgrade," gained laurels in fighting in the armies of France against the enemies of their native country. Before the revolution of '93, the regiment Dauphine was commanded by the Marquis MacMahon, and a Lieutenant MacMahon figured in the gallant regiment of Walsh de Serrent. During the Empire several members of that heroic family fell in the field of battle. After the return of the Bourbons, Viscount MacMahon was a captain in the Carabiniers de Monsieur; and in the 3rd Dragoons, there was a brave lieutenant, named Donaventur MacMahon. The father of the present general was a great favorite of Charles X., and was devotedly attached to the elder branch of the Bourbons. Young Patrick MacMahon entered the military school early in 1825, after passing a brilliant examination. He was in due time placed at the Ecole d'Etat Major, at the age of nineteen. His first campaign was in the expedition against Algiers, in 1830. He was present at the Siege of Antwerp in 1831, and distinguished himself so as to merit the cross of the Legion of Honor, and the cross of King Leopold. In 1833 he was aide-de-camp of General Bellair, and later of General Bro. In 1837 he was chosen by General Danremont as aide-de-camp, and distinguished himself at the Siege of Constantine, where Danremont was killed. Captain MacMahon received a gun-shot wound in the chest in that memorable attack, and was made officer of the Legion of Honour in reward for his heroic conduct. In 1840 he left the staff, promoted to the rank of Chief de Battalion, in the Chasseurs de Vincennes, the worthy rivals of the Zouaves. That corps was then forming, and only men of tried courage and energy were appointed to command the battalions, that rank being the highest in that branch of the infantry. In 1842, after several actions, promoted as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Foreign Legion; in 1845, he became Colonel of the 41st Regiment of the Line, which, on many a field, he so often led to victory. In 1848, he was, at the same time as Bosquet, made General of Brigade, and in 1852, General of Division. Besides the eminent services rendered in the beginning of his military career, General MacMahon has been constantly fighting for the last nineteen years. He commanded the province of Rome, Telemico, and Constantine. In 1855 he was chosen by the Emperor and by General Plessier to lead the terrible assault at Sebastopol, and his conduct in that awful crisis was heroic and impassible, and excited even the admiration of the enemy. "J'y suis entre et j'y restai!" were the words he sent off by an aide-de-camp to Plessier, while the terrible combat was at its height. A little above the middle stature, robust, but not herculean, his well-built frame and nervous constitution make him able for any amount of physical exertion. His broad and high forehead indicates great intellectual powers, and the calm and steady gaze of his fine eyes shows a little sternness, but great precision and determination. His features are regular, the cheek bones are prominent, and the lines of thought are marked more than those of age in that noble countenance, that even the volcanic fire of Malakhoff could not make flinch. The countenance of the brave descendant of Irish exiles, is wonderfully characteristic of his origin, and most certainly similar types would be found in greater number to-day on the shores of the Liffey or the Lee, than on those of the Seine or the Garonne. Chivalrous and daring, and at the same time collected and steady, reserved and silent, but without pride or vanity, General MacMahon is above adulation and is scarcely accessible to flattery. Although as severe for others as he is for himself, and most inflexible in his principles, he has by his love for justice, and his sound judgment, nevertheless not only obtained the esteem of his equals, but the confidence, respect, and admiration of his inferiors, and to such an extent that, if universal suffrage existed in the army, he would most certainly be elected to the highest place. Although his best years have been spent in the "tented field" he has, except when duty requires it, none of the roughness of his profession, and it may be said without any fear of exaggeration, that he is not only the most accomplished soldier, but the most polished gentleman in the French army. A victor to-day; the future is no easy matter to fashion; but should our gallant countryman return from this present war he may yet live to play a great part and receive distinction and honors more congenial to his own taste, and more acceptable to the names of his ancestors, than those of the Bath Ribbon or the Victoria Medal.—*Nation.*

We thank God for Italy; but alas! such is human nature that Lombardy and Venice are far from being the only slave nations whose suffering still cry to Heaven for pity and vengeance, and whose violated rights still appeal to enlightened mankind to interfere for their assertion. All Europe will doubtless be before long (so will the eyes of all Europe have been suddenly opened by the splendid arguments of France and Sardinia) formally recognise and reassert the national independence of Italy. Perhaps Europe may recognise a precedent in so just a decision of the most sacred cause for which men may do battle? There remain yet many equally oppressed nationalities to be raised to healthy life beside Italy. Surely in reason it should not be necessary that each be restored by the same bloody means alone. Better certainly the longest and fiercest war, so it lead to victory or even to honorable fame, than a single year of the degradation of national servitude. But if the circumstances of any other country be shown to exhibit an exact analogy to those of Lombardy and Venice under the usurped rule of a foreign nation, surely it were but reasonable that Europe should at once assert the same eternal principle of national freedom in its behalf also, and assert it with a voice so potent as to preclude another appeal to the drudgery of War. It is in this point of view that it appears to us the statesmen of England and of Germany, as well as of France and of Russia, will soon, if they be wise, have to regard many a question raised or sure to be raised speedily enough by more than one of those smaller populations in Europe which once were nations; and a very few considerations touching the late Italian provinces of Austria may suffice, we think, to show that our own Ireland, in its subjection to the rule of another country, with which it never has been united, save in name, affords an exact analogy to Lombardy and Venice under the domination of the Austrian sovereignty.—*Irishman.*

EXPORTATION OF CATTLE.—Every evening there is a large exportation of Cattle from Belfast to England. The cattle are generally young stock, ready for English grass lands, but there are sometimes exceedingly valuable droves of prime fat cattle suited for the Liverpool and London markets. In fact, it is a matter of wonder where so many cattle are produced in this country, as the supply seems almost inexhaustible.

A farmer named Daniel Larkin, while returning home to Ballylarkin, near Callan, from the fair of Kilkenny, on Thursday, was violently attacked near the Lime-tree, as he states, by two men from Callan, who dragged him out of his car, and struck him repeatedly with sticks. They then went on, but waited at Farmley for him, and attacked him with stones, inflicting a severe wound on his left cheek, besides bruises on other parts of the body, requiring the professional attendance of Dr. Cronyn. No cause is assigned for this outrage.

INNATES OF PROTESTANT WORKHOUSES.—The revelation made during the recent investigation in the Cork workhouse, relative to the unhealthy state of some of the children in that institution, will, we should hope, do immense service. It has already compelled the Poor Law Commissioners to direct the careful attention of the different boards of guardians in the country to the state of health of the poor people under their care; and reforms beneficial to the paupers will, we are certain, be the consequence.—There seems to be a difference of opinion on the main cause of the unhealthy condition of the children in the Cork workhouses; some parties believing that bad food led to it, whilst others declare that want of fresh air and exercise has also contributed to the sad result. We believe that both bad and insufficient food, and the want of exercise have had their share in producing the state of things complained of.—There is no denying, no matter what may be said to the contrary, that neither the old nor the young inmates of our workhouses receive sufficient food. We do not mention the quality, because that is generally fair enough; but the quantity is by no means sufficient to keep up a buoyant state of health. A sight of the young inmates is quite sufficient to convince any experienced person, that the children in Irish workhouses do not get enough to eat. We have scarcely ever seen one of them having a healthy appearance.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

THE EXODUS.—It appears that this heading is likely to figure again prominently in the Irish papers.—The *Clare Journal* refutes a statement made by a Dublin paper to the effect that the stream of emigration to America had become low. The very contrary, it is alleged, is the fact, so far as the southern counties are concerned. In Clare, for instance, the rush from Ireland is as great as ever, and the emigrants comprise persons of all ages, mostly belonging to the class of small farmers. The accounts received from relatives in the United States are more favorable than they had been for some time previously, and hence the renewed flitting of the peasantry.

Carrigrohery, County Tipperary, was thrown into a state of great excitement on Monday last, by two outrages of a very serious character having occurred early on that morning. About two o'clock a. m., says the *Newspaper Guardian*, some malicious miscreant set fire to a large stack of straw in the bogland of Mrs. Donohue, and in consequence of the weather being so dry, the roof of the barn which was thatched, and adjoining the dwelling-house, also caught fire. There was in the barn at the time about forty barrels of wheat, uncleaned and lying on the floor. To save this property the attention of the people was directed, and especially of the police station in the village to whom too much praise cannot be given for their exertions on the occasion; they, with the roof blazing over their heads, contrived to fill it into sacks and remove it safely to the road, and afterwards, through great assistance in tearing down the burning roof to prevent the fire from communicating with the dwelling-house; in fact, but for the almost superhuman exertions of all present, other houses in the village must have shared the fate of the widow's barn. No reason at present can be assigned for this cowardly outrage; but it is to be hoped that the authorities will find some clue to the perpetrators of it. The outrage was of quite a different character, and I am sorry to say likely to be attended with more serious results.—Two young men, sons of a respectable farmer named Salmon, had a dispute some days before with people named Gairnor, about a "shave" (surf spade), the Salmons claiming it as theirs, and the Gairnors refusing to give it up, and on the morning in question, both parties being in the bog, the two young men above named proceeded to where Gairnor and his sister were working, with the view of taking the spade by force, whereupon Gairnor broke it, rather than allow the Salmons to get it.—The Salmons then commenced a brutal assault on the brother and sister, with a slane and pitchfork, and did not desist till they left both senseless and bleeding on the bank. The Salmons, immediately after committing the barbarous outrage, left the place, and have not since been heard of.

THE INSURANCE.—About fifteen years ago, Henry S.—, a native of Lisburna, a young gentleman who then held a high place in the Texas army, was engaged in the war then raging between Texas and Mexico; and furious were the onsets which took place in that campaign. The Texans, like other invaders, had generally to maintain themselves at the point of the rifle; and when such luxuries as tea, sugar, and tobacco, were indulged in, the difficulty of obtaining supplies was frequently intense. On one occasion, when the commissariat of the troop to which Henry S.—had been attached, had been reduced to the lowest point, that officer, with several subordinates, was sent into a small Mexican village to procure some of the materials of a meal for himself and the troop. Having met the alcalde, or mayor of the place, he attempted, in wretched bad Spanish, to convey to the great man the object of his mission. The alcalde, who was a fine looking personage, dressed in the rich costume of the dons of that State, received the officer with much ceremony, and, after considerable discussion, carried on in Spanish, the chief addressed his visitor in good Saxon, no little to the surprise of the latter. On further conference, it turned out that the alcalde was a native of Maze, near Hillsborough, in the county of Down, where he was bred as a cotton weaver, having emigrated from thence many years before, and, as the young officer had first beheld the light in a part of the north distant only a few miles from the same sporting region, it will be easily conceived that the greetings of the world some thousands of miles from their own land, were hearty and exciting in the extreme. We need hardly add that the required supplies of food were given with a liberal hand, the alcalde firmly refusing any remuneration for the abundance of good things with which the party commanded by Henry S.—returned to the encampment.—*Northern Whig.*

GREAT BRITAIN.
The Hon. Henry Smith, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, has arrived in town for the purpose of presenting the Address of the Canadian Legislature, inviting Her Majesty to visit Canada on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria Bridge.—*London paper.*

THE DEFEAT OF THE MINISTRY.—On the 9th inst., in the House of Lords, the Earl of Derby stated, in reply to an inquiry, that it was not the intention of government to recommend a grant of a charter to the Catholic University of Dublin. In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli laid on the table the promised correspondence on the Italian question. On motion of Mr. Duncombe, a resolution was agreed to calling for the instructions given to the British Commissioners at the head-quarters of the allied and Austrian armies. The adjourned debate on the Address in response to the Queen's Speech was resumed. The speakers in opposition to the government and in support of the "want of confidence" motion were Mr. Bright, Sir James Graham, Sergeant Deasy and others, while those in defence of ministers included Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. Ker Seymour, and the Attorney-General for Ireland. The debate was further adjourned to the following day. On the 10th inst., in the House of Commons, the debate on the amendment to the Address was resumed by Mr. Milner Gibson, who spoke in opposition to the government, and was followed on the same side by Mr. Sidney Herbert, Sir G. C. Lewis, Lord John Russell, &c. The speakers in support of the government were Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay—two ultra liberals.—Sir J. Pakington and the Solicitor General. At two o'clock on Saturday morning the House divided, when there appeared:—For the amendment (expressing a want of confidence in the ministry,) 323; against it, 310; majority against government, 13. Mr. Gladstone and Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay voted with the go-

vernment. Only 16 members out of 654 were absent. It was supposed that Lord Derby and his colleagues would tender their resignation on the day the *Persia* sailed, and that the Queen would send for Lord Palmerston.

The county is sufficiently tired of the discussion as to the admission of Jews into Parliament. After eleven years of acrimonious debate it is too bad to have the whole question reproduced at the will of such a senator as Mr. Newdegate. Surely the opponents of Jews have had their say? Everything that could be said was said in the year 1848, and all the debates since that eventful year have been but variations on the same theme. Yet, after the most inveterate enemies of the Hebrew race have done their worst, after the Chancellor have resorted into supercilious silence, after the member for Cambridge University has submitted to the revolutionary opinions of the House of Commons, the solitary Mr. Newdegate still prides himself on waging a useless battle. Never did even he make a poorer figure than yesterday. After some fifty discussions, the Jewish members of Parliament, according to the decision of a committee of last Session, appeared at the table to be sworn. No sooner had Lord John Russell proposed the resolution admitting the three Jewish members than Mr. Newdegate rose and delivered himself of one of those orations which we have during so many years been under the necessity of presenting to the public. He exhausted all the topics which are customarily urged, and then wandered into more philosophical discussions as to race and nationality. The Jews bore foreign titles, and therefore no Jew could be an English subject. The Jews of the same name were a family in whatever part of Europe they might choose to settle; how, then, could they be the subjects of the State where they chanced to reside? If these arguments had been urged on the first attempt to admit non-Christian legislators, they might have been entitled to respect; but they were brought forward yesterday for the fiftieth time to obstruct the due execution of an arrangement on which the House of Commons had agreed. Mr. Newdegate, however, not content with attacking the Jews, thought fit to question the word and to dispute the authority of the Speaker himself. After this long argument against the Jews, Lord John Russell very properly contented himself with saying that the question had several times been decided by the whole House, and that it was needless to enter into it once more. The Speaker, having then put the question in the usual way, declared that the "Ayes" had it.—The first Jewish member accordingly advanced to the table to take the oath; but Mr. Spooner rose and declared that he had disputed the Speaker's decision, and that therefore there should have been a Division. The Speaker replied that he had heard no gentleman in a sufficiently audible tone of voice question his decision, and this feeble display of obstructiveness ended in a discussion of purely as it was unnecessary. We blame not so much Mr. Spooner, who, of course, acted according to his education and impulses, as the inefficient Act of Parliament which necessitates these unseemly exhibitions at the beginning of every Parliament.

WARRICK.—Notwithstanding that the establishment of Woolwich Arsenal engaged in the various departments of war has for some time exceeded that of any former period, large additions have been made during the past week, consisting principally of men required for preparing guns, shot, shell, and cartridges for use and exportation, removing stocks of obsolete or doubtful stores to be examined and recast, and cleaning and burnishing arms and materials of every description which may possibly be brought into sudden requisition. The new branch of Sir W. Armstrong's rifled ordnance department under contract by Messrs. Lucas, Brothers, is progressing rapidly.—*Times.*

The enrolment of men for the navy in Liverpool averages at present sixteen per day. On Friday a batch comprising thirty-seven was despatched to head-quarters.

At a public meeting of the Catholic Clergy and Laity, held at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, London, on the 8th of June—It was moved by the Hon. T. Stonor, seconded by the Master of Lovat, and carried unanimously, that the Hon. C. Langdale, be requested to take the Chair.

It was moved by Lord Stafford, and seconded by Colonel Vaughan, and carried unanimously.—That by the constitution of this country, and in particular by the Acts of the Legislature, in regard to such of Her Majesty's subjects as are not of the Established Church, it is recognised as a high and sacred principle that full and perfect liberty, both in worship and education, should be enjoyed by the people of these realms.

It was moved by Lord Herries, seconded by Mr. Ryley, and carried unanimously.—

That, notwithstanding this great and unquestionable principle of our laws, a large number of Her Majesty's Catholic subjects, inmates of prisons and workhouses in England and Scotland, are at this time deprived of the full and free exercise of their religion, both as to religion and education, viz.:—By defective and unfair registration in workhouses, by obstruction to the entrance and intercourse of the Catholic clergy with Catholic inmates, by strong inducements held out for the attendance of Catholics at Protestant services, by visits in private of Protestant chaplains, by the placing of Catholic children under Protestant teachers and in Protestant schools, by removing them from the legitimate influence of their pastors and friends, and by various other ways of management in detail.

It was moved by Mr. R. Berkeley, Jun., seconded by Mr. H. W. Wilberforce, and carried unanimously.—That the injustice of this privation is more severely felt from the fact that not only is religious liberty respected in the treatment of Protestant inmates of workhouses and prisons, but an ample provision is made by law for their spiritual wants and for the education of their children in workhouses, industrial and district schools, while no provision whatever (except in the case of reformatory schools) is made for the spiritual wants of Catholic inmates of such establishments, which are nevertheless supported by rates levied on Catholics and Protestants alike.

It was moved by the Right Hon. W. Monsell, M.P., seconded by Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., and carried unanimously.—

That, in order to secure full freedom of religion and education to the Catholic inmates of prisons and workhouses, Her Majesty's Government be requested to take the necessary measures by directing a more equal administration of the statutes that exist, and by obtaining from the Legislature such further enactments as may be required for this end.

It was moved by the Hon. J. F. Arundell, seconded by the Very Rev. Provost Manning, D.D., and carried unanimously.—

That the committee be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the First Lord of the Treasury, and to request an interview with his Lordship.

It was moved by Lord Fielding, seconded by Mr. I. Blundell, and carried unanimously.—

That the committee be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church in Ireland.

The Hon. C. Langdale having left the chair, which was taken by Lord Campbell, it was moved by Mr. J. Pope Hennessy, M.P., seconded by Mr. W. Acton, and carried by acclamation, "That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Hon. C. Langdale for his conduct in the chair."

novations made in the services and decorations of the church. On Sunday last an immense crowd blocked up Cannon-street, in which the church is situated, though it was expected the church would not be open for divine service, as was the case on the previous Sunday. At near four o'clock, however, the gates were thrown open, and in less than five minutes the spacious edifice was thronged in every part. There could not have been less than 1,800 persons within the church, in addition to the crowds who could not obtain admittance. In a few minutes the Rev. Bryan King, the rector, appeared with a train of nearly thirty choristers, and proceeded along the aisle of the church, amid an indescribable scene of looting, hissing, and confusion. On reaching the communion table, which was decorated as usual with crosses, candlesticks, and flowers, he commenced the Liturgy, the choristers intoning the responses, upon which the audience began shouting, hissing, and stamping their feet, so as to completely drown their voices. After an interval of about ten minutes the rector, with his choir, retired from the church followed by some of the police (of whom there was a large attendance), and amid renewed groans, hisses, and cries of "Down with Puseyism," "We want Hugh Allen," "No Popery," "Give us Hugh Allen." The congregation followed the rector and choir, and on their entering the rectory they were again greeted with hisses and groans, after which the large concourse of people quietly separated. In the evening, at the seven o'clock services there was another demonstration of the parishioners' feelings towards the rector, who went through the service without interruption, but the hissing again commenced as soon as the preacher ascended the pulpit, and it was repeated at intervals until the service was completely over when the rector with his choir retired, followed by cries of "No Popery," "No Puseyism," and the rush was so great at the moment of the rector's leaving the church, that a large number of police hurried up to guard him, or he might have been hurt. He was again groaned and hissed into the rectory, after which the people dispersed.—*Daily News.*

THE EVANGELICALS AND THEIR SYMPATHISERS.—On Monday at the Thames police court, a tall youth who gave the name of William Smith, of No. 2 Cutbush-lane, Bow, was charged with attempting to pick-pockets. The Rev. Hugh Allen preached his first lecture at the parish church of St. George-in-the-East on Sunday, the 22d of May, and there was a great manifestation of feeling against the Puseyites upon that occasion. On the 26th of May, in consequence of a request from the Bishop, the Rev. Hugh Allen did not preach, and there was considerable rioting near the church. On Sunday afternoon last about two thousand persons assembled near the church, and when the gates were opened the sacred edifice was soon filled. The Rev. Bryan King, his curates and choristers, made an attempt to proceed with the services on the Puseyite and Tractarian system, but the interruptions, hisses, yells, and hissings prevented them doing so. The rector and his party left the church, and the doors under the directions of Inspector Allison, of the K division, soon cleared it of the disorderly assembly, who were determined that no one should preach but the Rev. Hugh Allen. Timothy Cox, a police sergeant, No. 45 K, said that about three o'clock on Sunday afternoon a great number of persons assembled at the parish church of St. George-in-the-East to hear the Rev. Hugh Allen preach and when the gates and doors were opened there was a great rush. He saw the prisoner among the crowd. A gentleman complained that the prisoner had put his hands into his sabb and attempted to steal his watch. Directly afterwards there was a cry of "Down with the Puseyites! Three cheers for Allen!" and much confusion prevailed. In consequence of the intonation given to him he watched the prisoner, and saw him put his hands into the pockets of six gentlemen, and seized his hand as he was taking out of the pocket of a seventh.

The prisoner in his defence, said,—I plead not a Not guilty. I went to see this thing yesterday afternoon. I did so because the Puseyites want to immoderate the people throughout the length and breadth of the land with their Popish and Pagan doctrines.

Mr. Selby: You are charged with attempting to pick-pockets.

The Prisoner: No such thing, Sir. I went to hear the Rev. Hugh Allen preach, and I am for the Established Church and the principles of the Reformation and Hugh Allen, you know him, Sir.

Mr. Selby: Very well indeed. You mean the Rev. Hugh Allen.

The Prisoner: Yes, Sir. Hugh Allen; for the Puseyites are just as bad against me because I love the Established Church, and am determined to support it through thick and thin.

Mr. Selby: The Established Church is much obliged to you. Go on, go on.

The Prisoner: I will uphold the Established Church.

Mr. Selby: By putting your hands into other people's pockets?

The Prisoner: No, Sir; by putting down Pusey, Puseyism, and Puseyism. I never put my hands into other people's pockets. I walked up to a gentleman to get a printed bill, and here it is.

The Prisoner then handed a printed bill to an officer of the Court, and it was headed, "Puseyism imperilling Church," and called upon the parishioners of St. George-in-the-East to attend a lecture to this evening at the St. George's School-room, Pall-street.

After some further evidence,

Mr. Selby asked the prisoner for his real address, which he declined to give, and the magistrate, after doubting whether the prisoner was in a sound state of mind, remanded him until Thursday.

ROMAN GENERAL CURIOSITIES.—All sorts of revelations are unfolded by these registers—some pathetic, some ridiculous. Name after name, like down a page of deaths, shows a whole family swept off by some epidemic. Signature after signature of the Gomer shows a ravaging colliery explosion or a shipwreck. Here is a poor child named Alpha Omega; on looking closely, you see that it is illegitimate, first and last the mother of it recording her repentance on the brow of her offspring. No names are too absurd for parents to give their children. Here are innocents stamped as Kidnappers, Toads, Lavender, Majorium, Patient Pimp, Tabitha Cumi, Pusey Gotchard, and strangest of all here is one called Bill Lama Sabachthani Pressman! Other parents are more ambitious, and prematurely ennoble their children by designating them Lord, Earl, Princess, Countess, &c.; whilst during the Russian war, numbers of poor things were labelled, Malakoff, Sebastopol, Redan, Inermann and Dulaklava. Florence Nightingale seems to have been the greatest favorite among the poor, who have shown their admiration for her by perpetrating the name in their families all over the country. The returns of the last two years would show that Florence has become a much more common name lately. Some of the greatest extremes of age—70 and 17—are often found to unite in matrimony. Occasionally we see an entry only half completed, and a note to this effect:—"Ceremony begun, but not finished, the marriage being broken off," or "Bridegroom so drunk that the marriage could not proceed." If people's names are any index to their characters, the most extraordinary union of qualities often appears to take place. "Friend marries a woman named 'Amor'; a 'Lamb' before marriage, becomes a 'Lion' after; a 'Nightingale' marries a 'Partridge'; 'Mutton' takes 'Ham'; 'Salmon,' 'Cod,' &c. Some of the mistakes which the registers make with the cases of death are rather remarkable. People are discovered to die of the following strange complaints, most of which are probably new to our medical readers:—"Imperfect closures of the foramen," "Turner on the right side," "Disease of the liver," "Hanged himself in a fit of temperate insanity from excessive drinking," &c.