unfurl the flag of freedom over a redeemed and regenerated nation (loud cheers). If the people of Ireland are not satisfied with the present condition of things—in other words, if they do not wish to be the most abject and oppressed people in the world they will now take a warning from the past, and embark on a new career for the future (hear, hear). Irishmen hold too small an opinion of themselves: they think no act of theirs could obtain what they want from the great British nation. An Almighty hand has planted in the breast of man a feeling that tells him he was not created to be trampled upon; and he who willingly submits to be the slave of another sets aside all the gifts of his Maker, and sinks down to the level of the brute (cheers.) Let us be men sensible of our nature (hear); let the cry of every man in the country be, organised (hear, hear); let there be, at once, an organisation of all Irishmen loving Ireland well (hear, and cheers).— Mr. Brougham here spoke largely on organisation, and the benefits that should necessarily accrue to the demands of an organised democracy. He then said, the names coupled with the toast should be always blended with our noblest aspirations. We should never forget them, but always admire them . and, if we are not able to labour as those men, we should at least strive to imitate them. Wm. S. O'Brien is decended from the greatest and most illustrious monarch that ever wielded the sceptre of sovereignty in this country (cheers). He is a man of learning and standing amongst us. He is as good an Irish patriot as was ever born (cheers). He has suffered sorely for our common welfare, and true Irishmen should always respect him (hear, hear) .-Thomas Francis Meagher (cheers) has preached to us many a noble lesson; he toiled with an undying energy to make this country independent (hear, His eloquence roused many from a state of apathy to a love of freedom, and added fresh laurels to our national character (cheers). He devoted, I may say, his life, from childhood, to his country; and, perhaps, to-night, in some city of the Great Republic, he is pouring out his oratory to the sons of Erin, telling them that there is a land, for which, if they are men, they must come back to die, and strive to raise the green flag of their ancestors above that of despotism, which enslaves them at home (great cheering). John Mitchel—(loud and prolonged cheering)—John Mitchel (A Voice: "Cheers for John Mitchel") who has never ceased to instil a spirit of patriotism into us (cheers); who, even in his very dungeon, devoted his time and talents to our interests (loud cheers); that unswerving and faithful advocates of our rights-and John Martin (cheers), as honest a man and as sincere a patriot as God ever made, have suffered for us, also (loud cheers, and cries of, "Cheers for Martin and Mitchel). May the day soon come when the hopes of these men shall be realised! [Hear, hear.] May we live to see Meagher and Mitchel return to their native land, but not "by the consent of a foreign ruler" [hear, hear.] These men, sir, whom you have coupled with the toast in conjunction with many other brave men, some of whom are now in Heaven, who have suffered and toiled for Ireland; and, oh! grant it Heaven, that, with them we will get-[tremendous cheering, during which the rest of the sentence was lost.] Let us never despair of what is in the power of man to attain (hear]. To be free is the birthright of man, the inheritance given him from Heaven [hear, hear]-

"It is better to bleed for au age at the shrine, Than to sleep for a moment in chains.'

[Loud cheers.] But Ireland is not yet dead. The spirit of Nationality is again revived [hear]. All the exterminations and artificial famines have failed to sweep the Celts off the face of the earth [cheers]. Irishmen have assembled to-night, in thousand, to recal to their minds the memories of bygone days, and begin a now struggle [hear, hear, and cheers]. Constitutional agitation is trampled under footmanhood stalks through the land,

> "And the old country bides her time, With her children by her side,

A chosen few who with her grew, And will to death abide."

floud and prolonged cheering, during which Mr. Brougham resumed his seat.]

The Chairman then proposed, "The Memory of Thomas Davis, Thomas Devin Reilly, Terence Bellew MacManus, and Patrick O'Donoghue." Drunk in solemn silence.—Irishman.

CELEBRATION OF THE NATIONAL FESTIVAL IN CORK. -To attempt to convey a true impression of the appearance of the place would be useless, because impossible. The decorations of the hall, however, deserve peculiar mention as giving a tone of sterling patriotism and manly independence to the demonstration of the evening. The galleries were hung around with green draperies, on which were inscribed in white letters, illuminated with red, the names of Ireland's heroes and martyrs; amongst others were "Aodh O'Neill, Patrick Sarsfield, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Robert Emmet, William Orr, the Brothers Sheares, Thomas Davis, Michael Dwyer, of Wicklow. Others bore the in-scription—"The women of Limerick, the martyred Priests of '98." Beneath those were red bannerets with the words Cloutarf, Benburb, Pass of the Plumes, Beal-an-Athu buidhe, Dunbue, Yorell's Pass &c. Nor were the names of Phillip Grey, Devin Reilly, Fenton Lalor, and Joseph Brennan, forgotten in the roll of those devoted men whose memory incites the men of to-day to labour for native land; but the crowning glory of all was a radiant sunburst of magnificent dimensions, spanning the wide arch of the hall, and on which was emblazoned the name of Terence Bellew Mc'Manus; under the great organ were large screens ornamented with National devices, and bearing the inscription: " Cork National Reading Room," "Ireland for the Irish," Brother-hood of Irishmen," "Education, moral, physical, The effect of the entire was strikand intellectual." ing and beautiful to the most ordinary beholder: but men whose hearts burned to achieve the Independence of Ireland, and women whose most earnest prayer was to emulate the deeds of the women of Limerick, no pen can depict the emotions excited by the memories of the past thus vividly recalled. Nearly all present wore, conspicuously, the National colour-"Our own Immortal Green."-Cor. of the Irishman.

SAINT PATRICK'S DAY IN DUNDALK .- Since the arrival of the good Saint in Ireland, the festival dedicated to his honour was never observed with more becoming conduct here than on Sunday last. The different Masses in the several churches of the town were attended by large congregations, and at eight o'clock Mass, in Saint Patrick's church, the Very Rev. Dean Kieran and the Rev. Mr. Landy were engaged for nearly half an hour in giving Holy Communion. Amongst the crowds who partook of the Bread of Life was a large number of the Total Abstinence Society, whose demeanor was most edifying. The shamrock was universally worn. But from early morning till twelve at night we did not observe the sign of drink on a single individual, old or young. There were no shouts in the streets, as in other days; no tumults, no rioting. What a happy change from the old custom of "honouring" our Patron Saint by committing sin! As to "drowning the shamrock," the practice seems to be abandoned; and improvement in moral and in religious exercises have taken the place of drunken brawls .--Dundalk Democrat.

THE LIBELS ON FATHER LAVELLE. - The case of the Rev. Mr. Lavelle against the Dublin Express, for libel, tried at Galway, was concluded on Wednesday. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, finding that the letter of Lord Oranmore and Browne published in the above journal, was a malicious libel faithfully, John Arnott." A communication was and that the apology of the Express for inserting it also received from M. Maguire, M.P. for Dublin, was insufficient. They therefore awarded Father offering to serve upon the committee, and both names Lavelle £20 damages and all costs.

The Holy Father has expressed his intention of conferring a Cardinal's Hat on Dr. Cullen. The Irish here hall with enthusiasm this mark of favour and affection for Ireland, coming from the hands of His-Holiness at such a time as the present.—Roman Cor. of the Nation.

DEATH OF EX-BARON GREENE. - The Freeman's Journul of Monday announces the death of this gentleman, which took place on Saturday, at his residence, Stephen's-green. He was about 70 years of age, and only a few days since the members of the bar presented, through their chairman, an address to him, exworthily bestowed, for the late baron combined almost every quality to fit him for the high office he so ably filled. At a time of great political excitement, when parties were more sharply defined than at present, Baron Greene was remarkable for the general fairness and mildness of his political opinions. Though a strong Conservative he never gave an offence, and presented a powerful contrast to the virulence which animated the representative men of the Tory party at that period. As a lawyer he was confessedly of the first order. O'Conneil used to say his opinions had the sterling ring of legal power. Almost from the day of his elevation to the bench he knew not a day relieved from pain, and yet he was assiduous in the discharge of his duties, and some of his judgments in the Court of Error were alike remarkable for profundity, perspicuity and re-search. He did not long enjoy his dignified retirement. His death cannot be called sudden, because his sufferings had been intense since his withdrawal from the bench; but it is sufficiently sudden to create sorrow among his numerous friends, and regret that he was not spared to enjoy the repose he so honourably earned." EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS FROM JURIES.—The Spring

Assizes are over, and so far as the criminal business

was concerned, the judicial authorities, save in one or two localities, have had a comparatively easy and pleasant time of it. Judges have, in most cases, been enabled to make exceedingly short work of their addresses and charges to juries - felicitations and congratulations on the lightness of the calendar in some places, and the total absence of crime in others, having supplied the place of the serious and gloomy review of the criminal statistics that to a greater or less extent called forth grave comment in times now happily gone by. But whilst we participate with pride in the general satisfaction which this improved state of things incontestibly demonstrates, it is our duty to note; and we do it with no ordinary regret, that there are grave, loud, and well founded complaints heard throughout the country against the one-sided constitution of juries. Catholics, no matter how high their position and character, being, as it would appear, systematically excluded from the jury-box. In the two largest counties of Ireland—Cork and Tipperary—this determined exclusion has been so glaring, unjust, and unwarrantable, that the dissatisfaction and irritation which it has caused have risen to a very serious height. In Cork, where a very large portion of the Catholic body are wealthy, well-educated, and highly respectable, the panel has contained the smallest possible fraction of Catholics. We are, however, glad to be able to particularise one creditable exception to what is evidently becoming a general rule in the constitution of Grand Juries. Mr. William Johnson, the High Sheriff of the city of Cork, an independent Protestant gentleman, had a much larger number of Catholics on the Grand Jury than has been called upon to serve by any former High Sheriff of the city. The Tupperary Advocate informs us that out of a panel of 119 jurors only twenty-three were Catholics, and these were placed in such a position as to give a glaring and insulting precedence to the immense Protestant majority returned. The same ratio is observable in the North Riding, there having been only twenty-six Catholics out of a panel of one hundred and twenty-one jurors. This immense disproportion is the more unjustifiable as there are at least 1,000 Catholics in the South Riding alone qualified to serve on juries. The Tipperary Free Press in its comments on this systematic setting aside of Catholics, very properly says—" If the High Sheriff imagines that he will be suffered to revert to the practices of the old ascendancy days, he must be made to feel that he has been mistaken in the supposition that such a course can be pursued with impunity, in the teeth of public opinion brought ernment, and praises of the writer; but I do express openly to bear upon the matter." We come next to a hope that the returns referred to will be moved the Grand Jury, and here the evil assumes a still for by Mr. Malins, or that, if he shall consider it bad more grievous form. The Grand Jury at the Nenagh Assizes numbered twenty-three gentlemen. How many of these will it be supposed were of the banned creed? Precisely one-a solitary Roman target for anti-Papal bigots to fire their sneers, sarcasms, and flippancies at. When such Catholic gentlemen as Mr. Dease, Mr. Michael Dunne, the member for Queen's County, and Alder. Moylan, were amongst the excluded from the county panel, the system has arrived at a stage falling little short of total exclusion of Catholics from the Grand Jury list. In one or two instances this insult has been carried to so intolerable an extent, that the High Sheriff has from sheer shame been compelled to offer apologies to the slighted parties-but the apology was only offered when the insult and the injustice could not be repaired, and when, consequently, it rather aggravated than lessened it. In an instance which has come to our knowledge, and the authenticity of which can be thoroughly vouched for, the only Catholic admitted on the Grand Jury was incessantly subjected during the assizes to a series of offensive jeers, gibes, and unmannerly reflections on his creed and his isolation, without a single co-religionist in the juryroom or the jury-box to support him. The case of Aldr. Moylan must be fresh in every one's memory, and numberless others might be cited fully as unwarrantable, and equally demonstrative of an Orange plan or general conspiracy to revenge themselves on he government for appointing Catholic Judges and Catholic Law Officers, by admitting none but Orangemen into the jury-box. By this means the ends of justice are, to all intents and purposes, defeated, the scales which it is the duty of the Judge and the Crown to poise with even-hand being bore down to the side of bigotry, party prejudices, and selfish ends. Dublin Telegraph.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND .- In consequence of the extremely peaceable condition of every part of the country in which the military has been only acting for a long time past as an armed police it is, we understand the intention of the war-office to reduce the troops stationed in this country by at least one-third of their present number. Arrangements, it is stated, are being made to have this plan put into execution as soon as possible.—Freeman.

THE YELVERTON FUND. - The Freeman's Journal publishes the following letter which Sir John Arnott, M.P., has addressed to the committee of this fund :-'London, 22nd March, 1861.-My dear Sir,-I have much pleasure in allowing my name to be added to the committee formed to aid the Honorable Mrs. Yelverton in procuring, if not redress for her cruel injuries at least the confirmation of her legalititle to the name she bears. I beg you will also hand in the sum of ten pounds, for which I enclose an order to the treasurer of the fund. This is a small subscription, but I really believe that I had better not make it more. In a recent instance in which public feeling seemed to be much and greatly excited by a noble act of self-devotion, I contributed a large sum. Whether it acted as a damper than a stimulant I cannot say, but certainly the total amount raised fell very short of that I had expected. I trust in this instance public enthusiasm will prove more enduring, and show more substantial results.-Yours

o The following has been issued at Dublin ; Suspension of Major Velverton.—"Adjutant-General Office, Dublin, March 18.—In obedience to an order received from his Royal Highness the General Commandingin-Chief, the General commanding the forces in Ireland directs that Major the Hon. W. C. Yelverton, Royal Artillery, be suspended from all military duties until further orders. By command, J. S. Brownrigg, Deputy Adjutant-General."

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—Last year, on the railways in England and Wales, 23 passengers were killed and 845 injured from causes beyond their own conpressing their admiration of his judicial qualities, and trol; and 12 were killed and 9 injured from miscontheir regard of his high character as a man. "No compliment," says the Freeman, "was ever more culpable sufferers were 28 killed and 10 injured, and the blameless 5 killed and 25 injured. At level crossings 13 persons were killed, as were also 21 trespassers, including 3 suicides. LIBERATION OF TATE.-Mr. Samuel Tate may

thank his lucky stars that his counsel, in a fit of despair at the verdict of the jury, suggested a doubt to their minds and thereby caused to be applied to his desperate case the benefit of the doubt which, according to a maxim of British law, should on all occasions be exercised in favour of the accused party. As to the Executive, it has no alternative in cases where it is appealed to but to consult the Judge, and to act on his report. In Tate's case, we presume, the only circumstances that could possibly create the shadow of a doubt as to the justness of the verdict were—first, the omission by the Crown of the evidence of Heyburn and Murrough, and secondly, the withholding of the dying declaration of Murphy. But these points were, we conceived, most satisfactorily accounted for by the Crown at the trial. Drowning men catch at straws. Excessively cle-ment judges, and the merciful leanings of English criminal law in favour of the criminal have united to set the immaculate Samuel Tate free as air to join in the next Derrymacash battue, and after sending another Papist or two, as the case may be, after poor Murphy, he may find another jury with the same qualms of conscience and the same guileless inexperience in the solemn duty they have sworn to perform as the tyro jurors of Armagh. We do not see, however, what Orangedom has gained by this last proof of its determination that justice shall not be done to any Catholic, no matter how flagrant and heinous the crime committed against him. The law has, at all events, been vindicated, though Samuel Tate has found a loop-hole through which he has escaped. But we sincerely hope that something will be done by the Legislature to render it more difficult for other members of Sam Tate's fraternity to go and do likewise with equal impunity. The exultation, bordering on frenzy, manifested by the Orange party and its organs of the press, is the most unseemly exhibition of party feeling and sectarian rancour ever witnessed in a civilized country. Had an Orangeman merely received some bodily injury, had the same proofs been given of its having been inflicted by a Catholic, nothing short of the severest sentence, permitted by the law, would have satisfied his Orange sympathisers. But when, as in the instance of poor Murphy, a Catholic has been killed in an Orange affray, and beyond doubt by one of the Orange party, nothing can exceed the rejoicing and triumph at the liberation of the man who was convicted of the act, whilst an openly avowed satisfaction is felt that a Papist has fallen a victim to to Orange brutality, and that no Orangeman has

been brought to justice for the crime. Mr. MacMeehan, one of the counsel for the Orangemen at the late trials, is figuring here in the new character of organ to the Protestant Association.— In the Evening Mail of last night, there appears a letter from him, the very length and dimensions of which will form the best protection to the general public against the toil and misery of wading through In it the learned gentleman addresses Mr. Malins, Q. C., and avows that he has been constituted the organ of the Protestant Association, for the purpose of requesting him to bring the prisoner of that august body before Parliament, and to call for returns which will throw light upon the recent trials at Armagh. I will not speak of the unprecedented conduct of a barrister, who, having acted as an advocate for prisoners on their trial afterwards becomes the newspaper advocate of a political and religious party, who have taken up their cause, neither shall I attempt to condense the learned gentleman's letter, which deals, for the most part, with abstract questions of law, charges against the Government, and praises of the writer; but I do express policy for his party to have them produced, I trust some Liberal member will move for them, as I am convinced the Attorney-General's instructions to the Crown solicitor will form the the most effectual vindication of his conduct. If I mistake not, Mr. McMeehan, at the last election, or some previous one, contested the borough of Carrickfergus on Liberal principles. He has now thrown himself into the arms of the extreme Orange Party, and if I were to speak for the Liberal party here, I should decidedly say, let him stay there .- Corr. of Weekly

Register. Half a century ago a Roman Catholic servant would not have been permitted to sleep a night within the walls of Londonderry. The Protestant spirit of exclusiveness seemed as firm and immovable as the walls themselves which witnessed the evermemorable struggle for freedom that Lord Macaulay has described with such thrilling power. But time, the great innovator, has wrought wonders even in the Maiden City. A large portion of the intramural population is now Roman Catholic. A new Catholic cathedral looks down upon the walls from a height, bidding defiance to "Roaring Meg," and now for the first time in the history of the Derry Corporation its Recorder is a Roman Catholic. The first honor of the kind, conferred upon a member of that body upon which the defeat of James the II. entailed such a long proscription, has been received by a native of the city, Mr. Alexander S. Meehan. On Monday the new Recorder sat in his court for the first time, and delivered his maiden charge to the city grand jury. It was distinguished by a liberal spirit. He declared that he would consider that court as a sacred place, where neither politics nor polemics would ever be allowed to intrude. Adverting to the social revolution which his appointment symbolized, he said that scarcely three lives of ordinary men had passed since that city and country were involved in civil war and bloodshed, the result of strong passions, rude manners, and recklessness of human life and property; now moderation and civilization prevailed; and his fervent prayer was that they might read those lessons with wisdom and profit, and that the city might become celebrated for its commercial integrity, probity and goodwill of its inhabitants to each other, and that in the victories of peace her future renown might equal her former glory .- Dublin Corr. of Times.

EXTRAORDINARY HUMAN SKELETON .- As the Workmen employed in sinking a foundation for the enlargements now being made in the parish church of Mullingar, Ireland, were pursuing their work at the east end of the building, they discovered, amongst the other remains of human beings, the perfect skeleton of a man measuring over seven feet in length, and which appeared from the immense size of the skull and other portions—such as the bones of the hands, jaw-bones, &c .- to have equalled in its other dimensions its extraordinary height. Its position was considerably deeper in mother earth than that at which human skeletons are generally found. There was barely sufficient appearance of a coffin to prove that it had received proper interment, but everything connected within indicates its having occupied its lonely tenement for several

could have lectured on the case of Italy, as he did by the late election for the county of Cork, in saysome time ago, whilst he is the minister of a power ing that, if there were a general election at this which, by the strong hand, rules over India and Ireland? More honest than the minister, the London journalist declares that England keeps down Irish and Indians alike by a higher right than that of nationality—the right of the strong to rule the weak, for their own good! In fact, the Englishman puts it this way: we English are able to conquer and trample upon India and Ireland alike. We are strong and they are weak. Being the strong party, it is our privilege to declare what is good for them and what is not; and, at present, we are in a mood to decide that our supremucy is very good for them indeed. Whilst we are strong enough we will maintain that supremacy, and keep our heel upon their necks. We can oppress them and we will: beyond that "can" we laugh at all other right. This may seem very atrocious doctrine; but it is infinitely more honest than the "constitutional" twaddle of Lord John Russell. And we thank our London contemporary for language so frank and out-spoken. The man puts the case fairly. English power in Ireland was established by force and fraud, and it will be maintained by force and fraud and by all other means necessary to uphold it. Robbery and murder, perjury and crime of every kind inaugurated British rule in India: the conqueror will not take his hand from the throat of the poor Hindu as long as he can keep there his felon grip. The moral code of the Anglo-Saxon is "the right of the strong;" and it is frank of him to state it. - Irishman. PROTESTANT MARRIAGE LAWS .- One of the few

compliments which Bentham paid to English law was,

and continues to be, wholly undeserved. The legal condition of the marriage contract, he tells us, are singularly clear and simple in Great Britain .- "Either a man is married or he is not married." We need hardly inquire how far this could be true of a system which, till very recently, recognized clandestine marriages contracted in Scotland for the sole purpose of evading the formalities of the English Marriage Acts, and which, till the late judgment of the House of Lords in the case of "Brook versus Brook," was held by many to be equally lax in its application to the personal capacity of the parties. But, whatever may be said against the inconsistency of the English statutes on this subject, and the policy of treating Quakers and Jews on a different principle from other Dissenters, the Acts regulating marriages in England are models of the enlightened legislation compared with that passed but 17 years ago "for that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland." It was in the year preceding the endowment of Maynooth and the foundation of the "Godless Colleges" that this blundering Act was carried, and the wonder is that it should have attacted so little criticism till it was dragged to light in connection with the Yelverton case. The new anomalies which it introduces, and the old anomalies which it spares and re-enacts, are equally mischievous and unmeaning. During a considerable part of the last century any priest celebrating a marriage between a Papist and a Protestant was liable to be hanged .-This rule, though severe, was at feast definite; but the variation introduced by the growth of toleration in George II.'s reign, and perpetuated by this statute was little less than an invitation to commit fraud Any marriage between a Papist and any person who had been or had professed bimself or herself to be a Protestant within twelve months before the ceremony, is thereby made void. It was upon this provision, as is well known, that the verdict against Major Yelverton mainly turned, and it is this disability, and this alone, which the Lord Chancellor's Bill now before the House of Lords is designed to remove. At the same time, it provides a remedy for the abuses incident to secrecy, which had been expressly reserved in favour of Roman Catholic marriages by the Act of 1844, by requiring the same notices to the Registrar, certificates, witnesses, and limitations of hours that are specified by that Act in the case of Protestant Dissenters. So far, no doubt, its operation will be salutary, and additional securities for publicity is such cases are contained in Mr. Cardwell's new Registration Bill. How short they fall of placing the Marriage Law of Ireland on an uniform or satisfactory footing may be learnt from the incredible but too veracious statements made at an important meeting in Dublin on Monday last, and reported in our columns of yesterday. The existing Act establishes a kind of matrimonial tariff, with its differential schedules of duties-protective, restrictive, or prohibitory, as the case may be. The priest, as we have seen, can marry none but those of his own communion: but then he may do so hour of day or night, without any registration" The clergyman of the Established Church may marry parties of any or no denomination, subject to proper precautions for the purpose of insuring publicity, from which his Popish rival is exempt. The Presbyterian minister, by a lopsided arrangement, can marry parties either or both of whom belong to his own persuasion, and may even grant a licence, provided that he has given security by a bond of £100 that the ceremony is performed in a "certified meetinghouse," and that several other conditions are duly complied with. On the other hand, he is not required to give any preliminary notice to the Registrar of the district. Next come the two semi-privileged Dissenting communities-the Quakers and Jews, who are permitted to solemnize marriage in their own places of worship, but (unlike the Presbyterians) must give notice to and receive a certificate from the Registrar, who is to cause all such notices to be read out at three weekly meetings of the Board of Poor Law Guardians As for all other Dissenters -Wesleyans, Independents, Baptists, and so forth,besides being subjected to this last-mentioned indignity, they must adopt the forms of the Church of England, Presbyterians, Jews, or Quakers, or else, after the marriage has been solemnized in a "registered building," or at "the office" (in either case "in presence of the Registrar,") must submit to see that obnoxious functionary write "Married by me" after their names. This state of things, if it does not lead to "degrading, painful, awful results," as we are assured by Mr. Massaroon, the Wesleyan champion at the Metropolitan Hail, is certainly vexatious enough. We can almost sympathize with the reverend gentleman's indignant query, "Why should he who never troubled the Poor Law Guardians be obliged to appeal in forma pauperis at the most dignified period of a man's life-when he is going to be married?" It may be extravagant to represent this eccentric piece of law-making as a studied insult to Irish Dissenters, but it is clearly calculated to occasion just annoyance to a large class, and to promote irregularities in the most important of all con-tracts. Of all Irish grievances that have been discovered for many a year, it is, perhaps, the most real, and, fortunately for the complainants, the most remediable. - London Times.

THE DERBYITES AND THE CATHOLICS - " NATURAL ALLIES .- When Lord Derby, at the Liverpool Conservative Banquet a few months ago, declared his own political party and the Roman Catholics to be "natural allies," he appear to have spoken with a theu unsuspected amount of foreknowledge and predestination. This announcement was at entire variance with the past—was the design at that time to bring it into accordance with the future? Was Lord Derby, in his new classification of the natural affinities of Churches and parties, playing the part of prophet, and of a prophet having in his hands the round numbers, from 16,000,000 to 18,000,000. So power of realising his own predictions? One thing that for this part of the United Kingdom we may certain, and no longer admitting of concealment, is, expect a return of more than 20,000,000 next month. that the alliance, natural or unnatural, has been The rate of increase varied much, as we have said, somehow brought about, and is at this moment in in different places. In Wilts there was even decrease. operation. Not only is the desertion of Lord Pal- In Cambridge there was very little more than the merston's government by the Irish Roman Catholic average increase. In Durham the increase was of M.P.'s complete, and their enmity most bitter, but above 25; in London nearly of 21 on every hundred. throughout Ireland the Priesthood of the Catholic London had advanced, and the exact figures are centuries.

Church bave come to an understanding that on all worth giving in this case, from 1,948;417 to 2,362,236.

A London daily newspaper warns Lord John Russel, once more, of the results of his doctrines on the anti-Liberal candidates. We speak in knowledge thousands short of 3,000,000, for the pace of growth rights of nationalities, and frankly asks him how he of other facts than those remarkable ones supplied is quickened.—All the Year Round.

ing that, if there were a general election at this time, there would probably not be a single member returned by any Irish constituency who was not either an avowed Derbyite or pledged to take all means to thwart and upset the present Government and any other constructed out of the Liberal party. Now we all know how the Liberals have forfeited the support of the Irish members, or rather the Irish member-makers—the fact, though rather incredible itself, is put beyond all doubt by the recent speeches of Messrs. Maguire, Hennessy, and the rest, upon the affairs of Italy. But what have the Derbyites done or said to deserve that favour which the Liberals have lost? Can it be supposed that that party or its leaders have any sympathy with the opinions expressed by the Roman Catholic members regarding the Pope's temporal power, the merits and heroism of the King of Naples, and the folly and wickedness of the Italian people and all that people's aiders and abettors? It would not be fair to the party merely to "suppose" such a thing; but neither is it fair to the public that such a thing should be left in doubt. The speeches of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli at the commencement of the session, though doubtless dictated much more by the spirit of party rivalry than by any respect for the men or love to the things that have passed away in Italy, supplied at least a basis for suspicions; and the case of the party is by no means made better or clearer by the notable fact that, amid all the fiery debates about Italian affairs that have taken place within these few days, the Derbyites are the only Parliamentary section that has not spoken through its leaders. Such a silence is not creditable, nor, on the balance of loss or gain, is it likely to be profitable. The case of the election for the country of Cork has been overlooked as to its importance, and fowing chiefly to the blunders of the telegraph] misstated as to its result. For the first time since the Reform Bill, a member of the Irish Conservative or Orange party has been returned, and returned too by a majority of 3589, with the acclaim of the priests and the populace. The gentleman [Mr. Leader] lately returned contested the county on two previous occasions-on one of which the number of votes he polled was 406, and on the other 550. A few days ago, the number of votes he polled was 6441! The scene at the husting on the declaration of the poll, and the speeches of the successful candidate, supply the explanation. The Conservative candidate had the virtually unanimous support of the Roman Catholic clergy and all of their flocks that they could influence; and Mr. Leader made no secret of the fact that it was an invitation from that quarter that had induced him to renew the attempt he had formerly found so hopeless. "When a vacancy was likely to occur," said, " several of the Catholic electors in my neighborhood asked me to come forward." He replied that he could not hope to succeed. But his Catholic friends gave him a broad hint-"rhow only moderation and get the support of your former friends, and you shall be returned for the county." More plainly, "Drop your former character as a champion of the Protestant cause, giving a private explanation to your former supporters, and we shall carry you against the Liberals. He adopted the hint readily; wrote a "moderate" address; showed it to his former or other friends; they understood the thing at once; and he became a candidate supported at once by his former friends and by the mass of his former opponents. "In my canvass," he proceeds, "I found that great confidence prevails in Lord Derby." "This, too," he adds, "was shown in the neighboring county of Clare;" and then, turning to the future, he proclaims with the confidence naturally inspiring a prophet that has ascertained the fact, "Before long it will be shown that Lord Derby has the confidence of the Catholic electors of Ireland more than Lord Palmerston." It may be so; but there is a certainty of the constituents of the rest of the United Kingdom inquiring as to the reason why, and a chance of as much being lost at one end as gained at the other.

GREAT BRITAIN.

St. Patrick's Day in London.- The anniversary of the National Saint of Ireland was commemorated in London on Saturday evening. A large number of Irish gentlemen resident in the metropolis assembled at St. James' Hall, Piccadilly, for the purpose of dining together. Amongst those who were present were a number of the London Irish rifle Volunteers, who wore their handsome uniform; and in the galleries surrounding the hall there wi of ladies who appeared in evening dress, and contributed much to the gay and animated appearance of the scene. It may be also mentioned that the ball was appropriately decorated with national flags, which were suspended from the galleries. The dinner gave general satisfaction, and reflected much credit upon Mr. Donald.

Convension - The Reverend Thomas Rawlinson M.A., formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, and for some time Curate of St. Mathias, Stoke, Newington, was, with his wife and family, received into the Catholic Church on Palm Sanday, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm-street .- Weekly

Our operatives, in the north and in the southcotton spinners and bricklayers - seemed to have established it as law that differences between them. selves and their employers on the subject of wages can be arranged by a "strike" only-that direst of all resorts. In South Lancashire, where a turn out of some thousands of mill hands took place a few weeks ago, and still continues, there is a powerful effort making by the agitators, with every likelihood of success, to cause the cessation of work to be general throughout that extensive manufacturing district. Large meetings have taken place; the mills at work have been visited by crowds of demonstrative people, insisting on the workers leaving off, and a huge multitude, estimated at 12,000, is passing from town to town, and thus by their presence intimidating into acquiescence any who might be disposed to follow an independent course.

THE BISHOP-MAKER .- The on dit runs that a petition is about to be presented to Lord Palmerston, praying him that the temporal and spiritual powers of Lord Shaftesbury may for the future be divided.

MALIGNANT FEVER IN LIVERPOOL .- There is some alarm at Liverpool owing to the occurrence of several cases of malignant fever originating on board an Egyptian frigate lying in the Mersey. This has given rise to the rumour that the fever referred to is the Levantine fever- in other words, the plaguewhich has broken out on board that ship. The improbabilities of any such epidemic arising on the shores of the Mersey are rendered all but conclusive by all medical testimony, and it is hoped that the anxiety which is felt will be dissipated.

THE COMING CENSUS .- During the 50 year of which the ten-yearly census has taken account the population has been almost trebled in the 20 principal metal manufacturing districts; while it has increased only 80 per cent., or has not quite doubled, in the rest of the country. In the 10 years between the last census and that which preceded it the increase of population in England and Wales was more than an addition of