

FENIAN ARRESTS.—*Skibbereen.*—On Wednesday night, the police arrested eight men charged with being connected with the Fenian conspiracy, named O'Shaughnessy, O'Brien, O'Mahoney, O'Connell, O'Driscoll, O'Sullivan, (late captain in the Federal army), O'Driscoll, and M'Carthy. They will be forwarded to Cork to-morrow under a military escort.

Cork.—Late on Thursday evening Head Constables Mack and Geale arrested under warrant in Patrick street, a man named John Rochford, who had been employed at the Ballinacorney powder mills, and who is suspected to have occupied a prominent position in the Brotherhood. The young man Stephen O'Leary, dealer in musical instruments, of George's street, who had been charged a fortnight since with having concealed ammunition in his possession, and was remanded on bail for a week, appeared on Friday for a second remand on perils of recognisances.

Ennis, Feb. 28.—A highly respectable gentleman, a magistrate of the county Clare, Mr. Marcus Keane, was arrested as a supposed Fenian while sojourning last week in the neighborhood of Kilkenny. Mr. Keane has been for some time engaged in the compilation of an important work on the Round Towers and Abbeys of Ireland, and, in the pursuit of antiquarian lore, he appears to have excited the suspicion of a police constable named Joyce, who dogged his movements, and at last took him into custody. The fact of Mr. Keane at the time having in his possession some sketches of those noble monuments of antiquity was confirmation strong that he must have been engaged in treasonable designs, and, like the famous Colonel Byron, making charts of the Castle and strongholds for strategic purposes. Inquiries relieved the zealous officer's mind of the suspicions he formed, and Mr. Keane was allowed at last to go his way, but not without much trouble and annoyance. *Limerick Chronicle.*

A few more arrests have been made in Castlebar. The names of the parties are Patrick Hanley, tailor; John Howley, mason; and Charles Walsh baker. A private, named Burton, belonging to the 5th Fusiliers stationed here, has been placed under arrest, charged with being concerned in the Fenian conspiracy. John Duffy, teacher, of Foxford, was the other day conveyed to the jail in charge of Head Constable Grainger and party, under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant.

Arrest in Tralee.—A respectable farmer, an ex-member of the Irish police force, was arrested on Thursday, in Mr. Sadler's public-house in Moydorewell, on a charge of Fenianism, and lodged in the county jail, where he awaits the investigation to be held next Monday at the Petty Sessions Court of this town. It appears that a soldier at this barrack went into a room up stairs for the purpose of taking a drink where he found Mr. Mahon with a number of others. On his entering he apologised for the intrusion, when the prisoner remarked that it was unnecessary that he should ask forgiveness, as they were all Fenians. The soldier having reported the occurrence to the police, he was immediately taken into custody. *Cork Herald.*

At one o'clock, p.m., on Monday, a strong body of constabulary of the Irish police force, was arrested on Thursday, in Mr. Sadler's public-house in Moydorewell, on a charge of Fenianism, and lodged in the county jail, where he awaits the investigation to be held next Monday at the Petty Sessions Court of this town. It appears that a soldier at this barrack went into a room up stairs for the purpose of taking a drink where he found Mr. Mahon with a number of others. On his entering he apologised for the intrusion, when the prisoner remarked that it was unnecessary that he should ask forgiveness, as they were all Fenians. The soldier having reported the occurrence to the police, he was immediately taken into custody. *Cork Herald.*

Cornelius O'Leary, a publican in Liscarroll, was arrested in Cork, under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, and escorted to the county jail this morning. *Cork Examiner.*

Owing to the numerous arrests which were effected since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, the authorities think it necessary for the safe custody of the prisoners that a military guard should be placed upon the outside of the city and jails. The guard consists of twenty men and a sergeant. *Id.*

In addition to the arrests made on Wednesday in the city, another man, named John Lincan, was taken at Passage. Lincan is a carpenter from Ballyhooley, and having serious apprehensions for his safety in that locality, made good his escape to Cork. The police went on the look out for him here, and on that day, at Passage, Sub-Constable Geoghegan was engaged taking emigration returns on board the Falcon, which was about to leave for Liverpool, when he recognised Lincan, who was after getting into the vessel by means of a small boat. The constable took him into custody, and brought him ashore at Queenstown. The prisoner, who had a passage ticket to America, was transferred to Cork in the evening, and was on Thursday morning removed to the county jail. *Cork Herald.*

Arrest of Mr. Underwood.—Mr. Underwood was arrested on Wednesday evening, in Strabane, county Tyrone, and sent to Omagh, with a strong escort, under the command of County Inspector Barry. Some documents alleged to be of a treasonable character were found in his possession, including directions for pike-drilling. A crowd assembled at the railway station to witness his removal, and considerable excitement was manifested. *Daily Express Cor.*

Mallow, March 1.—On yesterday, a shoemaker named William Cook was arrested in Mitchelstown, Cork and sent under a strong guard to the county jail, and on yesterday a large quantity of gunpowder was seized here on transit to "rales."

James Arlow, Railway station master at Arklow, was arrested on Thursday under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act and lodged in the county jail. A young man, named F. Kinsella, from Kingstown terminus, was sent to Arklow yesterday to take charge of that station.

Fearful.—The recent arrests in this locality have caused general and wide-spread anxiety amongst the loyal and well-disposed inhabitants. The excitement was not a little increased on the 27th ult., when it became known that an ex-policeman, named Thomas Hogan, who had resigned only a few months ago, had been arrested on suspicion of being a prominent member of the Fenian Brotherhood. His arrest was effected at the house of his father where he had been staying since his return to this neighborhood. After being arrested at his father's house, he was escorted to Cahir by a strong body of the constabulary, and kept in custody at the station, where he took off his coat and boots, and was accommodated with a pair of slippers by one of the men. He subsequently requested permission to retire which was granted, and he was allowed into the yard under charge of three men. Scarcely had he got outside the barrack door, when, by a dexterous movement, he escaped the hands of his guard, jumped over a paling or hedge, and made a run for it, hotly pursued by the police. Being without boots, and running in the direction of a bog, he soon got beyond the reach of the policemen, and has not been since apprehended.

On Friday two arrests took place—one of them unequivocally the strongest which has taken place since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus. We refer to the arrest of an old pensioner named Peter Healy, who lost his leg in the English service, and who was taken into custody at one o'clock, p.m., by Acting Constable Thompson, in North Queen Street, while going home from the military barracks, where he had just received his pension. The other prisoner is a certain addition to the list of groundless captures. His name is Mark O'Neill. He was arrested in his lodgings, John street, at seven o'clock, p.m., by Acting Constable Knight, and the only ground for suspecting him is his having recently served in the United States army, holding the rank of officer. It is stated that a young man named Robert M'Grath lodged with the last-mentioned prisoner, and, when he heard of his companion's arrest, he left the town, terrified. This would not be unnatural. *Ulster Observer.*

FURTHER ARRESTS IN DUBLIN.—After the extensive seizure of pikes, pike-bushes, &c., at Black-hall-row it will be remembered that it was discovered that a man named Michael Tracy, a carpenter, was the pike handle maker, and the person to whom the workshop belonged. The police exercised the greatest vigilance to arrest him but without success, as no trace could be discovered of him until the seizure of the Fenian armoury at Loftus lane where a place was discovered with the name of Michael Tracy carved on it. From further information received by the police, there was no doubt that he was one of the persons who had been working nightly in the premises at Loftus-lane, but so adroit was he that he contrived to evade those who sought his capture up to Wednesday night when he was arrested in the house No. 3 Peter's-row. For some time past he abandoned his assumed name of Tracy and took up his real name of Sheridan, altered his dress and general appearance as much as possible, and displayed much ability in avoiding being recognised as 'Tracy the pikemaker.' After his arrest he held out manfully in stating that he was Sheridan, and knew nothing of the person called Tracy. He was brought to Chancery-lane station by Acting-Inspector Smullen and Sergeant Magee, and O'Brien of the G division. On yesterday the same constables proceeded to 3 Peter's-row, where they arrested Michael Dowling, a shoemaker with whom Sheridan alias Tracy had been lodging. Neither of the prisoners have been charged, and they were removed yesterday evening to prison under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN MONAGHAN.—Major Monaghan, supposed to belong to the Irish Republican army, and who has been detained in Monaghan jail for a considerable period, on a charge of Fenianism, was, on Tuesday evening, removed from the prison in company with James Rice, another reputed Fenian. The prisoners were taken under an escort of about forty police from the prison to the railway station, and thence proceeded, by the 4.15 P.M. train, en route to Dublin. It will be recollected that Rice was on one occasion, not long since, arrested in Armagh on suspicion of treasonable practices, but for want of sufficient evidence he was discharged. Since the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, he was again in the hands of the authorities. *Belfast News Letter.*

THE GALWAY PRISONERS.—A body of constabulary under Sub-Inspector O'Brien, on Wednesday removed the six prisoners under arrest in the town jail to the county jail. Petitions have been very respectfully signed in favor of O'Flynn and Burke, which we understand, will be forwarded for presentation to his Excellency immediately. These memorials have been signed by the men in Galway who have the greatest stake in the locality, and are, consequently, most interested in the peace of the town. It is, therefore, most likely, the memorials will be attended to. Except that, owing to the rumors of arrests, excitement prevails, Galway never was more quiet than at present; and we but express the universal feeling when we say that there was no cause, so far as the peace of our city is concerned, for the arrests that have been made. *Indicator.*

SEARCH FOR ARMS AND STEPHENS.—During the entire of Tuesday, Wednesday night, and yesterday morning, the police of the several divisions were out in search for arms, ammunition, &c., and for what was most desired—reliable information concerning Stephens, who, it is firmly believed by those best informed on the subject, is still in Dublin. Up to the present none of the rifles, revolvers, &c., said to have been in the possession of the Fenians in large quantities in the city have been discovered, and although all kinds of rumors are afloat, the whereabouts of 'the head centre' continues to be a profound secret although persons in all kinds of disguises have been for the past month trying to become entitled to the £1,000 offered for such information as would lead to his arrest, or to the £2,000 offered for his apprehension. Amongst those seeking the rewards are reputed Fenians, but who, because of the sagacity of 'the boss,' are kept as ignorant as other people of his movements.

ROSCREA, March 1.—On last night and to-day notices of a most reasonable character were posted on the window shutters of a shopkeeper and on the market crane in this town, headed 'Proclamation from Stephens,' and the other, 'Let no pigboys live.' What the latter alludes to I don't know. The notices are in the possession of the police.

At the Tipperary petty sessions, on Thursday, before John Massey, Chairman, Richard M. S. Manfough, Jaaper Bolton, and C. J. De Jernon, R.M., Esqrs., Ryan, Heffernan, Donovan, and the three men, who were in custody charged with belonging to the party of men who fired on the police at Glenbane, were brought forward, and the chairman having stated that the crowd did not wish to detain them any longer in custody, they were forthwith liberated. *Clonmel Chronicle.*

At the Head Police Office, this day, a gentleman who gave his name as Nicholas O. M. Vize, was brought up in custody, charged by Mr. Thomas Kemmis with using seditious language in the Arcade Hotel, College green, last night. Mr. Kemmis stated he was in the hotel last night, when he heard the accused say that it was all nonsense to put down Fenianism; that before a month an Irish Parliament would be sitting where the Bank of Ireland now was; that Stephens was not taken yet; and that he had 10,000 men at his back. Mr. Robert Doberty, of Ballydrubid, county of Tipperary, gave similar evidence. A gentleman, a friend of Mr. Vize's, said that there was not a more loyal man in the land than he was, and that the language deposed to was meant as a joke by Mr. Vize. Mr. Allen said people in those times ought to be cautious what language they used, and directed Mr. Vize to enter into his own recognisances in £50, to appear when called on.

A FENIAN PROCLAMATION IN KILKENNY.—A few nights since, the following proclamation boldly written in large characters with a brush and in ink, on a sheet of paper, was found posted on a gate near the Railway Terminus, in Kilkenny, and was removed by the police. At the top was a representation of crossed pikes, beneath which was the following: 'Ireland for the Irish—A Proclamation—Whereas, We, the Fenians of '66,' have been informed that the Habeas Corpus Act has been suspended. We do hereby give Free Liberty to all our own men to seize all arms and ammunition they can lay hands on.'

Signed—JAMES STEPHENS.

SEARCH FOR STEPHENS.—Her Majesty's gunboat Nightingale, and the preventive cutter Racer were on duty in the bay the entire of Friday night and a portion of Saturday overhauling vessels for Stephens, Detective officers were on board each craft.

Except Nana Sahib of infamous memory, no individual rebel, in our time, has given so great trouble to the Government as Mr. James Stephens. From day to day the public have been led to believe that the secret of his hiding-place was in the possession of the police, and that his capture was reduced to a simple question of caution and time. Time and caution, however, have failed to affect anything beyond a general show of zeal on the part of the authorities. The Fenian leader remains at large, and though we accept as fables the stories in which he is described now as presiding over a secret council and now as laughing in impenetrable disguise, at the baffled detectives, we confess it is somewhat extraordinary, assuming he is in Dublin, that up to this time no treachery of his confederates, and no vigilance of the police, leaving the inducement offered by government out of question, has placed him in the hands of justice. *Tubet.*

DUBLIN, March 3.—You can hardly have an idea of the soothing effect produced in this country by an article written in the spirit of your last on the 'Laid

question. This is the real root of popular discontent. The tenants, as a rule, make the improvements, in many cases increasing the value of the land tenfold. The rent, in the course of years, is multiplied in the same proportion. This increase, made pursuant to periodical valuations by the landlord, in which the tenant has no voice, the tenant class, and I may say the whole mass of the population, regard as an enormous tax on improvement, which too often amounts to a prohibition, preventing investment and encouraging the exhaustion of the land. Still, if the farmer is to live on his holding, bad land must be reclaimed, cleared, drained, fenced, and houses of some sort must be built, and the work of improvement proceeds in reliance upon verbal agreements, or upon the landlord's sense of justice, that, at least the tenant will not be disturbed so long as he pays the rent, which the agent, from time to time, imposes at discretion, the agent generally being an attorney paid by a percentage on the rental, and looking out sharply for costs against defaulters. But when the landlord or his agent has got 'other intentions about the farm,' and the occupier receives notice to quit, the law which then comes into operation is not the law of equity, but a code of statutes framed, as the people believe, by the landlords themselves, with the steady purpose of securing their own interest, and recognising no right in the occupier to the property which he has created by his industry. The people complain that, whereas in every other department of human industry the property which a man creates by his labour or outlay can be identified, valued, and sold for what it is worth, under the protection of law, the property which the tenant-farmer creates by his industry and outlay on the land is not recognised as his property at all, but becomes *ipso facto* legally the property of the landlord, unless the tenant has a lease. It may be asked why the tenant has not a lease, and why he holds land without one. To this he answers that he holds the land because without it his family cannot live, and he would give all he is worth to get a lease at a reasonable rent, but the landlord refuses to give one, preferring to have the discretionary power of re-valuation, and of issuing *à terrore* notices to quit. It is on these accounts that the people, whether right or wrong, regard the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland as essentially unjust and oppressive; and the alleged wrong, which militates against national prosperity and peace, popular opinion condemns the Legislature itself as favouring injustice and oppression for the sake of the aristocracy, which inherits the confiscated lands of the most confiscated country in the world. *Times Cor.*

SEARCH FOR ARMS AT THURLES.—A few days past a party of fourteen police, under the command of John Mullaney, Esq., S.I., proceeded to the residence of a farmer named Unhill, in Galbinstown, but after a most diligent and painstaking search, nothing treasonable was found. Several houses in this town are after being closely searched, some of which are of the most respectable character. Nothing in the shape of a weapon or document that would give offence to any party was found. Only one arrest was made here up to the present under the Habeas Corpus Act. Mr. John Ryan, jun., was the person arrested. He is a most respectable man. *Southern Chronicle.*

It appears from the assizes reports that there is very little ordinary crime in the country. Mr. Justice O'Hagan, in addressing the grand jury on Monday, congratulated them on the lightness of the calendar, and made the following reference to Fenianism:—'Some arrests have been made of persons charged with complicity in the insane and mischievous conspiracy which had been formed in the country by the friends of revolution, and the only effects of which had been to check their advancing prosperity, to drive away energy and capital, and to excite apprehension and alarm. The Executive had determined not to bring any persons to trial at the present assizes on charges connected with the Fenian conspiracy, and the cases to be put before the grand jury were, therefore, of an ordinary character; and whether he looked to their number or nature, both in the discovery of crime and the working of the law, he saw nothing but what was creditable to the magistrates and the police.'

Donegal, which formerly gave so much trouble by its propensity to agrarianism, seems now completely pacified, and it is quite free from Fenianism. But in the neighbouring county of Leitrim the case is different. It is one of those proclaimed, and Mr. Justice Christian told the grand jury that while things remained as they were in that county judicial congratulations must be reserved to a future time. *Times Dublin Cor.*

At the dinner of St. Patrick's Society of Dublin, Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Secretary for Ireland, announced that next year the Prince of Wales would accept the office of President of the Society.

A letter from Cork, referring to the assizes states:—

'If all the prisoners at present in our goals were to be tried, the assizes would not terminate for some months, for each goal is choked with prisoners, and in addition there are a great many who were admitted to bail at the last commission and since to come up for trial at the assizes. It is the intention, however, of the Crown not to proceed against those who stand charged with having in their possession unlicensed arms in proclaimed districts, or against those accused of administering the Fenian oath. This class of persons will not be tried, as I have been informed on reliable authority, but will be detained in custody under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. The only prisoners that will be tried at the assizes are those who are not accused of political offences, together with the graver Fenian offenders.'

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—A Parliamentary paper, issued respecting national and university education in Ireland, sets forth the proposals of the Government. They propose to assimilate the Queen's University in Ireland to the London University, by which law degrees are conferred on students of every denomination without any interference with their religious principles. Her Majesty's Government trust that when the charter of the Queen's University, now under reconsideration, shall have been amended, and the requisite alteration in the composition of the Senate shall be completed, the objects Government have in view will be attained. *Telegram in the Freeman.*

THE IRISH MARRIAGE ACT.—There is not a fouler blot upon our jurisprudence than the Irish Act of Parliament, which nullifies a marriage solemnised by a Catholic Priest between a Catholic and a Protestant in that part of the United Kingdom. It is one of the odious remnants of the iniquitous penal laws enacted for the purpose of extirpating the Catholic religion, and propagating Anglicanism in Ireland. Why it has been suffered to survive its loathsome companions, which were annihilated thirty-seven years ago, can only be accounted for by referring its preservation to that great cause of most of the evils and grievances of Ireland—the Anglican Establishment—which is itself the monster malediction of that country. Like the atrocious statutes which made it a capital felony to say or hear Mass—to hear or to make an auricular confession of sins—to administer or to receive the Sacraments of the Church—or to educate a child by the agency of a Catholic tutor or schoolmaster—this marriage law, also, was passed as a prop to the Anglican Establishment. As the earlier statute which prohibited the inter-marriage of the English settlers with the native Irish, in order to keep the races distinct, was designed as a means of maintaining English domination in Ireland—so this marriage law, which forbids the inter-marriage of Catholics and Protestants according to the rites of the Catholic Church in Ireland, was contrived as a means of upholding Protestant ascendancy in that Catholic country. It

was shrewdly and naturally concluded that the Catholic who got married to a Protestant by a Protestant clergyman, without regard to the rules and discipline of the Church, would not be likely to take much pains to convert his or her heretic partner, whereas if the Priest were the minister, the Protestant party to the marriage contract would be brought within the influence of the Catholic Church. Hence the Irish Marriage Act, under cover of which so many crimes against religion and morality have been committed, and which has enabled Major Yelverton to repudiate his wedded wife and to marry another woman during her lifetime without incurring the penalty attached to bigamy. Another instance of the pernicious operation of this scandalous remnant of penal laws, has been lately brought before Parliament by that Paladin of Protestantism—the Marquis of Westmeath, and is likely to be again made the subject of his peculiar oratory. We don't dispute the especial aptitude of the Marquis for discussing such topics, considering the experience he has acquired in Doctors Commons and the Divorce Court, but it strikes us that an Irish Protestant Peer who ever refers to the Irish Marriage Act is a very indiscreet friend of the Irish Anglican Establishment. The law is an infamous one, which cannot be defended upon any principle of justice, morality, or religion, and the political ground upon which it rested was cut from under it in 1829. A prudent supporter of the Anglican Establishment in Ireland would be slow in calling public attention to a law which was one of the most detestable and immoral, as it is one of the last bulwarks of Protestant ascendancy in that country. Though Lord Westmeath's object was the same as most of his exhibitions in Parliament, on the platform, and in the Press have aimed at since his quarrel with Mr. O'Connell, we sincerely thank him for stirring this subject at this moment, and reminding the people of England that there is one more grievous Irish wrong which it is their duty and their interest to remove. *Weekly Register.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—A friend of mine has just informed me that in an American paper recently published he saw my name set forth as a holder of Confederate Bonds.

It will not surprise you to find that I never was, directly or indirectly, a holder of this stock; but as I do not wish it to be inferred that I was indifferent to the issue of that great struggle, and more especially that I may not be suspected of any sympathy with Northern tyranny, I beg to assure those who have done me the honor to forward my name to America that I have been a subscriber to the Confederate Loan since the loss of the money would have troubled me little in comparison with the deep sorrow I feel at the failure of a noble cause, and that a brave and heroic people have been subjugated by mere brute force.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
THOS. WHIGLEY.
Timberhurst, Bury, March 6.

THE CABINET.—Go where you will, converse with whom you may, the same sentiment greets you—here with exultation, there with regret. 'They are so feeble.' 'They are so entirely without a controlling head to guide them.' 'They are evidently so much at a loss what line to take, and how to take it.' The Whigs are falling off from them; the Peites are used up; Mr. Cardwell and the Attorney-General are all that remain of that clever and conceited band, of whom the late Lady Theresa Lewis used to say, 'that they were always putting themselves up to auction, and always buying themselves in again.' And in the room of these respectabilities, ministers are allying with themselves young Radicals, whom few persons know, and fewer still are disposed to trust. As for Lord Russell, his influence is at an end. He has become a sort of Old Man of the Mountain upon the party which he once pretended to lead. And even as regards Mr. Gladstone himself, whether it be that he is dissatisfied with his chief, or that, in striving to become courteous, he falls into feebleness, nothing can be much less dignified or encouraging than the attitude which he assumes in the House of Commons. He absolutely fawns upon Mr. Bright. He quits his place in the centre of the Ministerial bench, and sits down beside the member for Birmingham, below the gangway, to consult or conciliate him before he rises to speak; and when he does speak, the compliments which are showered upon the great tribune, disgust his own side of the House quite as much as they offend the good taste of the other. *Blackwood.*

The Times of the 17th, in announcing that the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and the British North American Provinces terminated that day, says that American fishermen will be duly warned, and, after a fixed time, the exclusion of their boats will be enforced. For this purpose, British war vessels will be stationed to see that the rights of the Fishery, which revert to the British Crown, are not infringed upon, and also to prevent collisions between the fishermen of the Provinces and those of the United States. In this as well as in all that relates to the Fenians, the Times believes that the British Government may count on the friendliness and courtliness of President Johnson's government.

MAZZINI.—Honor and glory and praise beyond measure to the apostle of the dagger. Such in effect is the address lately presented by sympathising English radicals to the Council of Direction of the Association 'for Progress, at Faenza.' Mazzini boasts that he has been all his life a conspirator. His career has been that of a rebel, a red republican, a revolutionist. That would not, however, cause us to feel any surprise at his finding warm sympathisers in this country among radical members of the House of Commons, when we remember the oration given to his friend and accomplice, Garibaldi, by English Dukes and Duchesses, by Anglican Bishops, and by Ministers of the Crown. But Mazzini has been, according to his own testimony, much more, and, as we should say, much worse than a chronic conspirator against theories;—a perpetual disturber of the peace of Italy;—an unceasing instigator of rebellion. He has told the world himself that the dagger, i.e., assassination, is, in his judgment, a moral instrument of national regeneration, and that upon one occasion he gave a dagger and money to Signor Gallenga for the purpose of assassinating the late Charles Albert, King of Sardinia. His complicity in the Orsini plot for assassinating the Emperor of the French, has been affirmed by the tribunal which sentenced Orsini to death, and condemned Mazzini *per contumace*. And this is the man whom Messrs. John Stuart Mill, M.P., Professor Fawcett, M.P., T. B. Potter, M.P., Samuel Morley, M.P., James White, M.P., P. A. Taylor, M.P., and Cowan, M.P., amongst others, hold up to admiration as 'the Great Italian,' who is worthy of their 'admiration and affection,' as 'a perennial inspiration'—they do not say of what, but none can be at a loss to know what it is that Mazzini has perennially inspired.

Not content with the expression of their own 'admiration and affection' for the arch-conspirator and anarchist, as 'a perennial inspiration' of sedition and assassination, the subscribers to the address 'protest against the vituperation and calumnious charges levelled throughout his long career against the man' who, they say, has made Italy a free nation. Will Messrs. Mill, Fawcett, and Co., be good enough to specify the calumnious charges against Mazzini, to which they refer? Do they allude to the assassination charge. If so, then Mazzini is the wicked calumniator of his own fair fame; and it is against the object of their admiration and affection that they must needs turn their steel—less polished and pointed, we should hope, than the bandana dagger of the best temper, and with the gold and lapis-lazuli handle that was to have despatched Charles Albert, only a lucky accident, prevented the meditated assassination. *Weekly Register.*

In the House of Lords on the 16th, Earl Gray in a long speech upon Irish grievances, moved that the House on the 20th should go into Committee upon his resolution to consider the state of Ireland. A debate ensued.

Earl Russell deprecated the attempt to carry out the violent remedies proposed by Earl Gray, as likely to create an unprecedented agitation in the country. He preferred gradual well considered reforms.

Earl Gray's motion was negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons on the 15th, the Government proposition for a uniform oath to be taken by members of Parliament was taken up.

Sir George Grey said the Government would agree to the first and second clauses of Mr. d'Israeli's amendment, provided the word 'defend' was struck out in deference to objections raised by Quakers.

Mr. d'Israeli agreed to omit the obnoxious words and then moved the clause of his amendment, which claims the absolute supremacy of the Queen.

The Government opposed this clause as a mere abstract and incongruous formula.

After some debate, the amendment was rejected by 236 to 222. Majority for the Government 14. The oath proposed by the Government, as modified by the present two clauses by Mr. d'Israeli, was then adopted.

In our opinion it would be a good thing if the provisions in the Emancipation Act were repealed which convert into criminals, punishable by deportation, such of her Majesty's native-born English or Irish subjects as choose to bind themselves by monastic or religious vows. It would also be very desirable that, as we Catholics are very poor and commit many crimes, we should have the full benefit of the zealous ministrations of our clergy in the workhouses and prisons into which our poverty and crimes introduce us in such large numbers. It would also—at least, we think so—be desirable that Catholics in England should be allowed to claim exemption from the payment of Church rates for the support of the English Protestant State Church, and that Catholic landowners in Ireland should be exempted from paying rent charges for the support of the following considerations. First, that both in England and Ireland there is an excessive disproportion between the number and wealth of the Catholic rich, and the number and need of the Catholic poor. Secondly, that the Catholic religious establishments not only have to be maintained by the voluntary contributions of the English and Irish Catholics, but have to be calculated on a scale commensurate, not with the number and wealth of the Catholic rich, but with the number and need of the Catholic poor. And thirdly, that therefore it would seem more suitable for the State to give Catholics some help towards the maintenance of their own religious establishments than to call on them to contribute towards the religious establishments of others.

A great gathering of members of the House of Commons took place on Thursday, between two and three o'clock, at the residence of the Marquis of Salisbury. It was understood that the immediate object of the meeting was to decide upon the course to be adopted by the Opposition in reference to the Parliamentary Oath Bill. Lord Derby, after a few preliminary observations, proceeded at once to discuss the question raised by Sir George Grey's Bill. He explained that in opposing Mr. Monnell's bill of last year he had acted on the principle that it was a bill introduced by a private member, and appeared part of a great system of attack on the Church. It was not a real remedy for the inequalities of the oaths; but did not provide 'uniformity.' Lord Derby pointed out that Roman Catholics were now placed in an invidious position in comparison with other persons belonging to different denominations—who were much more hostile to the Church, in that they were specially called upon to make a declaration as to not using their position to overthrow the Established Church. The bases on which a new oath should be framed were, in his lordship's opinion, the avoiding of any words that would offend the consciences of any class or denomination; the necessity of binding the legislature to maintain the constitutional monarchy; the abandonment of mere obsolete parts of the oath, such as the parts relating to the Stuart, to the murder of an excommunicated Sovereign, and the repudiation of all mental reservation. He thought, however, a declaration or oath of allegiance only insufficient, and that persons ought to bind themselves to maintain—1. the Protestant succession; 2. the supremacy of the Sovereign. On the whole, he recommended an assent to the second reading of the bill, with a view to its amendment in committee, and sketched out the paragraph upon which he thought Protestants and Roman Catholics might agree, and which they might carry in union. *Standard.*

Speaking of the Archbishop of Westminster's late pastoral, the *Sun* remarks:—"That if anything could possibly tend to dissipate this strangely cherished daydream of Dr. Pusey's (enounced in the 'Irenicon') and of so many others besides Dr. Pusey and his own immediate followers—the day dream that is to say of a compromise being effected between two Churches, one of which admits of no possibility of any compromise whatever—it must certainly be this same Pastoral of Dr. Manning's upon the hypothetical 'Reunion of Christendom.' Its influence can hardly fail to prove, in a great measure, repulsive, almost, we had said, repellent. Its argument throughout is not only, in common parlance, as plain as a pike staff, but as rigidly unyielding and as poignantly pointed. It says virtually—On one part there can be no concession—it is idle talking about compromise—Truth is one, is indivisible, 'magna est et prevalens.' The Reunion of Christendom is at once in truth by Dr. Manning to be among his own most cherished aspirations; but it is a Reunion, he takes occasion to intimate quite plainly that must be gained otherwise than by means of any compromise whatever. We will receive you with open arms—he here says as plainly as words can express his meaning—We will receive you with open arms, but you must come to us; we cannot meet you half-way. That is so far the plain and honest English of Dr. Manning's Pastoral on the Reunion of Christendom. It is a declaration in truth so plain, so honest, so directly to the purpose, that we may surely hope to hear henceforth somewhat less about these fantastic and utterly impracticable suggestions, which, according to the day-dreamers who throw them out, are to lead through a nicely-balanced series of compromises or of concessions, now on this side, now on that, to the Reunion of Christendom, or, in other words, to the balcony epoch of the millennium. That supreme result or ultimate climax of the Christian Dispensation is hardly, we take it, to be arrived at after the manner in which a quotient is worked out in the calculations of an arithmetician."

A late telegram from Leeds says that, in consequence of an expected Fenian outbreak, the city police had been largely augmented, while a large number of volunteers and six hundred dragoons had been sworn in as special constables. Secret drillings have been going on among the Fenians of Leeds for some time.

The return of the Registrar General for the last week shows that the deaths in the principal towns last week were 3620, or at the rate of 31 per thousand. In this ratio the lowest towns are London and Hull, which stand at 26. Liverpool, the highest, is 19 in the thousand above them. The deaths in London alone amount to 1545, which is 64 above the average number. The total number of births was 4409, of which 2087 belong to London, which is 65 below the average number.

LIVERPOOL, 18th.—St. Patrick's day passed off without disturbance.

The American Consul at Liverpool had ordered a banking firm to dispose of ex-governor Shenandoah, as she now lies in the Mersey.