

self on the door-step, and sending him howling under the table. As she entered, one of her slatternly-looking girls was capering about the room, twirling a smart-trimmed bonnet on her hand, while her sister sat with her feet on the fender, playing a Jew's-harp. Two idle, reckless-looking boys made up the quartette, one reading the 'last speech and dying words' of some unfortunate criminal, and the other practising marble-playing on the table. The girl with the bonnet was the nearest to Mrs. Buckley as she entered.

"Is that what you're doing this time of day? For a brass pin I'd fling it in the fire," said she, making a move to put her threat into execution, and then pushing her daughter across the room. She made a rush at the marbles, one of which she succeeded in capturing and flinging into the grate, while the performer on the Jew's-harp had time to deposit it in her pocket before her turn came.

"My —? [here Mrs. Buckley used the holy name of God violently and in anger] 'didn't ye take her father his breakfast yet?' said she. 'We didn't know what to carry him as you were not here yourself,' said the girl, sullenly.

"'Tis a lie for you. Did you want me to be here to have the basket, and cloth, and canteen ready? Not one foot will ye put before another for me," said Mr. Buckley, driving about the room like a maniac, and very much retarding the haste she was so anxious to make.

It was rarely that a meal passed in this ill-regulated family without some confusion or contention, and it was no unusual circumstance to have crockery broken, or at least seriously cracked in the encounter. The damage done on the present occasion was the total destruction of the little black delf teapot; a serious loss, it was so well seasoned, and it had had so many, many bar-breadth escapes. Mrs. Buckley was perfectly panic-stricken by the event. When she could move, she pulled off her cap and rubbed her head in phrenzy, and cried real tears this time. One of the boys shouted, laughing at his mother's distress, while the other remarked she could not help it, throwing everything about in such a passion. The catastrophe, however, seemed to have the effect of cooling Mrs. Buckley a little, for her voice was more subdued as she bade one of the boys to run out and try to borrow a teapot among the neighbors. The things being fixed in the basket, Mrs. Buckley desired her eldest daughter to run away with it to her father.

"'Tis so late," she continued, "that I'd be afraid to encounter his bitter tongue myself this morning, though I have a budget of news for him."

"I would not face him for a good thing after the abuse he gave me the other day before the workpeople for being late," replied the girl.

"Well, Sophy, my comfort, you'll take it for me," said Mrs. Buckley, coaxingly.

"I won't, indeed," said Sophy, pouting; "I know 'tis to strike me he would."

"Well, if I'm not to be pitted; as the old cock crows the young one learns," said Mrs. Buckley.

One of her boys she could not trust with the basket, lest he would appropriate some of the contents; as she now turned to the other.

"Billy, astore, will you take it, and I'll keep a cup of tea and a bit of the fresh bun for you?"

"Swear that you will, and that you won't tell a lie, as you did the other day," said Billy.

Mrs. Buckley gave the required pledge.

"Well, here goes for it," And Billy took the basket, and went out whistling.

(To be continued.)

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN.—Over a half million of her Majesty's Irish subjects are under the immediate control of the metropolitan police. In the several station-houses of Dublin, last night, there were not fifty prisoners, and in the outstations not half that number. We make these observations for the purpose of illustrating the fact, that in the whole civilized world there is not to be found a more orderly, peaceful, or better conducted people than is to be found in Ireland. In one street in Glasgow or Edinburgh, on an ordinary Sabbath, more offences against the law are committed than in all Dublin on the festival of the national saint, when it is held excusable for the most exalted or the most humble to make a fool of himself for becoming what was called a "Paddy." "Pat" is every day becoming more "cosmopolitan," and leaves the getting drunk business to Scotchmen, who are under the erroneous impression that "the apostle of Ireland" was a Pictish man and not the good nephew of the good "Martin of Tours." The weather yesterday was harsh, cold, and inclement, and the tendency in all human speculation was public-house-wards. But "Pat" was wise in his generation, and he consulted the two great maxims to which true life owes all its vitality, and rests "heaven and home." Pat was at his place of worship, and with his family. The station-houses had few prisoners, save the beggars, impostors, and street rowdies stereotyped in the arrivals of what is called charge sheets.—Freeman of Monday.

NATIONAL ORGANISATION.—We rejoice to be able to state that the widespread and deeply felt anxiety that some more should be made, at such a moment as the present, to establish an organization to give legitimate direction and organized strength to the National desires, is likely to be immediately and successfully gratified. We understand that in a few days, our distinguished fellow-countrymen, the O'Donoghue and G. H. Moore, and other gentlemen, will invite a consultation of the most prominent and trusted Irish Nationalists, of all sections, creeds and parties—the men of '29—of '43—of '48, and of '52—in order deliberately to devise and establish an organization capable of uniting all honest Irishmen who desire to obtain for Ireland the inestimable blessings of self-government. To stand still at a crisis like this would be impossible, and if possible would be unwise and self-debasing. We must advance, yet must consider wisely and well how and in what direction; and having once so considered and commenced, never falter, but march calmly and resolutely onward.—Morning News.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—On Monday the Morning News made an announcement that "to-morrow a general meeting takes place of all the Catholic Bishops of Ireland." The next day the Morning News has an announcement that "the meeting of the Prelates, convoked for to-day, is postponed to the middle of April." So far as our inquiries on the subject enable us to judge, there was no ground for the first announcement, and, consequently, there is none for the second. No meeting was intended to be held, and there was, therefore, no postponement.—Dublin Evening Post.

We regret to announce the demise of the Rev. Joseph Henry Whelan, P.P., Tynagh, who died in Dublin on the 5th March, after a short illness, aged forty-six, in the twenty-second year of his ministry.

THE COAK ELECTION.—The Cork election has been a proof, clear as day, that Ireland cares neither for Whig nor Tory, but looks upon a man and judges him in his character, as a good or bad landlord. Mr. Leader, a Tory, was returned, because he was a good landlord, and for that solely; Colonel Roche was rejected, both on account of the suspicion that he was but the nominee of Lord Fermoy, and because he is an officer in the British army.—Irishman.

THE IRISH INFANT GIANT.—One of the most extraordinary phenomena of nature in human form that has appeared for a long time, is now exhibited at the Rotundo, in the person of a male infant 14 months old. This child is a son of Hugh and Mary Reid, two respectable people in a humble walk of life, residing within three miles of the town of Monaghan. In a physiological point of view this infant giant must be regarded as little short of a wonder, and when it is considered that at his present age he weighs five stone, there is no far-fetched conceit in asserting that if he continues to increase in proportion at the same rate up to his twenty-fifth year he will be the largest man the world ever saw. In company with a number of scientific and medical gentlemen we were favored with a private view of the juvenile Titan. In common with many we expected to see a huge, bloated child that owed its extreme size to disease, but we were agreeably surprised to see a beautiful boy ten times the size of ordinary children of his age seated in a large perambulator before the fire playing with a number of toys, and attended by his mother, an exceedingly good specimen of an Irishwoman from the country. We were invited to lift the baby, and after ascertaining that there was no mistake as to his weight the young gentleman insisted on being comfortably put back in the cozy position from which he had been removed. Notwithstanding his portly size he is perfectly formed and his limbs are in proportion to his body. His shoulders are broad and full, his bones are exceedingly large, and his expansive chest measures thirty-two inches round. The abdomen is small, and is not over stout when it is remembered that he is more than three feet high. His face is downright handsome, and his lustrous blue eyes are always busy in observing everybody and everything. His head is well developed and is in no particular malformed, but looks smaller than it really is, because of the protrusion of his cheeks. This huge child, who rejoices in the name of Tommy Reid, will be publicly exhibited this day.—Dublin Paper.

Within the past week the weather in Dublin has been more intensely cold than it was ever known to be at this season of the year by any living man. From Saturday the glass fell steadily, and Sunday and Monday were extremely severe. Heavy showers of sleet fell, accompanied with bitter, harsh winds from S. W.

The Dublin Correspondent of the London Times says:—Great satisfaction is felt here at the announcement by Mr. Milner Gibson that the Government would abandon all the dues of a vexatious character levied on the trade of Dublin, to the amount of £3,000 or £4,000 a year, on payment of the money advanced for the improvement of the harbor of Kingstown. Repeated efforts had been made by the Chamber of Commerce with successive Governments to obtain this boon, which is ascribed to the influence of Mr. Cardwell, "a gentleman so intimately acquainted with commercial subjects, and so eminently desirous to promote commercial interests." The vexatious imposts in question are paid into the Exchequer to the credit of the public advances for constructing the harbor of Kingstown; and they are the only imposts levied for that purpose on any part of the trade of the kingdom, although the harbor presents an asylum for the vessels of the world, and, in point of fact, the vast majority of vessels that resort to it are not bound for Dublin at all. Some of the dues are appropriated for local objects long since accomplished, and some for objects which have nothing to do with commercial interests now—such as keeping in repair the Royal Exchange of this city, which has been transferred to the corporation, and is used as "the City-hall" for the meeting of the town council. Independently of the special objections of the dues, they are regarded as an oppressive tax on the direct foreign trade of Dublin—taxes, therefore, on the enterprise and energy of our shipping interest, and operating, pro tanto, as a bonus in favor of Liverpool, Bristol, Belfast, Cork, &c. Besides, as other asylum harbors are constructed and maintained at the national expence, they cannot see why the Kingstown harbor should be maintained at the expence of Dublin alone.

MARRIAGE LAW AMENDMENT.—The following is the bill for legalizing mixed marriages celebrated by Catholic priests, which has been presented to the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor:—

An Act to amend the Law relating to Marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Ireland.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to marriages solemnized in Ireland between Roman Catholics and persons of other persuasions: Be it enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—1. After the passing of this act, a marriage may be lawfully solemnized by a Roman Catholic priest between a person who is a Roman Catholic and a person who is not a Roman Catholic provided the following conditions are complied with:—1st. That such notice is given to the registrar and such certificate is issued as is required by the act passed in the session holden in the seventh and eighth years of her present Majesty, chapter eighty-one, in every case of marriage intended to be solemnized in Ireland after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, according to the rites of the United Church of England and Ireland, with the exception of marriages by licence or special licence, or after publication of banns. 2nd. That the certificate of the registrar is delivered to the priest at the time of the solemnization of the marriage. 3rd. That such marriage is solemnized in a building set apart for the celebration of Divine Service according to the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion, and situate in the district of the registrar by whom the certificate is issued. 4th. That such marriage is solemnized between the hour of eight in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, in the presence of two or more credible witnesses.—II. There shall be repealed so much of an act of the parliament of Ireland passed in the nineteenth year of King George the Second, chapter thirteen, as provides that a marriage between a Papist and any person who has been or hath professed himself or herself to be a Protestant at any time within twelve months before such celebration of marriage, if celebrated by a Catholic priest, is to be void; but any marriage solemnized by a Roman Catholic priest between a person who is a Roman Catholic and a person who is not a Roman Catholic shall be void to all intents in cases where it is proved that each party to such marriage wilfully and knowingly contracted the same without due notice to the registrar, or without certificate of notice duly issued, or without the presence of two or more credible witnesses, or in a building not set apart from the celebration of the Roman Catholic religion.—III. No Roman Catholic priest shall be subject to any punishment, pain, or penalty whatever, for solemnizing a marriage in pursuance of this act.—IV. This act shall apply to Ireland only.—V. This act may be cited for all purposes as "The Marriage Law Amendment (Ireland) Act, 1861."—VI. This act shall be construed as one with the act passed in the session holden in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter eighty-one.

THE GALWAY LINE.—The London correspondent of the Mail says:—The prospects of the Galway Company is rising rapidly. Those who took part in the trial trip at Southampton are loud in the expression of their admiration of the ease, steadiness, and power of the new vessel, whose performance surpassed the expectations which sanguine friends had entertained. Should no unforeseen difficulty arise, and if the contractors have honestly discharged their undertaking to the company, I believe we shall hear little more of the billings which have been hitherto profusely levelled at "The Royal Atlantic Steamship Company." Now will be the time for well-wishers of the port of Galway to renew their exertions to provide for its safety and convenience.

DISMISSED CRIME IN IRELAND.—The present assizes, although they exhibited the prevalence of crime in a marked degree in several counties, may yet be pointed to as an answerable proof that the country is steadily improving in peacefulness and prosperity. So strikingly is this manifested, in fact, that the press of all shades of opinion has alluded to it with satisfaction. The Dublin Morning News, for instance, says:—"The change which has now taken place is certainly striking. When opening the assizes at Tullamore a few days ago, Chief Justice Monahan told the grand jury that the calendar was so light, and the state of the county so satisfactory, that his colleague, the Lord Chief Justice, had not thought it necessary to attend at all, as a single judge could readily dispose of all the business within the stated time. So far as we are aware, this compliment is almost unprecedented. In the neighbouring county (Queen's) the same judge told the jury that the 'calendar was extremely light, and that he had reason to believe it faithfully represented the state of the county. At Kilkenny, Mr. Justice Christian, in opening the assizes, said that 'it was very gratifying to him to be able to congratulate the grand jury on the state of their county, as he and his colleague had happily been able to do with all the grand juries at this assizes.' In the city court Mr. Justice O'Brien spoke in similar congratulatory strain. At Belfast Mr. Justice Hayes announced to the grand jury that the calendar was a blank, and having received from the sheriff the customary pair of white gloves, for a maiden assize, said, 'It was the first time for fifty years that either in England, Ireland, or Scotland, the same judge had been twice presented with white gloves.' His Lordship had received a similar compliment at Drogheda."

IRISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—LIGHTNESS OF THE CALENDAR.—LORD LEITRIM'S CALUMNIES.—It is notorious that no where, and by none, are the people of Ireland so grossly and wantonly slandered as in both Houses of Parliament. The English and Irish Tory organs of the press are another powerful medium through which such slanders and misrepresentations are circulated; but these are, after all, if the truth must be told, mere hired echoes and repeaters of those most noble and right honorable calumniators who have, in Parliament and out of it, in season and out of season, originated the calumny and given to the slander the coloring of truth with which rank and station are calculated to invest their statements and assertions. The most recent, as well as the most glaring illustration of this tendency to blacken the character and misrepresent the conduct of the people was furnished by the Earl of Leitrim the other day, when he deliberately stated in the House of Lords that life and property were insecure in the county of Leitrim, and when, by way of corroborating his individual statement, he presented a petition alleged to have been signed by some 2,000 praying the Government to afford them additional protection against the incessant peril in which they stated their persons and property were placed. True the noble Earl's allegations were met with a very satisfactory refutation in the replies of Earl Granville and Lord Granard; yet his calumny had gone forth to the world, and for the time at least, received sufficient credence to answer the purpose of its original promulgator and his political party. But truth, as well as murder, will out sooner or later; and as the calendar at the assizes of the county in which this precarious state of life and property was said to exist has turned out to be light almost beyond precedent, the truth has followed and destroyed the falsehood more rapidly and effectually than is usual in such cases. To those who are ever ready to credit and give currency to such misstatements as the Earl of Leitrim made in his place in Parliament, we recommend a close perusal of Baron Fitzgerald's excellent charge to the Grand Jury of Leitrim, and to his energetic refutation of the noble Earl's assertions regarding the disturbed and insecure state of the district. We extract a relevant passage from the Judge's remarks, and after contrasting it with the noble Earl's terrible picture of the state of the district, let the unprejudiced reader "look on this picture, then on that." Judge Fitzgerald, on opening the commission at Carrick-on-Shannon, said:—"On occasions such as the present it is the practice to address some observations on the state of the county. In order to do so, I have not only examined with care the criminal calendar, and the list furnished to me by the Crown Solicitor, but I have made inquiries from those best calculated to give information on the subject—the High Sheriff, the resident magistrate, and others, whose position renders them peculiarly conversant with these matters, and I am happy to say, I can sincerely congratulate you on the state of the county. On the Crown Solicitor's list there are seventeen cases of various crimes, which have been committed since July last, a period of rather more than seven months. The majority of these offences would probably have been disposed of at sessions, but that they have occurred since. The learned Judge then adverted to the only case which had the appearance of being serious, but which has since terminated in the acquittal of the accused, on the ground of insanity, the charge against him being that he "fired at the Earl of Leitrim with intent to murder or to do him grievous bodily harm." Leitrim County is, however, not the only one in which the calendar is light; the Judges in the great majority of the other districts of Ireland have been enabled to address the respective Grand Jurors in nearly the same terms of congratulation. Here and there there has been an exceptional case or two, but they are only such cases as will occasionally occur in every country and every community whilst the world is constituted as it is. In Wexford as in Waterford, in Westmeath as in Tipperary, in Cork and the King's County, Judges and Juries have had little or no criminal cases to deal with, notwithstanding there has been considerable destitution in consequence of the deficiency of last year's harvest and the high price of provisions, added to the great severity of the winter—circumstances which affect the humbler and labouring classes of the population in an agricultural country like Ireland very severely, and are elsewhere often productive of crime, outrage, and attempts of various kinds on the person and property of the wealthier classes. In one county, however, in Ireland there has been a series of wanton crimes and outrages committed such as have no parallel in any other portion of the civilized globe. But, strange to say, these serious offences have been perpetrated by the adherents of the very party who, like my Lord Leitrim, are continually proclaiming to the world that life and property are both in hourly peril in Ireland. It is this species of crime and outrage, the offspring of bigotry, intolerance, and insatiable desire of persecution, that stands conspicuous as a dark damning record in the criminal statistics of the country, disturbing its peace, arresting its progress to improvement and prosperity, and ever keeping alive religious and political animosities. But so bent are those maligners and persecutors of the people on the perpetration of these ruinous and wanton enormities, that they are indignant and furious beyond measure or control because, for once, those who have committed them have been visited with some punishment.—Dublin Telegraph.

THE ARMAGH JURY PETITIONING AGAINST THEIR OWN VERDICT.—A sudden change has come over the spirit of the dream during which the Armagh jury ventured to pronounce a verdict of manslaughter against Samuel Tate. Their Orange friends have as it would seem, condemned them to sit on the stool of repentance ever since they committed an act so unexpected and unprecedented in the jury annals of the "black North." They were, as they themselves now confess, such novices in the particular art which enables Northern juries to deliver verdicts invariably favorable to Orangemen and the reverse to Catholics, that they actually convicted an Orangeman of manslaughter, who, on the testimony of six witnesses, stood charged with the insignificant crime of murdering a Papist! Some half dozen of the Armagh Solons, headed by their foreman, have, therefore, lost no time in making all the atonement in their power for this flagrant departure from the immemorial usage of the locality. Accordingly, after due admission and avowal of their backsliding, they have humbly and meekly complied with the penance imposed upon them by the Orange brotherhood, in the shape of a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, requesting his Excellency to dash his Vice-regal pen across their verdict, so that Samuel Tate may be at liberty during the same month of July next again to deliberately shoot down a Romanist or two, mayhap on the identical spot, if convenient, on which he last year sent poor Murphy to his long account. Talk of the Derry Apprentice Boys after this, the Prentice Jury of Armagh beat them hollow! According to their account they "had no experience in the sifting of evidence or the quirks of unscrupulous lawyers." But these simple apprentices having since been duly instructed by the Orange "Masters," are now trying to undo their clumsy work, if possible, by recalling their verdict, hoping by this Orange quibble to obtain the reversal of the sentence pronounced by them, after hearing sufficient evidence on both sides and a luminous exposition of the case from the judge.

THE DERRYMACASH TRIALS.—The News of the World, referring to these trials says—"Considering the serious nature of the outrages and the loss of life, the sentences are unexampled for leniency. It was sworn that Tate knelt down deliberately and took aim at his victim, who was unarmed, and if that evidence was not believed the jury had no ground for the conviction."

The Armagh trials, which were brought before the House of Commons by Sir H. Cairns on Thursday night, are keenly discussed by the Conservative and Liberal journals, especially in Ulster. If within a week the order for Tate's release is not sent down, the Belfast Newsletter calls for monster meetings in every county in Ulster. "In the name of justice," that journal exclaims, "why should we be lavish of sympathy for the Maids, for Matamos, for Poerio, and yet languidly permit a crying wrong to be inflicted at our own doors?" The Northern Whig of this morning has an elaborate defence of the Attorney-General, going directly to the point, which Mr. Cardwell had not the means of explaining on Thursday night. The Whig contends that the counsel for the Crown kept back nothing that was material for the defence, and that could have done no more unless they conducted the defence as well as the prosecution. The two witnesses Morrugh and Flurburn were not produced on Tate's trial by the Crown, because their evidence was not necessary to complete the case. The evidence, exculpating Tate, was brought out in cross-examination at the second trial, and then it was as new to the Crown as to the prisoner's counsel. But they might have been summoned for the defence. There was time enough, and no surprise. As to the dying man's declaration, said to have been kept back, though containing "mitigatory circumstances," namely, that stones were thrown first by the Roman Catholic party, and that if the stones had not been thrown the shots would not have been fired—the Whig replies:—"The circumstance was not withheld. The counsel for the Crown would find it hard to withhold from the jury a document supposed to be favourable to the prisoner which is in the possession of the counsel for the defence. But how can the circumstances alluded to be said to be 'mitigatory?' The defence set up for Tate was that of an alibi. Does the throwing of stones 'mitigate' an alibi?"

In an article on the same subject the Freeman's Journal denies that the case of Tate suffered from the non-production of the "dying declaration," and says:—"It was in the hands of the prisoner's counsel; its purport and effect were thoroughly known; and they had the fullest power, which they properly used, of relying upon it. It was considered their evidence, and is to be used with the greatest effect by them."

THE IRISH POOR.—Mr. Vere Foster has made himself acquainted with the real character of the Irish poor, by the only possible means. He has lived among them. It is the prevailing opinion of Englishmen that extreme poverty implies want of religion and gross vice. When it was proposed (by the first Reformatory Bill) that all children committed for obstructing the thoroughfares, begging, &c., as well as for petty thefts, should be subjected to a compulsory education in the doctrines of the Establishment, a gentleman who knew a good deal of the Protestant poor, urged in evidence before the Parliamentary Committee that this would be no real grievance, because in that condition of life "neither parents nor children were of any religion at all." We fear it is too true of the Protestant class, of which he was speaking, although Mr. Mayhew has shown that some of them, if without religious knowledge, are not without touching good qualities.—One of our main difficulties in obtaining justice for the poorest classes of Catholics is that even well-meaning and humane men are utterly incapable of imagining that their religion can really "have any hold on their minds." They say and think, therefore, that the religious liberty of our poor whether in unions, prisons, or at large, to say nothing of the army and navy, touches in fact the interests of "the Priests" and not their own. Very few are the Protestants, who, like Mr. Vere Foster, have taken the means of learning the truth for themselves. In Catholic countries they may visit the churches for their architecture, pictures, or monuments, but seldom at the hours at which the poor are at Mass or Holy Communion. Else, nothing is more striking to an Englishman in Ireland or on the Continent than the common sight of a beggar, whose rags hardly cover him, receiving the Holy Communion with evident devotion. In London, of course, the poor Irish are far less satisfactory than they are at home.—Their spiritual health and growth, like that of all classes among us, is too generally blighted and stunted by the ungenial air of a great Protestant city. They have, moreover, pressing temptations of their own, and those who abandon the practice of their religion not uncommonly surpass their neighbors in wickedness, and sometimes become notorious for atrocious crimes—for Grassroots does not leave men as it found them. But the mass, and especially those who continue to approach the Sacraments, whatever may be their other failings, are a marvel for faith, purity, thankfulness to God, and confidence in Him. It is impossible for any man of the classes which Englishmen superciliously term "respectable" to see anything of them without being put to shame by their superiority in these qualities. This is eminently the case with many of the poor girls whom the police are chasing as noxious vermin from the streets of the city. Many of them (we say what we know) are devout, regular, and frequent in their approach to the Sacraments. Some of them walk several miles into the country on Sunday morn- ing for watercresses (by selling which they gain their daily bread), and after walking back and selling them in the streets, come, still fasting to a late Mass that they may receive the Bread of Heaven.—We can speak to one instance in which these London Irish who, according to their custom, were seeking country work in the summer, were struck down in numbers by cholera, in its most malignant form.

Their devotion and resignation (especially contrasted with the utter want of all religion in Protestants of their class) had no inconsiderable effect in drawing towards the Church some educated Protestants who attended on them. One poor woman, who had held up her last surviving child, a girl of about thirteen, while she made her dying confession, was rejoicing through her tears, that the child had said "she had never taken anything that did not belong to her." The conduct of several of the children exhibited traits like those we meet in the lives of Saints. One boy seemed more distressed at having given way to a momentary impatience than at all his sufferings. It is to preserve the religion of this same class that we have now to contend in the workhouse question, and it is the same class who are punished for seeking an honest maintenance in the streets of London.—Weekly Register.

EMIGRATION.—Already the stream of emigration from our shores to the far West has begun. A large number left by the Prince Albert from Galway, and every day witnesses bands of emigrants and their friends parting at the various railway stations.—Such a continued drain on our population must have a serious effect on the value of labour.

With regard to the Commerce in Ulster, the Northern Whig says:—"Ten years ago, when the rate of discount at the Irish banks was 3 per cent., neither the metallic strength nor the note circulation of those institutions was at all equal to what it is at present, with an 8 per cent. scale of discount. We annex the figures in each case:—

Table with 3 columns: Circulation, Gold, and values for January 1851 and January 1861.

As these figures tell their own story, it would be quite unnecessary to make the slightest comment on their indications."

ONE OF THE FRUITS OF THE "GREAT REVIVAL."—The increase of lunacy in Ireland is exciting much attention. In Belfast, on Tuesday, a deputation from the governors of the District Lunatic Asylum, waited on the grand jury to present a statement on the subject, and represent the urgent want of more accommodation for lunatics. The deputation consisted of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Denvir, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Montgomery, the Rev. Dr. Biggar, and Dr. Stewart, Medical Superintendent of the asylum. The Lord Bishop said that though they had an asylum which cost £72,000, there was still a want of increased accommodation, and, in his opinion, the difficulty would be met by building an auxiliary asylum on the same ground, and under the same efficient superintendence. The Rev. Dr. Edgar read an interesting statement on the subject, and the Right Rev. Dr. Denvir spoke on the "appalling increase" of lunacy in that district. In the Belfast Workhouse alone, there are 134 lunatic inmates. There are nine lunatics in the Belfast Gaol, and 17 in the County Down Gaol. The Rev. Dr. Montgomery, who said he had been 30 years governor of the asylum, bore similar testimony as to the "great increase" of the malady. There are 354 patients in the asylum, and there are nearly the same number ready for admission in the two counties of Down and Antrim. These are either accommodated in workhouses or confined in gaols as criminal lunatics. But there are numerous cases in which the parties would not be admitted as paupers, and yet their friends are not able to pay for them in private asylums. These are confined in rooms at their respective homes, without proper care, and some time subjected to cruel treatment.—Times Corr.

Strong complaints are made in the Roman Catholic organs of the exclusion of gentlemen of that persuasion from grand juries. In Cork, which has recently returned a Conservative, Mr. Leader, the Freeman's Journal says there are but two Roman Catholics on the county panel. "though, in Cork, there are hundreds of Catholic gentlemen eminently suited by ability, property, and character to places on the grand jury of their county."—Jb.

THE YELVERTON CASE.—There are rumours of application for a new trial, and an appeal to the House of Lords. Major Yelverton has no opinion, unless indeed, he admits the validity of his first marriage, which he will not do, because under any circumstances it would be impossible that Major and Mrs. Yelverton could live together again. He is, therefore, bound, if he thinks he has anything like a case in justice to his second wife, to prosecute it to the utmost; and this he intends to do, backed as he will be by the wealth and influence of his friends. Two courses are open to him. He may, if he can show sufficient cause, to obtain from the Irish bench a writ for a new trial; but, judging from what fell from the Irish Lord Chief Baron in summing up, that does not seem very probable; and even if he had a new trial, the chances are a hundred to one an Irish jury would find a similar verdict to the last. The other course, which, in all probability, he will be advised to follow, is to raise questions on the points of law that are laid down by the judge in summing up. It will be recollected that bills of exception were introduced in by the counsel of Major Yelverton to the judges summing up. Upon these bills, it is stated in legal circles, that Major Yelverton may appeal to the judges in banco, in Ireland, and should their decision be adverse, he will then be enabled to appeal to the House of Lords. As far as we have been able to learn, such is the course that Major Yelverton proposes to take. Of his ultimate success, no opinion can be offered. Let the issue be what it may, the result to the two ladies must be the same, for neither the one nor the other could ever live again with a man who according to his own showing, ought never to have received in respectable society. As far as he is concerned, no one wishes to hear his name mentioned again.—Observer.

ABOLITION OF THE PRIMAL MARRIAGE LAW.—A PROPOSED DIVORCE COURT FOR IRELAND.—We were the first after the revelations induced on the Yelverton trial, to call upon the legislature for the instant abolition of the iniquitous penal law which makes a felony punishable by transportation for a Catholic priest to celebrate a mixed marriage between a Catholic and a Protestant, and it will be seen by the proceedings in the Peers' House on Monday night that Lord Campbell has framed a bill having the avowed object of this and unjust law for its object. As yet, however, we cannot offer any observations on this seasonable measure, as up to the time of our going to press it had not been published. We need scarcely say that legislation on a matter involving questions so vitally important to property and religion, and so delicately nice as regards the honor, happiness, and social status of the individuals and families immediately concerned, requires considerable vigilance on the part of the Catholic community, and great care and consideration on that of the legislature. It has been but too often found, that measures which remove Catholic disabilities and abolish the rigour of penal enactments, are clogged with clauses and provisions that act as serious drawbacks on the amount of benefit supposed to be conferred, often rendering it doubtful whether it would not have been quite as well if matters had been left in statu quo. In the present instance, the production of the bill for amending the laws relating to Roman Catholic Marriages in Ireland was immediately followed by a motion for a Select Committee on the laws regulating Divorce Courts, with the avowed purpose of extending the blessings of these Courts to Ireland. This dove-tailing of the two measures should be closely watched, and every effort made to leave to the denizens of the other side of the Channel the benefit, as the Lord Chancellor termed them, derivable from these precious discoveries of the Hymeneal bond. The Times in an article on the proposed extension of these boons to Ireland, cites a number of examples, which, if they prove anything, are conclusive evidence of the endless and terrible domestic evils which the Divorce law entails on