Dr. Lyons, a Catholic, is returned without opposition for Cork, in place of Mr. Fagan.

Within the past week four petitions against the return of the present member for the borough of Athlone have been presented to parliament. The general impression is that the hearing of these petitions will take place in the latter end of next month.

THE NEW MINISTRY AND IRISH PRESS .- The Nation says :- The new Ministry is formed, and British journals on both sides of the Channel are engaged in discussing its merits from the Whig or Tory point of view. From an Irish standpoint it may be simply characterised as the worst possible Ministry; and without the slightest imputation of "factious" opposition, independent members, really auxious to obtain popular measures, may dispense with the formality of awaiting the "Ministerial programme" ero they declare their resolve to vote the Government incompetent upon the very first opportunity Lord Palmerston, Premier; Lord John Bussell, Minister of Foreign Affairs! We suppose we ought to rejuce at the glorious news for Ireland; for if "England's difficulty" be "Ireland's opportunity," the Premier and the Foreign Minister will, if let time enough in office, prove themselves our best friends, so far, at as affording as ample "opportunities." The two most important posts in the new Cabinet are filled by the two men whom, of all others, England's evil destiny would choose in the present crisis. A Foreign Miniater whose most comprehensive idea of diplomacy amounts to miserable meddling; a Premier whose conceptions of statesmanship are rowdyism at home and fillibusterism abroad! Even were Europe wrapt in the profoundest peace, a few months of such a Cabinet would succeed in bringing forth a flourishing crop of quarrels; but with France and Austria at war -conflagration on the Continent, and panic at home-Lord John and his Chief may be faithfully relied upon to succeed in finding out the worst possible - the speediest and most disastrons war for England. Should, however, anything occur to mar the prospects of confusion abroad, the Cabinet affords the must ample guarantee of confusion within. Its construction considerably simplifies the calculation of the period certain to afford us the exeitement usually consequent upon "runnamed disagreements," "successions," "retirements," and "explanations." The Times in cestacy declares them "all lighting mea." We have no doubt of the fact; we shall have a fight amongst them before a month

THE MILITIA .- An official notice has been issued calling out all the Militia Regiments of Ireland, with two exceptions. The date fixed for the embodiment is the 18th of July A notice to this effect has been despatched from the proper office, and will be generally made known at the head quarters of all the regiments throughout the provinces immediately.

The following announcement appeared in Saunders newspaper a couple of days ago :- "The Lord Lieutenant has revoked licenses to carry arms to William Bourke, of Kibilcarriss, North Riding of Topperary. That seems a very simple announcement, and, no doubt, it will be copied into all the Tipperary papers, and into some of our "national" (ah, rery national if you please) Dublin papers, and published without a word of comment. Yet the announcement is full of meaning. It has this meaning-that the people of Tipperary are outside the pale of the "glorious" British constitution, and that their most natural rights are at the mercy of a Lord Lieutenant. Mark the words -" The Lord Lieutenant has revoked licenses to carry arms!" The right to carry arms is a natural right: the license to carry arms is natural license no Lord Licenseant, no King, no Emperor has the right to grant or to revoke a license conferred by the Almighty upon every man framed in His image. We rave about reform; we blow about the ballot; we rant and we quarrel about " independent opposition," and lo! here is one of the principal counties of Ireland denied the rights guaranteed by the British constitution; denied the rights conferred upon all man-kind by the universal law of nature. We have called attention before to this damnable "Crime and Outrage Sili," under whose provisions these gross outrages are being perpetrated. We will do so again, and it may be before long with a voice of thunder, that will startle those false guides, who by their criminal silence give countenance and support to the abomination. We trust the few words we now atter will find an echo in Tipperary; and that ere long a voice will go forth heralding the death of the Crime and Outrage Bill .- Irishman.

THE GALWAY PACKET LINE. - The Adelaide, with 513 passengers, has just left for St. John's and New York. A stiff gale blowing S.S.W., and not a few change to stormy weather. Tag exertions of Father Daly in London, in behalf of his native town, are beyond all praise. He induced the Duke of Leinster to head a deputation which he organised to wait on Lord Palmerston. The interview with the Premier took place on Wednesday, June 22nd, and there are strong assurances that Galway will obtain a loan of £100,000, and a grant of a like sum-for the Graving Dock and Breakwater .--The indefatigable P.P. has also induced a banker in bonden to lend £10,000 to him as Chairman of the Town Commissioners for the erection of water-works and markets. Mr. Lever is gone to Vienna to purchase, from the Austrian Government, eighteen steamers, now in Trieste and other ports; and the and the French Government, with that spirit of liberality and chivalry which characterises them, has accorded to Mr. Lever permission to bring them out of port and through the Adriatic, Mediterranean, &c. under the British flag, entirely and declaredly on the peculiar ground of the purpose for which they are intended! After that, who will say that the Emperor (God bloss him !) does not take some interest in the Green Isle of the West-to which he sent the vestments for masses over the grave of the noble St. Ruth. - Evening News.

THE DEFENCES AT SPIKE .- Thirty-six gues are now mounted at Spike, and these are, in great part, sixtyeight pounders, and eight-inch howitzers for throwing shell. These are of the latest construction, and we believo are of the most serviceable character in our present use. Instead of the old guns there, which were more dangerous to the men that fired them than any others, these have all the modern improvements, and with the exception of the Armstrong cannon, are probably the best known.

The actual number of residents of Ireland who appear to have emigrated in 1858 was 64,337. Viewing these as representing the decrease, and the estimated excess of births over deaths as the increase of the population, the probable number of inhabitants in Ireland on the first of January, 1859, may be taken as 6,009,113 persons—the calculation showing a diminution of 3,000 people only during the year ending the 31st of December last. The computations by which the estimated number of births and deaths has been found, are based on the average annual rates of these events in England-or 1 birth to every 31, and I death to every 45 of the population. I have been obliged to use the English averages, as there are not at present any records from which to ascertain the unmber of births and deaths in this country, no general measure for their registration being yet in force. It appears that upwards of 71 per cent. of the emiabout 15 in every 100 were below 15 years. The greatest proportion of emigrants since 1851 was from the counties of Tipperary, Clare, Kerry, Limerick, and Waterford—each of which lost more than onefifth of its entire population by emigration since that period; and that notwithstanding the facilities afforded for embarkation, only 4.82 per cent, of the inhabitants of the county and city of Dubliu emigrated lowest proportions -about nine per cent. of their re-Specive populations have emigrated during the same

period. WILLIAM DONNRLLY, Registrar-General. Agricultural Statistics Office, 5, Henriotta- ? street, Dublin, 14th April, 1859.

. THE PHENIX PROSECUTIONS:-We believe we are correct in stating that the Phonix prosecutious have, to a large extent, been abandoned by the present Attorney-General. It is understood that there will be no trial in Kerry, and that Florence O'Sullivan and J. D. Sullivan, the prisoners remaining incarcerated in Tralec jail, will be liberated on bail. So far as the Cork prisoners are concerned we believe that but one of them will be tried, and that the party selected will be the indivividual upon whom it may be remembered, Mr. Whiteside, the author of the informr-making proclamation, poured forth a torrent of vituperation, and characterised as the ringleader of the mythical conspiracy. The event of this prose-cution may now be readily foreseen.—Nation.

THE GWEEDORS EMIGRANTS .- About 300 of them sailed last week from Londonderry in the William M'Cormick, for Birkenhead, accompanied by the Rev J. Doherty, P.P., of Conigort; Rev. J. Fianagan, P.P., Ramelton; and the Rev. James M'Fadden, C.C. Cloughancely. Their conduct was not only orderly, but edifying. They all heard Mass most actentively, as the day was the festival of Corpus Christi. Some of their friends conveyed them here. The parting scene was most affecting; on their leaving home a similar manifestation of feeling and tenderness was gone through. They are cheered as yet by the presence of their priests. The inhabitants of Derry were most obliging and civil, attending to their wants. Captain Keel, R.N., the embarkation agent in Landanderry deserves great praise for his courteous bearing and attention .- Evening News.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENT.-We are happy to be enthled to announce that Sergeant Berwick, assistant barrister for the East Riding of the County of Cork, has been appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Bankruptey, in the room of the late Judge Macau. The promotion of the learned Sergeant to this office give universal satisfaction, for no man can stand higher with the bar and the public, of all classes, than Judge Berwick. He is a sound lawyer a great scholar, no accomplished gentleman, and a His promotion sincere but unobtrusive Liberal. will be looked upon as the just reward of professional and personal merit. By the promotion, assistant-barrian radio of the first class and a surgeant's suif are placed at the disposal of gevernment.

THE IREH MASCRA OF THE BOLLS ON TENANS Profes. The Eight Hon T. B. C. Smith, one of the most fearless and apright of Judges, as he was in political life one of the most uncompromising of partizans, thus delivers bioself on this question, in a recent case of Beresford v. Magnire."- The facts of the case shortly were:- b The petition in this case was filed by Phillip Beresford, a farmer holding Land near Dungarvan, to compel the respondent, who is his fandlord, to execute a contract or lease, according to the agreement made by his agent Mr. Tallon. The letter, on behalf of the respondent, accepted, early in 1850, the proposal of the petitioner to become tenant of the lands of Lower Clonea and part of Middle Clonea, in the County of Waterford containing 172 acres, at a yearly rent of £2 per acre Mr. Tallon undertaking to give the respondent a lease of three lives of 31 years.-The petitioner went into possession in 1856 and paid his rent dince. In 1858 he applied to have the contract for clease, executed. The respondent refused to give a lease of all the lands, alleging that the lawn and two fields, containing nearly thirty acres of what is said to be the best land, were reserved by the terms of the letting for the landlord to be resumed by him any time he pleased. The petitioner contended that ie ought to be compensated for improvements which be effected in the lands, to the extent, as he alleged, of some hundreds of pounds; but, as no arrangement was come to, he filed his petition to compel the execution of the lease according to the contract. The Master of the Rolls-There may be some difficulty in point of law in this case, but I have no he-sitation in saying that there has been a gross fraud practised on the tenant. I am quite shocked at the ase. It is another question whether Mr. Magnire knew what was passing between Mr. Tallon and the petitioner, but why did he not send back the proposal to have it amended? That proposal was made on a printed advertisement that did not reserve the color of a right to any part of the lands. The advertisement states that there to be let the lands of Clonea, containing 172 acres, then in the occupa-tion of J. and D. Power. Mr. Magnice gets the proposal of the petitioner to take these lands; he keeps t in his packet, and he now wants to get up 30 or 49 acres of the best land on the farm. It is a shocking case. Mr. Sallivan Q C, (of counsel for resnowdent -but the petitioner is referred to the agent Mustac of the Rolls-He is; but not to contradict the advertisement, I suppose. Why did not Mr. Muguire send back, the proposal to be amended? Mr Sallivan. Q C .- It would have been the more bus! ness way, certainly. Master of the Rods - There is a difficulty in point of law; but here is a case where there is an expenditure of £70 or £80 on improvements. I want to know am I called on to put this tenent in a position that he may be turned out at a moments notice, and all his improvements taken possession of by the landlord. It is a monstrous case on the admitted facts as proved before me. It may be that I shall have—as I have done beforeo administer oppression and injustice from this hench, in consequence of the existing state of the law; but the case is one that ought to be settled. It is perfectly plain that if there was an arbitrator in the case he would give the petitioner the value of his improvements.

It would appear by the reports of the several Petty Sessione, says the Tipperury Advocate, that a new crusade is opened against the tenants of this part of the country, namely, preventing the people of cutting turt on the bogs. In some instances this diagraceful litigation is carried on, where the occupier exercised this right for the last forty years. It is too bad to have the useful time of the farmer lost by such pro-

The Mayo Constitution says :- Two men named Gallaher and Malley were drowned off the Achill coast during the week. The poor fellows met their death in a rather singular way. They set off for a rock only visible at low water, and at some distance from the abore, where they remained fishing. The tide rose rapidly without their perceiving it, and the rock soon became immersed, and the waters so increased as to prevent their reaching the shore. The sea along this part of the coast is very violent.

In the Ennis workhouse there are but few "ablebodied" paupers, the present inmates consisting chiefly of the very young, the infirm, and the old. The workhouse once contained 4,000; there are now only

within its walls 369. A great and happy falling off. On Saturday, two brothers of the name of Brady, vere working in a bog, near Crossdoney, Co. Longford. The thunder and lightning commenced most fearfully with rain, and large hallstones, some of them as large as the largest garden peas, fell in a slanting direction, as if coming from the east. When the hail and rain subsided a little, these two poor men took shelter at the side of a clump of turf, expecting every moment that it would clear up. Finding that even the turf would not shelter them from grants in 1858 were 15 and under 35 years of age; 13 the intense fury of the rain and hailstones, they made per cent only were 35 years old and upwards, and up their minds to run, when both were stricken down by the lightning, and killed on the spot, their remains presenting a most pitiable appearance. At Locan, in the County of Longford, Michael O'Hanlon nephew-in-law to John Lee, was desired by his uncle to saddle a horse in the stable, as he wished to go to the market of Longford; while in the act of doing so, the lightning, as if attracted by the stirrup irons and bit of the horse, struck both horse and boy, killing in nearly nine years : Mayo and Sligo give the next | them on the spot. The gable of the house, a new one, was split from roof to foundation. The boy and horse presented a frightful appearance. The people describe the horse as having no bone, being con-

women. The ordinary life of the peasant women was, on more than one ocasion, assailed with hits of period and after the famine, the desire for the lowest labour under the disorder which afficted the Archmon of the women toiling on the farms and pastures, while the strong men were unusing the babies and to revive it. Of course we shall be set down as the grammies at home. It was not only, nor chiefly, treating with unpardonable levity a subject of so the agricultural labor, however, which fed the peasantry, before the men resumed their proper place .-The Scotch merchants employed 400,000 women and a week in wages for leish work. A good deal more was earned by other kind of five fabrics. On the to be unfavorable to health in one direction, and favorable in another, while the social benefit was indisputable. - Edinburgh Review.

The Western Star says :- There are nt present on a visit with a family of position in the County Galway two English gentlemen, brothers, and near relatives of the family. One of the brothers is a parprother officiated in the parish church, and the other celebrated mass in the parish chapet, and both direct together with the family afterwards!! This is a cirof which may be relied on.

Mr. John B. Corneille, proprietor of the extensive grovery and seed establishment in Castle-grover, Noneigh, dropped dead on the 2nd instant. The Betherous Elemente in Lonand -- The Lance

un eminent Medical and Scientific journal, thus conments upon the discusting " Berlied" mania new raging in the Korth of Ireland. It is a kind of meatal epidemie; - "The contegion of physical and mental exchanges is irresistible. A violent on inviasm, on cutragous physical demonstration of exritement, or the conventse of some half-deven flanstics, has constantly been successful at various pariods, and in a hundral different localities, in exciteeven of frenzy. It is not necessary to recar to the history of the Munster Anabaptists, the Dagolas, or the Fratracelli, to recall incidents which have been marked by excesses of a shameful character, commitvescence, to which religious fanaticism added pecahar violence. The history of recent 'revivals' in the American States has exhibited similar phases of excitement and morbid forore. Recently, such 'revivals' have been imported into this kingdom, and, unwilling to behold ancient follies of so injurious a character renewed amongst Englishmen, we feel bound to protest against the continuance of practices which have the effect of inducing a perfectly diseased condition of mind and body amongst those who are influenced by them, and which cannot be considered less prejudicial to health and reason than they are repugnant to decency, and subversive of public order. The accounts given by eye-witnesses of the Irish 'revivals' in Belfast present vivid pic-The accounts given by eye-witnesses tures of epidemic diseases, such as no instructed physician can fail to recognise. Those who are 'taken,' display all the symptoms of contagious hysteria, such as are occasionally witnessed in female wards of large hospitals, and amongst the inmates of boarding schools. The fanatic tone of religious frenzy which is peculir to these revivals, adde a note of higher exultation to the excitement, and seems to be considered as a justification for manifestations more than commonly outrageous. The 'sufferers' display various phases of hysteria, come, and epileptiform convulsions. A young married woman was seized during the night with paroxysms of violent convulsions and bodily agitation, and continued next day in a very excited state, her eyes widely diluted and staring at vacancy. In one factory five cases occurred amongst the young in the course of two or three hours. Some were thoroughly prestrated and speechless, the nervous drenching with cold water, and separation of those would quickly reduce the revival. All taken,' mons ravings, which are based upon the heated imaginations of these half-mad girls, are quoted and recited, and the utmost excesses of language and demeanour are favored as the special evidences of peculiar inspiration. We omit all mention of the mcial of conversion; but they are such as evidence a temporary unsettling of the reason amongst the duped, and a high degree of rascality amongst the knaves who encourage the evil. The howls of the organisers are such as 'would drive sensible people mad.' The heat of the weather; the strange excitement of the scene; the stretch of expectation; the alterations of physical condition, fasting with some, and rioting with others; the familiar invocation of sacred names, contribute to sustain a pitiable delu-sion, which is productive of utter social disorganisation, and considerable individual mischief. It certainly is not surprising, as a conclusion to this general tapage, that several persons have gone to lanatic asylums, and others are under restraint in their own houses.'

THE LATEST PROTESTANT MANIFESTATION -- THE Revivals in the North. -- It is astonishing how much larger an amount of the absurd and ridiculous a mass or a multitude is by universal consent permitted to perpetrate than is allowed to an individual Let a benedict or a backelor be guilty of the least dereliction from the ordinary routine of social usage -let him enter, chapeau entre les mains, the Grawing room of the mansion in which he has been invited to dine, or to join in the agreeness of a soirce, and the lady of the house, her fair daughters, and the prime coterie around them constellated, will well nigh expire of virtuous indignation or suppressed merriment at the maucais ton, or gaucherie, of the luckiess of fender. We could treach largely on our space with an endless entalogue of similar nets of treason to the bienseance boargeoise, or imaginary grandeeism, which by its very exigence of stated forms shows its ignorance of real good breeding. But this is not our pur-pose. We were merely anxious to prove how easily the many may do what the individual would not attempt to do. Witness the recent "revivals" in the North. We have, of course, heard of Semidii, demigods and goddesses-but demi-lunatics, playing such pranks before high Heaven as those down-stricken Northmen, are to all intents and purposes rare aves, and fortunately, as regards the revivalist flock, of a migratory or exotic genus. At the dawn, as it is som-times poetically designated, of the Reformation such rhapsodies, and extravaganzas were of frequent occurrence. Some thirty or forty years ago there were 'revicals," too, of the original enthusiasts, under various denominations - Rechabites, Jampers, Ranters, Muggletonians, Cowards, and babblers in unknown tongues, to say nothing of that most saintly of all sects, the Mormons. But this recent importation of from the Great Republic to the North of the verted into a patrid jelly. An inquest having been Green Isle is by far the most outrageous and we held, a verdict was returned by the coroner's Jury, will not mines the matter—the most blasphemous of Died by the visitation of God." the insanities that have afflicted any portion of the blaspheming."

IRISH FEMALE INDUSTRY .- Ireland has to be treated human family since the time when the evil spirits separately in all these surveys, from her having had that possessed the demoniacs passed into the bodies no place in the census; and yet, in considering the female industry of the United Kingdom, that of Ireland is the most prominent, and commands the most prominent, and commands the most provided in the state of swine. Talk of Popish superstition after this learn is the most prominent, and commands the most provided in the state of swine. Talk of Popish superstition after this learn victims of delusion who, had he been a Romanist, surprise. It will be ever memorable that during the transition period in which ireland passed over from lum, instead of being permitted to descerate any place destitution and despair to comfort and progress, the nation was mainly supported by the industry of the as Luther, the founder of the Protestant mad-house, was spent in the field or the bog, and in managing insanity, it is by no means surprising that the the manure and the pig at home. In the succeeding branches of his "Establishment" should to this day priced labor led to the employment of women and heretic. Madness, as everyone knows, herditary, children; and the strange spectacle was then com- and lest it should die out of the reformed family, the "true blues" of the North of Ireland were determinmuch grave and serious moment. By no means. It would be impossible for us to render the affair, from beginning to end, more ridiculous, more disgraceful, girls in "sawing," or what English ladies call "work- and more at variance with things as they are in this ing" musling. The Ginsgow employers paid £00,000 present year of grace. In our last we gave a most startling account of the movement from the Northern Whig. Since then the journals from the "affected" whole, the charge from out-door labor to this seemed districts teem with accounts given in sober earnesiness of this most pitiable and unnatural of all the delusions to be found in the annals of religious, or rather irreligious, fantasies - the Banner of Ulster terms it a "religious awakening." The fever is evideatly abating, but in this as in most virulencettacks relapse or reaction may be supposed to set in, leaving the patient more prostrate and bewildered than ever. Were the evidence not before our eyes, son of the Established Church, and the other is a we could scarcely bring ourselves to believe that any priest of the Church of Rome! On Sunday last one individual not himself labouring under this insome malady could git down, pen in hand, and give the world minute details of the various " manifestations" of the malignant spirit that appears to have seized comstance which notually took place, and the truth | the rabid victims of this furibund halincination. But the reader will, nevertheless, find that men with same mens in same carpore can do lite such specimens a the following of the doing of these shoen-stricken semi-idiots. The phraseology, it will be remarked, is in perfect keeping with the subject. The Colortiar Caronicle says :--

"This revival, which we have no heritation for coulding to the more of the Spirit of Guit, is now in our midst. Nothing at all approaching to it is also be ing interest has ever before visited our country. The grouns of the stricken ones are harrowing and fetethe in the extreme, and have an effect on the friends when carried home which we remot is to look upon as another evidence of the wonderful deing limited populations to a state of agitation, and ings of God with like people. Hasseems to make one member of a family the means of the conversion of love she teturned; and that he was about to be an all. This we know has been the case in very many fundiles. The excitement still continues to increase, and the hand of God to be manifested in a more reted under the influence of a state of physical effer- markable manner every hour. We cannot describe that which we see and hear, so startling and marvellous are the occurrences. The Holy Spirit has | was neither directly or ladir only a const come with power at most anexpected times, in anlooked-for places, and to individuals who seemed furthest from grace and godliness. From heavyheaded sinners, strong men and women, and little children, the cries of awakened consciences for redeeming mercy go up to Heaven. Righ and poor on the seduction of a married a oman, where : are now both partakers of the special anointment of ! the Holy Chost. From the counting house of the merchant, hitherto engrossed in the long columns of his ledger, comes the redeemed worker for the Lord Jesus, carrying the precious Word of Truth in his hand, and the message of salvation to suffering sinstricken souls in his heart. Night brings such as know Jesus to the work of consolation and exhortation, and dawn and noon equally find them at their post with the utmost self-denial and attention-Trade, except in Bibles and Testaments -- the sale of which is most unusually large-if not suspended, has been partially paralysed-those who conduct it having for the present given it up, or become incapable of transacting it. Young men have left the counter to take the place of conforters, and we know not how it will end. This evening we witnessed one of the most remarkable instances of the Divine power that has yet marked this spiritual and practical religious revival. The children attending the excellent school established and sustained by the Irish Society and taught by a man who had, we are sure, found "peace and joy in believing" himself long ago, were each and all, we might say simultaneously prostrated, that the work of the Spirit in them might bout system completely relaxed; others in a state of the of the mouths of babies and sucklings perfect prace. highest fury and convulsion, struggling violently, A more affecting or impressive eight could not be shouting and screaming, and wildly ossing about witnessed this side the grave, than witnessing those their arms. These are the symptoms of violent hys-teria. Once institute that condition amongst one or two of a large company of females, and rigorous measures need to be taken to prevent it from speed. ing through the whole hedy. Free and pittless peace with their Creator and judge shone in their infantile faces, a glimpse of their happiness sent a thrill of joy into one's heart, and must have made means, however, are complayed by the organizers of unbelievers tremble, and sent the "arrow of conviction to increase its violence. The biaspin- tion" to the heart of the most investrate seeptic.

Our cotemporary is pleased to describe the " sight as the most affecting and impressive that could be witnessed on this side the grave." Doctors will disagree, and our notion is that a more pitiable and sane and indecent follies which are held to be 'inti- distressing spectacle could not be conceived. But what renders it still more deplorable is the fact, that formerly in the patronage of Dr. Tomline. There so large a number of Christian ministers can be found to encourage and affect to impart a reality to a movement which no some man can characterise otherwise than as an outrageous insult to common sense and a gross libel on religion. The closing passage of the preceding extract shows that an at-tempt is made to "revive" the dying Souper establistments by means of the revival imposture, because the children attending the excellent school of the Irish Society were each and all simultaneously prostrated." We entertain no doubt that if a number of children happened to witness the disgusting and horrible spectacle the poor creatures would be prostrated and terrified to death at the shocking eight .-But surely these children could not have been so steeped in sin and guilt as to require a supernatural visitation of so paralysing a nature to bring them to a sense of their iniquities in order to awaken them to repentance and conversion. But the "affection," which has altogether disappeared in America, will no doubt, soon subside in the north of Ireland, but when the game is played out in Belfast and its vicinity we are given to understand that the artistes will appear in character on the Dublin boards. We sincerely trust that this report may prove false, although it is strengthened by a correspondent, whose communication will be found elsewhere. It would, indeed, be an indelible disgrace to the capital of Ireland, if it gave the slightest encouragement to a series of exhibitions far better fitted for Donnybrook fair, and the grandilequent descriptive powers of a showman or a merry Andrew, than the solemn homilies and expositions of a minister of religion be its denomination what it may .- Cathotic Telegraph.

The following in the Northern Whig by a clergy-man of the county of Derry, is the most remarkable report of the present agitation. It describes a state of social disorganization which is positively lamentable. Our correspondent says :- "The work commenced here on last Tuesday evening by an open-nir gathering, at which some of an organized band, which travels the country for this purpose, joined about a dozen clergymen in preaching, singing, and yelling. Some of the organizers were manifestly idiotic, and all were grossly ignorant of the simplest principles of Christianity. Since then things have become daily worse and worse. Business may be said to be at an end; and, from merning till night, but much more from night till morning, clergymen, had characters, and fast commercial travellers, who can find nothing else to do, and wish to be able to tell a good story for the rest of their lives, give the tone to handreds of persons who roam the streets, or roam from house to house, yelling, screaming and GREAT BRITAIN.

The revenue returns published on Toursday, are very favorable. The falling off of the income tax on the year, owing to the reduction of the rate, is four millions sterling, yet the increase of every branch of ordinary revenue (a circumstance in itself very unusual,) so nearly balances it as to make the loss on the year only £1,200,000; there has in fact been an increase of £2,800,000. On the quarter the loss on the income tax is £420,00, but the gain on other sources of income exceeds this by more than £200,000. Nothing can show, in a stronger light, the elasticity of the national revenue.

The potato disease is again making its appearance in Essex and Wiltshire, as recorded by local journals. The Record complains of the erection of Catholic chapels in districts where there are few Catholics, and adds: A part of the policy of Rome is to build chapels in districts where the majority are Protestants; for by experience it has been found that the terd ney of a Romish colony is extension, while that of a Protestant colony among Romanists is absorption into the ranks of the latter.

The New Mannage Law - in the Lower House of Convocation, on Wednesday last, a very long discussion took place on the subject of the new Divorce Act, and ultimately an articulus elect was passed in the following form: -" That the act to smead the law relating to divorce and testamentary charges in England, passed in the year 1857 has materially clanged the law of marriage, and is felt to press hardly upon the clergy, and therefore eight to be amended. That this House, fully recognising the supreme importance of the imperial Person of to legislate for the estates of men within the regime is of opinion that when changes in the new are proposed which would affect the articles or canons of the church, or the duties required of the clergy, it is desirable that the advice of the clergy in Conversion should be sought before the enactment of such changes. The House, therefore, proye their her brigs of the Upper House to use their best emberous in Parliament to pres us the amendment of the wild

Disconverses Discover Cook - The City of becomes, head on, delivered on interesting got for at on Thursday. A Mr. Cumaington, once a Post off-See cherk, was sentenced to aim years' provides itsude for taking a shilling from a letter. He was a aurrie t toun, and his wife and he worn goarly attached to cash other. During his impriso, same, Mr. Commington received a letter from this way a sting that she had been left in a miserable combition, but that she had found a friend who layed corwell wrong a happy mother. Mrs. Cumningson was, in healthering with a Mr. Noble. The sair for divotee was onposed on the ground that the misconduct of the insband had occasioned the analtery. To of a course belt said that, although that misconduct was a same The policy of the Legislature seems to be to deprive the bushand of his remedy if the fail conducted himself as a hasband, and so contrained to his own wrong. It could not be supposed it it it was the object of the Legislature to confer inco-cy ducer had availed himself of the absorve of the bage. band who had performed all his marital matter, but who had committed some offence for which to was justly deprived of his liberty. The Chief Bara a dad not every his acquiescence in this judgment to vend the point of not dissenting from it. The course of the bushand, in fact, led to the vice of the wife. She was apparently a well-educated, at we cate, well-disposed women, and, if any one a kee the cause of her fall, the answer of every one organited with the circumstances and spraking the Erabah language would be that it was owing to the raime and the panishment of the buchand. If a wife whome husband was sentenced to a long period of home pertation was not entitled to protection, he might by a power of attorney, claim her earnings, and have bla ereditors might seize her property, and there was a casas omicane scarcely to be credited with reference to a statute which underwent so much discussed a as the Divorce Act. Marriage dissolved.

TENANT RIGHT AND THE NEW ESCHOOL ATTOREST-GENERAL - Sir R. Bethell, the new Eaglish Action ney-General is the only great legal authority Van has ever advocated in Parliament the principle of the retrospective clause of the Tenant Right Bill.

At the Chapel Royal, during the thunderstor n on recent Sunday, several fright med ladies, h. ring the effects of lightning upon certain steel cheum forences which fashion had girded about the consetunlly detached these dangerous appendages, and walked away, leaving their hoops in their peace-

" Clerious" writes to the Record respecting the recently-announced death of the Rev. G. T. Prety man, a son of the late Bishop Tomline He distres a the way in which the late Bishop exercised his paragage by the case of his son, who held preferments in fire different counties, receiving £2,239 per annum, and in farty-live years a greek sum of £98,210. The Rev. R. Pretyman, (said to be a brother of the decement) is Precentor of Lincoln, Rector of Stoney Middleton, Rector of Walgrave, and Rector of Wroughten, all was formerly a Rev. John Pretyman, Prebendary of Lincoln and Rector of Sherrington, Bucks, in the patronage of Dr. Tomline, value £631.

THE GREAT EASTERN STRAM-SHIP.-The deel of this leviathan steam-ship is now completely Planked from end to end, and a glance along its immeast expanse gives the first and best idea of the energous size of the ship. Three masts have been set up and two funnels. The lower decks have been planted, and great progress has been made in partitioning them off into permanent compartments. The grand saloon is in a very forward state, and would be a noble apartment, more like a drawing-room in a princely mansion on shore, than the cabin of a ship, were it not for the two immense fannels, which run up the centre, and inconveniently interrupt the longtitudinal sweep of the apartment. On each side elegant cabins are being fitted, and the same may be said of the other saloons, of which there are six in the ship. One of the cabins has been finished in order that the visitor may judge of what the rest are intended to be, and a very pleasant notion it gives of what a voyage across the Atlantic will be in the Great East-This completed department is what is called a tamily cabin, containing bed-room, sitting-room, and dressing-room, all of them lofty and well ventilated, and possessing a much greater number of conveniences than could be found in a similar suite on shore. The other cabins are also in an exceedingly forward state, and, as an immense number of men are kept incessantly at work, there is every prospect of the ship being ready for her trial trip on the appointed 4th of August.

NEW MODE OF NAVAL WARYARE. - The Times gives s long description of the new iron steam-ram, which, it says, will be affoat next June. Her total length will be 380 feet; breadth 58; total weight at sea about 9,000 tons; fall speed, sixteen miles an hour. About 220 feet of broadside of the vessel will be teak, twenty-four inches of this will be covered by armor plates four and a-half inches thick. On the deck the ram will be armed with thirty-six Armstrong's gans, each throwing a 100th, shot over a range of six miles. The ram will run down ships by driving straight at them full speed; if she does only one-half of what may be fairly anticipated from her she will be cheaper to the nation than a dozen ships of the line. The cost of the hull will be about £200,000, and her engines £75,0 0, and her fitting for sen about £45,000, or £320,000 in all.

A short time ago the following notice was stuck up at a tailor's window near Manchester : " Wanted nine apprentices; they will be treated as one of the

> marting garage