

LORD STANLEY is not one of your vapouring politicians, full of big words and little intentions. We attach, therefore, the more weight to a declaration like the following, coming from such a man:—

It had been boastingly said (observed his Lordship in his speech upon the Customs' Duties Bill) by the Free-traders,

terest generally would not consent so far to stultify the cause in which they had engaged—the cause he begged to tell the House, in which they were still engaged—(hear, hear)—the cause in which they would continue to be engaged—(cheers)—so as to make the cause they would for a time, at all events, be deprived of protection by the House, and the principle in which they had felt to be so unjust to themselves, and that they would pitifully agree to involve other interests in the same injustice they experienced themselves. (Hear, hear.) He assured the House that he had not abandoned, that he did not abandon, and that he did not mean to abandon, the principle of protection for the cotton industry, and that he was not and he was much mistaken if many years elapsed before they would find the manufacturing interest of this country sensible of the mistake they had committed, and desiring for themselves that protection which they had so earnestly requested might be taken away from others. (Renewed applause.)

What was behind the scenes of Torrey's cotas, as called himself with a cynic confidence, was a very different man

will with a great confidence in the future, akin to this. Before the great opening of the next Parliament will be solved. In this Parliament we have seen the will of the present one, the will of the country pronounced, but with this advantage, that the country will protect itself from the treachery by which it has been betrayed. There will be no PEER to bid for traitors, and no traitors in the market, if there were.—John Lubbock.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.—Thanks to Sir Robert Inglis, we have escaped, for the present, from one of the measures intended to enshrine Popery in this country. On Wednesday, Mr. Watson's "Catholic Relief Bill," as it was called, was thrown out in committee, upon the motion of the Hon. Baronet, by a majority of forty, in a House consisting of two hundred members, and almost equally divided.

Good Lord, what a relief! Bill in the House, unless it be strictly confined to the repeal of the obsolete statutes which have long been a dead letter, and, therefore, are only fit to be blotted out. Among a thousand things, which might be added to the still intolerant character of Popery, the most objectionable, which was brought forward by Sir Robert Inglis. Since the appointment of the present Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese of London, no Roman Catholic Priest will celebrate a Mass, unless he has first signed a declaration, in which he has written understanding that the words of the marriage shall all be brought up in the Roman Catholic faith. Thus the religion which we are called upon to favour by legislation, and for the instruction of whose teachers the Maynooth grant was voted!—*Idid.*

COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—From the analysis of the division of the House of Commons, on the 21st Whigs and Reformers voted 165, and the Tories, that 164 paired off against it; that 5 voted for it, and that 56, which makes the whole strength of the Liberal party in the present House of Commons 272 votes. From the same analysis it appears that 106 Tories voted against the bill; and that 106 Whigs and Reformers paired off against it; 106 voted for it, and 58 did not vote at all. This gives a total of 240 Protectionist votes. From the same analysis it further appears that 108 Peellites voted in favour of the measure; 1 against it; that 1 was absent; and that 164 paired off against the measure. This gives a total of 156 Peelite votes. It likewise appears that the Liberal party of English majority against the second reading of the bill was 136.

IRABAHIN PASHA IN IRELAND.—On Sunday morning His Highness, Ibrahim Pasha, arrived in Belfast, from Liverpool and proceeded immediately to the Royal Hotel, in Donegal-place. His Highness was accompanied by a numerous suite. After partaking of some refreshment, his Highness left in company of Sir Macdonald Macleod, the British Ambassador, Messrs. Richardson, near Lamlig, and returned to the Hotel. In the course of the morning he was waited upon by the Mayor and several of the magistrates, who proffered their services in conducting him over the town, and pointing out to his attention whatever might appear worthy of notice. On Monday morning (the 10th inst.) His Highness, accompanied by Lord, left his hotel, accompanied by his suite, and for the purpose of visiting some of the principal manufacturing concerns. Amongst others his Highness visited the large foundry and engine making establishment of Messrs. M'Adam, Carrall & Co., where he was shown the large steam engine of a large size in process for Mechant Ali, one of the largest and ordered some time since from this firm. He returned to his hotel at 12 o'clock, and

drive off, accompanied by the hearty cheers of the surrounding multitude. Ibrahim Pasha next witnessed a review of the 92nd Highlanders and a troop of the 17th Lancers. He appeared quite delighted with the novelty of the kit, which he inspected minutely. He left the barracks about four o'clock, accompanied by Mayor General Sir George Berkeley and staff. The pipes, which struck up on the advance of his Highness and suite, were evidently playing a new instrument to the Egyptian Royal Band. At eight o'clock, his Highness and suite left the Prince Hotel for the duration of the day.

CONTENTS OF THE OUTSIDE.

THE LATE POPE.—THE ELECTION OF A NEW PONTIFF
—The Church of Rome is now rendering to the deceased Pope its last offices, which are called the *Noven Diali*, because they last nine days. The cardinals, formally assembled, exercise the sovereign authority, and

must be one of their body. The diplomatists are admitted to short audiences. Each minister, after the usual compliments, ventures to give his private recommendations, but always in general terms, waiting till his letters of credence are to be enounced, and which must be addressed to the Sacred College, which receives them at the grated wicket of the Conclave. In the evening of the day on which the cardinals enter into the Conclave, they proceed there in procession, chanting the "Veni Creator," &c.

the Creator." During this evening the members of the apostolatus may enter the Conclave, and even the cells of the apartments of the cardinal, but the closing in of the night an official walks through the conclave striking the bell, as the signal of departure, and the Conclave is closed in, not to be re-opened until after the election is consummated. All this will pass on the 11th instant, between seven and ten o'clock. The Conclave is guarded by a prince, called Marshal of the Conclave, who is assisted by two other princes. The first step in the election will be taken on the 12th. All cardinals are summoned during the sitting of the Conclave; even the tribunals suspend their proceedings; and the only authorities that retain their functions are the Camerlengo, the Grand Penitentiary, and the Vicar of Rome. No order can be issued from any other authority, except by the pope, or by the assembly of the cardinals, which confirmation is transmitted immediately to the Governor of Rome and the Treasurer General. According to

cardinal legats and the foreign cardinals will be waited for before the election is seriously entered upon. The first may arrive at Rome in time for the second or third day of the Noven Diali, and the others by the 20th day after the death of the Pope; consequently there can be no election before the 30th inst., unless some unforeseen event shall occur. To constitute a valid election the candidate must obtain at least two-thirds of the votes, minus his own. If 45, excluding a vacant-led, he

34. If the Council be composed of 57 members the election will be completely canonical if one of the candidates has 38 votes, without reckoning his own.

CAMP OF GOOD HOPE.—The Camp of Good Hope papers reach me from the interior. These state that most active preparations had been made on the frontier, and that the troops to strengthen the position of the frontier; and should the Galka tribes, the offensive parties, attempt an invasion, the forces at Sandilila would be ready to be brought into action. Sir P. de Saxe has been informed that the Galka has been brought into action. Sir P. de Saxe has been informed that the Galka has been brought into action. Sir P. de Saxe has been informed that the Galka has been brought into action.

tribes profess fidelity to their engagements, and as no complaints have been made, their support cannot be consistently denied them by the Government. The chief, named Enno, who lately died, had impressed upon the minds of his sons in his last moment the impolicy of interfering in any attempt made upon the safety or tranquility of the country. He exhorted the soldiers to be content with their share, and to be favourable to agriculture. Refreshing rains had fallen, and vegetation was in the height of luxuriance.

MODERN PHILANTHROPY.—There is, in truth, an extensive amount of self-adjut just now, both here and elsewhere, on this subject. The "People," it is the staple commodity of young newspaper-mongers, and the cause of the "People" is the order of the day. Agitators for good will, politicians play upon it, our needy brethren of the quill pay outstanding debts with it. It is one of the few things that pay at all in an age of fearful competition. Only the "People," will pay, and the "People" are sold the purse-strings. The wretched beggarman of Ireland, far

WELL, wishes for a crust, yet he has his farthings to spare for the
 100 1/2 pence