The Earl of Listowel has subscribed thirty pounds sowards the erection of of the new Catholic church Dungh, County Kerry .- Freeman.

CONVERSIONS .- The following persons a few days ago renounced the errors of Protestantism, and were ago renewal into the bosom of the Catholic Church by Archdeacon Brown :- William Einsworth, John Bouston, and Bridget Byrne .- Castlebar Telegraph.

Mrs. Gavin, the wife of Major George Gavin Kilpeacon House, was yesterday received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. Father Plunkett, of the Redemptorist Church.—Limerick Reporter.

Since New Year's Day upwards of 1,000 persons have abjured the dreadful vice of drunknuess by taking the pledge at the hands of the Rev. Dr. Spratt. The rev. gentleman still labours in this good cause with the same zeal he has continuously displayed in it for now more than twenty years; and the friends of sobriety amongst the people will be gratified to learn the success that has attended his mission within the first fortnight of the new year .- Freeman.

The sole liberal act of the Napier and Whiteside administration has after all ended in nothing but words. Mr. Morris, we hear with real satisfaction, has declined the Professorship in the Galway Godless College, and those distinguished gentlemen may still assure their brethren of the Orange lodges that as a matter of fact, under their rule, every Catholic has always been excluded from every situation of trust in Catholic Ireland .- Weekly Register.

The Castlebur Telegraph says: - Much inconvenience having been caused to the inhabitants and neighbourhood of the vastly-improving and rising town of Swineford, from the want of a Spring feir, the gallant proprietor, Major Brabazon, with a view to remedy this great defect, and with his usual regard for the interests of his tenants, has determined to establish a fair, to be held on the 1st March next, and each succeeding year-custom free. We wish it every

THE Sourers .- The Kilkenny Journal publishes the following :- From the declaration which we append of Mary Johnston, who, in a moment of weakness, bent her wandering steps towards the little Church of Ballytobin, it would appear there will be quite som enough for the 'elect.' It is at the awful moment when the shadows of death come lowering over the affrighted soul, that the sincerity of religious conviction is best tested, and the mask of hypocrisy drops on the confines of eternity. There is no record of a man becoming a Protestant on his deathhed-a fact which we strongly recommend to the consideration of our dissenting brethren.

Declaration of Mary Johnston .-- I, Mary Johnston, did some nine years ago, yielding to the temptations of the devil, conform externally to the Protestant church, but never believed in its teaching, which I now abjure, denounce, abhor, and reproducte. I am firmly convinced it is not the true church. I believe most firmly that the Roman Catholic Church is the one true church established by our Lord Jesus Christ out of which there is no salvation. I now repent sincerely of what I have done, and heg most humbly to return to the old fold and the one the faith. This true Catholic faith, without which none can be saved I do at this present moment, truly profess and sincerely hold, and I promise most constantly to retain and confess the same, entire and inviolated, with God's assistance to the end of my life. I hope for purdon of all my sine from the infinite mercy of God through the merits of my Redeemer Christ Jesus. If able I would make this profession of my faith in the parish of Dunamaggin, in the presence of the congregation. and I wish that this declaration be made as public as can be, that the people who were scandalised by my fall may be edified by my repentance, and pray for my poor soul.

MARY M JOHNSTON.

Witness - Patrick Function.

Feast of the Holy Innocents, 1858. The poor woman then summoned to her bedside her son, Thomas, a fine young man of eighteen years of age, and appealed to him in the most touching language to return to the true Church and save his

Declaration .- I promise God, in the presence of my dying mother and the priesi, never again to go near the Protestant Church as false and teaching error, and I promise and propose with God's grace to use all diligence to be fully instructed in the Catholic religion, in which I am fully determined to live

THOMAS JORNSON.

Witness-Patrick Funcheon. THE REV. VLADIMIR PETCHERING .- This country, indeed the whole of this kingdom, will learn with mingled gratification and regret that the eminent clergyman of the Redemptorist Order, Father Petcherine, has been called to Rome, to afford there to the many and distinguished Russians, his own countrymen, who visit the Eternal City, the advantages of his ability and piety as a preacher and a priest. The call from the highest ecclesiastical authority will be regarded as an appropriate compliment, judiciously offered and thoroughly won; whilst the loss of his services and his edifying example will be regretted by the Catholic people to whom, for his zeal and holiness, and the persecution he once underwent from sealots and bigots, he was endeared. It is rumored that the rev. gentleman will be raised to the episcopate after his arrival in Rome, where it is stated he will be a permanent resident; but whatsoever the dignity that may await him, we are convinced he does not leave Ireland without great regret, and thorough regard and lasting affection for those among whom he so efficiently administered. It was only on the day before Christmas that the rev. gentlemen and three or four other clergymen of the Redemptoriat Order terminated their mission in Kil-

kenny, where the cathedral was crowded by thon-

sands of people morning and night.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS' SCHOOLS. -- IMPORTANT Dreisios .- The report of the able judgment delivered by the eminent Chairman of the County Dublin. Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C., at the opening of the Quarter Sessions in Kilmainham, on Tuesday week, in the case of Mr. Thomas A. Hoope, Principal of the Christian Brothers' Schools, Kingstown, appellant, against Sir Richard Griffith, Chief Commissioner of valuation, respondent, which I sent probably too late for last week's Tablet, is of more than local importance: all friends of the education of the poor by means of the Christian Brothers in Ireland, must be interested in a decision which authorizatively sets at rest a long-disputed question. Without legal discussion, or entering minutely into this particular case, may state that in Kingstown there is a school under the care of Mr. Hoope and five other Christian Brothers; that these Brothers are merely permissive occupiers under the lessees, who are themselves, I helieve, merely the trustees of a charitable committee of the Catholics of Kingstown, who organised the collection of funds for the erection of these achools that in these schools four hundred children receive a gratuitous education; that the Brothers have no salary or income for devoting their lives to the daily and nightly tuition of the poor in these schools; that the schools are supported by the charitable offerings of the Catholics of Kingstown, and none, except the poor recipients of a most excellent Christian education, and society generally, which is benefitted by the training into good and useful citizens of so many boys, who might, if denied that education, grow up a terror and a muisance, derive any benefit, peruniary or otherwise, from these schools. One would think this was a clear case for the exemption from taxation which the Act expressly gives to all buildings" used for charitable purposes," but the Commissioner of Valuation thought otherwise, because the Brothers sleep on the premises, and have bed-rooms, diningroom, parlor, and library, separated from the school, though under the same roof. The portion of the premises in which the children receive their education,

taxation, the law forbade it; but the Brothers could | terlogged district, it became pre-eminently necessary not be permitted the luxury of having a domicile, although under the same roof with the schools, and forming part of the premises, without being taxed for it: hence the Commissioner valued that portion of the building at £24. The Brothers appeared against the manifest injustice of this rating, and, after the question had been ably argued before Mr. O'Hagan question had been ably argued before Mr. Uninging the battlefield. There was nothing for it but to go in chamber, by Mr. Lawson, Q.C., for Sir Richard shead. To make a detour in the drainage either to Griffith, and by Mr. Lynch, Q.C., and Mr. Devitt for the right or left would certainly have been to go the appellant, the learned Barrister confirmed the appellant, the learned Barrister confirmed the ap-The Catholic charity has won the costly fight; peal. the Commissioner who resisted its claims at the pub-lic expense has been defeated. What I complain of is, that these poor Christian Brothers, who have no means except voluntary contributions of the charitable, should be put to the expense no doubt very considerable, of thus establishing their legal rights, while a public officer, paid liberally out of the public puree, expends the public money to resist their rightful claim. I make no charge of higotry against the public servant, but ascribe rather to defects of the law the difficulties in the way of establishing what ought to be the legal rights of the Catholic Communities-the Christian Brothers and Religious of various orders-who, in several parts of Ireland, afford gratuitous education to the poor, namely, the exemption from taxation which the Valuation Accountemplated affording them. If these difficulties are caused by the public servant, he is evidently not the right man in the right place, and should be removed; if the law is the cause, the law should be amended. But who is to amend laws which injuriously affect the Catholics of Ireland? The Legislature, which consists of some 480 Peers and 658 Commoners, of whom probably the majority is hostile to Catholic interests in Ireland, and nine-tenths of the remainder atterly indifferent? Parliament is not likely, except through pressure from without, to take the trouble of redressing our wrongs. English Pro-testants are inimical or careless, Scotch Presbyterians " canna he fashed wi' sic things," while our own Protestant members are bitterly antagonistic to our clains, and our Catholic members-with the bright exception of a few-oh, how few l-imitators of Abdiel's faithfulness-are unfaithful to their trust. Such at least is the impression on the minds of the great bulk of the people of Ireland, and which causes the appearance of indifference which "Cosmopolite" in his impartial, but in some respects in accurate, correspondence with the Times, erroneously ascribes to our peasantry, but which appearance merely veils an ardent wish for other means than British legislation for the redress of their grievances. I would not dwell upon this subject of the Christian Brothers versus the Commissioner of Valuation, were it not that I think the feelings it excites afford an illustration of the injustice to which Catholicism in this country is still subjected; we rejoice that a Charitable Catholic Institution has obtained a legal recognition of a paltry right, while no Protestant in Dublin thinks it a matter for exultation, but rather regards it as a thing of course, for a formidable number of Protestant Institutions-some of them not even nominally charitable, and many of them centres of proselytism and, as such, nuisances of the most intolerable sort to flourish in this city without the Commissioner of Valuation attempting to rate them for taxation .-Cor. of London Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE EMPERON ALEXANDER.-We have very good reason to believe that the Emperor Alexander will visit our Court about the month of May. Our Quent and his Imperial Majesty are well acquainted, Alexunder luving visited this country as Cesarovitch a year or two after his father, the late Emperor .-Court Journal.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR ROME -Preparations are being made for the departure of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales for Rome. which will take place on the 10th or 11th inst. The Prince will be accompanied by Mr. Tarver, his two equerries, and his medical attendant. The Prince will take with him three carriages and a suitable number of horses and servants. His Royal Righness will pursue his studies at Rome for about five months, when he will return to England.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON. -It is rumoured in naval circles that the Government have it in contemplation to make a considerable augmentation in the Channel squadron by the addition of twelve sail of the line .-The greatest activity prevails at all the dockyards in instening forward the completion of those line-of battle ships which have been on the stocks several most of which are nearly that they may be commissioned and made ready for sea. During the present year several first-class screw steamers will be launched at Portamouth, Chatham. Devenport, and Pembroke, when other line-of-battle ships are to be immediately laid down on the same slips .- Express.

The annual return of the names, number of guns, and tonnage of the whole of the vessel in the navy was published on Saturday, from which it appears that the British navy, at the commencement of the present year, consists of 523 vessels, including screw steamers of every description exclusive of which there are 167 gunboats. Of the number of vessels composing the navy no less than 176 are in commission, and doing duty in every part of the globe.

THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS. - On Sunday week an Independent Minister, while officiating in a Glasgow West-end chapel, publicly prayed for the newspaper press of the kingdom, and more especially of that city, that it might be guided to take a correct view of all matters affecting the public interest.

Enignation.-The emigration from the Mersey to all parts of the United States, British North America. the Australian colonies. Cape of Good Hone. Acduring the year just ended, numbered 80,722 souls against 155,662 in 1857, being a falling off of nearly 50 per cent.

RIBBONISH IN NEWOASTLE .- It is no longer, we believe, a secret-or, for the purpose of justice, necessary to be a secret -that there is a Ribbon Society. bound together by an unlawful oath, and for purposes which, we fear, it is also unnecessary to indicate, in full operation in this town. From documents obtained in Ireland, the Government became aware of the fact which we now feel at liberty to announce; and if our information be correct, the Home Secretary has had some correspondence with the Major of Newcasthe on the subject. We need scarcely add that the police are upon the glert - Northern Express.

CRINOLINE TOLLED -At the toll-gate between St Anthony's and Pity-me, near Newcastle, the other day, a fair handlady, extensively hooped, was brought to a stand, being unable to force her way through the inrustile. Though used to stand at the bar, she was not disposed to be detained on this occasion, and demanded to have the gate opened, upon which the tollkeeper told her that if she had the gate opened she must ray 2d., the same as horses. We be-we see the opportunity of gratifying it. We see both lieve, however, his gallantry eventually prevailed in Russia and France animosity strong enough to and the fair envalende moved on - Kelso Mail

THE BURIAL PITS OF THE SLAIN AT MARSTON MODE. -The following are extracts from a letter which has appeared in the Morning Post :- " Without another word of preface, let me, in these days of sanstorial progression, state 'facts, which are stubbers things' -namely, that the mal-odorous debris of animal matter, and especially of human bodies, may be subterraneaually hottled up and hermetically scaled for more than a couple of centuries in a clay soil and afterwards let loose, as from Pandora's box, upon the world. In confirmation whereof I turn at once to burial-pits of the siain at Marston-moor, in the Ain- ped, fully equal, man for man, to any army in Busty of the county of York, and, without touching upon the tug of war between Old Noll with his Roundheads and Rupert with his Cavaliers, A.D. 1644, I shall simply mention that once upon a time to hope, if she could only be brought to that convic-(213 years after the battle, consequently little more tion, from internal progress than external conquest.

to drive a large leading drain at considerable depth right through Marston-moor. Instructions were given to avoid, not only the tumuli as indicated in the old maps of the district, but also the legendary localities of sepulture. However, long before the completion of the work the navies came upon the Golgotha of the battlefield. There was nothing for it but to go shead. To make a detour in the drainage either to the statement (confirmed by numerous witnesses) of the intelligent foreman of the work:—'We cut 12 yards long and about eight feet wide, through the grave, and found most bodies about four feet from the surface, but I consider that we got to the bottom of it, as we took two "draws" (diggings) through it after, and the ground below seemed untouched. At one place bodies, about 20 or 25 of them, were laid one over the other in all directions and postures-the form of may were left in the clay. At this place there was much of a sort of deposit that looked like sout, not slime, but damp; the smell at first was intolerable, and could be felt at some distance; it was so bad the men could only work short spells.' The skulls had preserved their shape, but crumbled away when exposed to the air. One poor fellow's passport to eternity was picked up by the foreman. He says -There was a bullet in one skull, which dropped out when the skull fell to pieces; the hones, especially the large ones, did not crumble away, but were very brittle when touched with the spade. The teeth were quite perfect, and many of them taken away by the drainers.' This is true with regard to the teeth which were sound at the time of death, but the carious teeth in may jaws gave unmistakeable evidence that toothache was in the ascendant and dental surgery at a discount in those days."

CONSISTAL OF A MAN WITH SEVEN WIVES .- At the Clerkenwell police-court, London, on Friday, Gloucestor Gale, the polygamist, was placed at the ber, on remand, charged with feloniously intermarrying with Celina Marion Wye, nis wife, Elisa Cecilia Gee, being then and now alive. It was stated that since the remand the pocket-book found upon the prisoner had been examined, and was found to contain the particulars of the whole of the marriages, and of the parties whom he had proposed to. From the entries in the book it appeared that he corresponded with four of the wives on the same day, and was also "asked" in three different churches to three different females on the same day. The depositions having been read over, the prisoner said he was guilty, but he should reserve his defence for the jury ; there were several little articles which he had belong ing to the young ladies which he should like to be given up to them, and for that purpose he wished to see his wife-bis first and proper one. He was committed for trial. Mr. Coleman, clerk to the Board of Trade, who made the application to the Lord Mayor in the first instance, said that another lady had seen the prisoner, and stated that she was married to him about two vears ago.

THE "TIMES" ON THE STATE OF EUROPE. - The public manifestation of displeasure against the Government of Austria the other day by the Emperor Napoleon gives but a mournful presage for the destinies of the year on which we are just entering. If we put aside all momentary topics of irritation, and look merely at the position and interests of the great Powers, there is no little room for apprehension. The resuit of the Crimean War has been undoubtedly to place Austria in a position of much isolation. has little claim on the good offices of the Allies, whose outlay of blood and treasure she might have saved had she been so minded; she had but to speak the word, and the swords, already half-drawn, must took part enough in the subsequent proceedings tho-roughly to alienate Russia and make her bitterly repent the assistance of 1849. The memorable events of that year left no doubt as to the vulnerable side of the Empire, and pointed out Hungary and Galicia as fields for future operations where, if the opportunity is well chosen, the attack is easy and conquest almost certain. On the other hand, the traditional policy of France, which dates from the invasion of naturally leads her to consider the possessions of Austria in Italy with incarable envy. France, within living memory the Queen of all Italy, cannot view with complacency her occupation reduced to the narrow precincts of Rome, while Austria, in addition to her own dominions, occupies the Papal Legations, and reaches her hand to protect the odious domination of Naples. Nor is an excuse wanting. It seems to be the character of the Lombards to be tame an gentle in war, but noisy and turbulent in peace : and just now, perhaps owing to the confidence inspired by an attempt of the Austrian Court to conciliate their good will, they are more than usually violen in their demonstrations, and have done enough to cause from a more warlike race the apprehension of a serious outbreak. Then there is the Kingdom of Sardinia, with its hopes, its ambition, and its revenge ready on may intimation of support to throw the die once more, and strike boldly for the Crown of Italy. Such being the position of Austria, placed between the two greatest military Empires of the world, both avowedly hostile in feeling, if not in act, it does not innear in what quarter she is to look for allies .-There is, indeed, Prussia, which would naturally be unwilling to see France commence that career of conquest which might lead to another Jens. But there re powerful considerations on the other side. The frontiers of Prussia are exposed both to France and to Russia. The Italian dominions of Austria are to Prussia a matter of indifference, and she might view without dissatisfaction the humiliation of a Power which has so arrogantly asserted her superiority in the internal politics of Germany. There remains then, England, whose relations towards Austria at this moment are of a friendly nature, and who certainly could not wish to see the partition of Poland acted over again by France and Russia at the expense of her firmest and most persevering ally in the great struggle against Napoleon. But Austria must well know that from England she can expect no help in a war waged for the maintenance of her Italian dominions, and that no stateman, whatever might be his views as to maintaining the balance of power would venture to make such a proposition to the popular branch of the British Legislature.

From this review it would appear that, should France and Russia come to an understanding with each other as to a concerted attack on Austria, Austria must look forward, at least in the beginning of the war, to an isolated position, and the defence of her extended dominions with no ally on her own, and with large teases of popular disaffection on the side of her assailants. It is the knowledge of the dangerous position in which Austria is placed, between powerful enemies abroad and disaffected subjects at home, that gives to the language and demeanour of they would not otherwise possess. We see the anger, tempt them to act if there were no opportunity, and opportunity easy enough to suggest the enterprise there were no unimosity. Yet, well and wisely considered, the part of true prudence would assured ly he, on the the part of France and Russia, not to yield to the temptation which offers itself. A haudred years ago France and Russia combined with Great Frederick. Yet it was their destined victim, and not they, who came triumphant out of the Seven Years War. Austria has at this moment in Italy an army well disciplined, well officered, and well equiprope, and directed by very different heads from those of Benulieu, Wurmser, and Alviusi. Russia is in the very crisis of a great social revolution, and has more

doubt, full of difficulty. His vast army pressess for outside of his boat on its deck or sides, and proceed action; but if he makes war he is making reputation and popularity for others, and must himself bear the discredit of its unpopularity and its burdens. He cannot, like the first Napoleon, conceal the pressure of his Government under a halo of military glory; he cannot make war maintain itself; he cannot offer emancipation; he can only proffer one despotism instead of another. How long France would endure the weight of war taxes, the derangement of her industry, the ruin of her rising commerce and manufactures, how long Europe would patiently submit to the spectacle of a new French Empire recommencing its career of conquest, remains to be seen. The liberation of Italy might serve as a pretext to begin the war, but would soon be lost sight of in the dread of a war of aggrandizement, the effects of which Europe has not yet forgotten. Austria might make peace with one of her antagonists, and be found fully a match for the other. Was, as has been truly said, is like a ball,—you know with whom you begin the lance, but cannot tell with whom you will end it. Now and then, amid the confusion of events, we

discern some glimpses of retributive justice in the fitting chastisements which descend, unexpectedly,

ipon the reckless speculators in human crimes.

Apart from all sentiments of revenge, there is in the

sight a certain pleasurable satisfaction in which we

may lawfully indulge; and the penal consequences

are so patent, so intimately connected with the sin, that it is impossible to avoid the conclusion-Digitus Der est hie. Astate and veteran statesmen, who think they can control the providence of God, must, from time to time, be a little shaken in their confidence; and even Lord Palmerston himself, who thinks drains better than prayers, can hardly be satiefied on all occasions with the success of his efforts to govern the world according to his own conrenience. The policy of that profound theologiau, and the Whigs who applauded him, begins to show symptoms of the barvest. The seed was sown profusely, yet carefully, in the proper soil, has been duly watered, and now the reapora are preparing sickles and scythes for the crap, which promises a speedy ripening. There is one drawback to the universal pleasure—the sowers and the reapers are not likely to be the same persons. The sparrow has built her nest, but the cuckoo batches her own egg in it. The Whigs sowed with joy, but the reaping is likely to be in grief, and the harvest home will be celebrated in due time, not by those who ploughed the land, sowed the crop, and watched it while it grew, but by : hand of maranders without respect to the rights of property. The Whigs have, for years past, by an in-same and detestable policy, stiered up the Sardinian Government into a veritable danger to the rest of Europe. That ambitious little people is no longer satisfied with its own, and having thrown aside the authority of the Holy See, is disposed no longer to do England's work in the Whig way. The result of our diplomacy in Italy is a chronic sedition and an imminent war, by which we shall gain nothing, but by which we may lose a good deal. Lord Palmersten was a "judicious bottle-holder" for some time; but the combatants will now dispense with his services, and the Emperor of the French may take in hand the Italian question, and settle it is his own sense. We have brought this upon ourselves by our own sets in italy; and the present terror into which the speech of the Emperor has thrown as, is neither more nor less than the feuit of that wretched mission entrusted by the Whigs to Lord Minto, when be scattered litebrands throughout the Peninsula. The Whige have encouraged insurrection in that country or more than ten years, consciously and deliberately They have done it with their eyes open, but they do not see or do not care for the consequences, it being enough for them to vex the Sovereign Pontiff and have been returned to their scabbards, and jet she haves Austria, with whom they were on good terms, took part enough in the subsequent proceedings the according to the hypoerisy of their sect. Italian roughly to alienate Russia and make her bitterly remeaning. The partizans of Sardinia pretend that the country will be benefited by the repulsion of the Austrians, the exile of the Pope, and the general supremacy of the House of Savoy. But before these events can be brought about a French army must be employed, and a French army is not likely to retire without its share of the spoil, and that share will be Naples by Charles VIII, now almost 400 years ago, much larger than that which will fall to the lot of the Piedmontese. The English Whige, in and out of Parliament, will applied any measures hostile to the Holy See and to Austria, but probably only for a time, because by and bye, when it shall be zeen that the Italians cannot govern themselves, they will see that France has been the great gainer, and England the great loser. If we now indulge ourselves in talking against the domination of the stranger in we shall not find it very easy to justify our possession of Malta and Gibraltar, our despotism over the lonians and others, when we reject the same arguguments made use of by Austria in defence of her occupation of Lombardy. When the Emperor of the French shall become the protector of the a v Italian republic, and the House of Bavov his humble servant, we shall then be better able to appreciate the services rendered so estentationally by Lord Minto to the cause of Italian freedom and progress. The discontent featented throughout the Peninsula by our diplomatic agents and consuls, by our protection of Mazzini and his crow of murders, must come to something in the end; and it is a visible act of retributive justice that we should suffer for the evil we have done. The Emperor of the French alone will profit by the catastrophe; some of his troops are already on the spot, and there is no difficulty in increasing their number. The Whig policy led that army into Italy originally, and the same policy will augment its battalions. The Emperor of the French will be able to divert the attention of his subjects from the acts of his Government at home, and to saisfy a devoted army by sending it into pleasant quarters, where there will be plenty of plunder and of good cheer. Altogether the prospects of France ire better than those of England, because it is about to reap the harvests which we had sown. Our declausations against the Holy Sec, Naples, and Austria, will be taken up by other and hostile orators, and we may have the unutterable pleasure of refuting our own arguments against had government when the Meditorranean shall have been converted into a French lake, and our possession of Malta called into question in connection with the "oppressed nationalities," and the dominion of the stranger over a free and enlightened people .- London Tablet.

SUBMARINE BOAT .-- An American invention has not been brought to this country, with a view to its being disposed of either to this or any other European Government, and which, if it does one-half of what the patentee guarantees can be done with it, will make such a change in the mode of carrying on a naval war as will put steamers of the question, and render of no avail the tremendous forts of Cronstadt or Cherbourg. It is nothing less than a submarine the Emperor of the French an importance which boat made only for working under water, in form much resembling the shape of a porpoise, but capable of being made large enough to contain 8, 10, or even 15 men, if necessary, with a proportionate quantity of explosives In a kind of specification which has now been laid before this and the French Government the patentee says he bas invented and constructed a submarine boat, weighing about night Michigan, and remained under water for four bours ; propelled the boat in and near the bottom of the lake for several miles, at the rate of about three miles an hour. He has, while in his boat and under water, by means of machinery working through its from its seven thousand surrounding chambers. Outside, sawed off timbers 14 inches square. He can sink of his coppa, the Archbishop is much leved. With his boat from the surface almost instantly, either to a few inches or feet of the surface of the water, or to 100 or more feet, and again rise quickly or very slowly to or near the surface; go forward, back, or sideways, or come up bows first or otherwise, as may and which he valued at £36, he could not rate for than a year ago,) with a view to relieve a large wa- The position of the Emperor of the French is, no be required. He can attach powder torpedoes to the mired."

under water out to sea, in any weather, to an enemy's ship in sight, fix or anchor the torpedoes under the ship's bottom, set in motion clock-work to fire the torpedoes, simultaneously or at intervals, and retire, still under water, out of danger from the explosion and out of reach of an enemy's guns. He can also convey powder torpedoes inside his boat of 1001b. (or more) weight, and when under an enemy's ship, pass them out of the side of his beat through his patent hatch, and fasten them to a ship's bottom and fire them as above named. He can enter an enemy's harbour under water and make surveys, only showing above the surface a sight tube, no more than one half inch in diameter, and retire still under water, and proceed outside to sea and make his report to the commander of a fleet or ship. He can go out to sea, meet a hostile fleet, go under their bottoms, fix torpedoes to go off by clock-work, or bore holes in their bottoms, and come away unseen. With a large boat he can carry a 12 or 24 pound (or even larger) gua in the forward end of his boat near the top, so rigged that he can load in one hundred feet depth of water, rise near to the surface, sight the horizon for an enemy's ship, and if one is in sight take the course for her and proceed towards her, even within a stone's throw, rise quickly, so near the surface as only to show the muzzel of the gan through the outside porthole valve, aim at the ship near her water line, fire, then instantly sink to reload, and rise at another point to fire again and repeat. If required, with a large bont, he can remain under water with several men with him, and do service at sea off or in harbours for several days, without landing or showing one inch of his boat above water. If the boat is required for pearl fishing he can work all day on a pearl bed, raking up and taking in pearls and suffering no inconvenience from impure air, and as the boat is provided with light for deep water work, he can move about on the bottom like a fish and see pearls, where a diver would not. If the boat is required to visit wrecks and remove treasures or goods, it is so constenered that he can saw, here or make fast chains or repos to any point of a wreek, and if required, one more persons can, while under water, go out of the boat through the side batches, enter a wreck or do other service, and return inside of the boat again without inconvenience.

Curiously enough, the gentleman who has come over here with this invention, and who, though not the inventor is part propriesor of the patent, was instructed not to offer it to the British Government until is had first been offered to the Emperor of the French. The reasons for making such a distinction acress from the notion which our Transatlantic cousing entertain of the red-tape system of the English Government, and their slowness to adopt any sadden or great improvements. That this idea is hardly well founded is shown from the fact when the invention was first brought under the notice of the Secretary of the United States' Navy, he murely wrote to the inventer to say, by way of harlingse, that the American ships were required in the water and never wanted to go under them. The proffer to the Emperce of the French received even less attention, as no answer was returned to the letter. Contrary to American expectation, when the invention was broadles a few days since ander the nation of the English Board of Admiralty it received full and prompt attention, and Sir Baldwin Walker his aleady had interviews with the gentleman to whome care the discould find patent is intensted. Nothing definite has yet resulted from the audiences, she as the cost of building the submarine beat is very small, we believe that one will exeminally be comstructed in this country, and if it only fallile half what the patentee expects of it the invention will be purchased by the British Government. . Times

The Agendence of Sidney ... A recently published work of a most interesting character, hearing the title Southern Lights and Camboux, commins the folowing pen and ink portrait of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Polding, O.S.E., Architehop of Sidney .--The author of the above work (Mr Frank Fowler), it should be borne io mind, is a Protestant; --" Let me sketch the Archibidap in a stained glass

light. No mank ever lacked more like a monk that he. There is scarcely a secular sign in his face. A is a benign, loveable countenance shaded, but not sombred, with the dim religious light of the momertic atmosphere of other days. It is a face dating long before shilling-pieces and 'Fil Def.' Look at the long trailing grey tair, tambling down his back, like the snow about the head of a brother of St Bernard. Look at the large deep eyes, blue, yet burning as the 'twin orbs of Leda.' The mouth, too, is a study. Power and patience, an almost terrible restitude with an almost feminine sympathy -a mighty tenderness and a tender might - meet as at a glance in the fine Fra Angelico visago before us. double chin is a great point; it or rows a fouch of home and every-day passion into the face, like -to borrow a figure-the wine cellars under an old Rhenish cathedral. What a world of good feeling and geniality there is about that chin, Drop the Cowl over all the rest of the face, and one might swear upon that feature he was Falsouff or Brother John at once. A glorious thing this index of like passions with ourselves' in the countenance of an ecclesiastic whose religion has smothered all weakness, as the plumes of the albertrass smother the down up a ins breast. So far as that chin gues - a. being double it goes a good way -this is the kind of man to have blessed the soup dispensed at the monastery wicket, but to have first written the recipe on which the broth was compounded. The bearing of his Grace is particularly courtly. Here is a man, you say at once, who has moved in pataces, supped from Tabbia repsels of the magnificent borenzo, and heb-a-nobbed with Cardinals and Popes. One almost looks for the embroidered slipper of a Mazarin beneath the robe; and cortainly in the fine full outline of the form we get a hint of his mighty and massive Eminence, who terrilles all Protestant Christendom from his gloomy little house out there in Golden-square. They say his learning is fine-the light of the scholarly lamp without its smoke. It smacks, perhaps, rather of Sourez than Sallast; but still it is not with him, as with two many of his class, that the robe of the scholar means merely a robe of beats. His preaching is of a high order. The merits and specialities of the style are described in a phrase, when we call it elegantly ferrid. It is an delicately manipulated as the crux-hilt of a Venetian poignard; the true light, however-the light that never was on land or end-playe lumbently upon the blade. In light and shade it is like an old crucitix, where the figures of ivory are laid upon a background of chon-His elaborations are particularly chaste. They are never heaped on, but grow out and form part of the subject itself, as the glowing arbe-ques in an old missal. The same lofty qualities meet us in his literary. acutresses. A splendid sobriety and a sober splendoor mingle and charmies. The cloister is carred in marble, while a cierge of purest flame swings from every groin and pillar. I first heard him at the Untholic Institute in Sidney-listened and dreamed until the little room, garnished with green flags, became a mediaval orator, and troops of monks, with pale high faces and long dark robes, set with iron crucifixes and cluttering reseries, moved to the sound of solemn chantry before me I thought his address tone, in which he has, with others, sunk in Lake on that occasion the heat thing I had heard since Tulfourd. There was that precision of touch about without any air tubes or other communication lead- it which never arises from foece schularship, but only Austria to part among them the dominions of the ling from his boat above the surface of the water, and from the severest literary discipline. At the same time the power of the scholar was a parent; it stole through the chinks and crannies of the discourse as the light streams into the great half of the Vatican

him a gracicus and delicate hand plays almoner to a

large and liberal beart. I heard the most lavish

praises bestowed upon him, and never during my re-

sidence in Sidney heard a single disapproving word.

In his own church he is adored—in ours be is ad-