the firebrand of discord into the country, would be both insane and suicidal These were strong words, but he for one, whatever might be the position he he occupied, would not shrink from expressing his opinions to his fellow-citizens upon a subject of so much importance to the welfare and prosperity of the country The present was a most tremendous crisis, and therefore it behoved every one to speak his mind boldly. He, for one, bad the greatest faith in the inhabitants of Ireland. They were a noble race-loyal, impulsive, and enthusiastic-and though they came to this country in large uninbers. no fears were entertained of their proving disloyal. It was impossible not to feel they were capable of great improvement, and that their country would thrive and prosper under a judicious and conciliatory policy. He heartily approved of the contemplated visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland. and thought that if it could be extended to a longer time, it would be productive of much good. If a Royal residence was permanently established there it would have a most berefit effect, as it would draw the aristocracy there, and be the means of distributing additional wealth throughout the country, and producing a better state of feeling.

LORD DEFFERIN ON THE DISESTABLISHMENT OF THE IEISH CHERCH - The subjoined letter, containing suggestions relative to the Presbyterian and other Churches in Ireland, has just been addressed by Lord Dufferin to his agent :-

8 Grosvenor Square April 6 1868.

My Dear Mr. Thomson-It is very evident, from the division of Friday night, that the future legislation of Parliament will lead to the disestablishment of the Episcopal Church in Ireland as well as to large modifications in the character and in the amount of all existing ecclesies in lendowments and public grants to religious bodies in that coun-

Such a prospect will undoubtedly cruse great distress to many good, wise, and honorable men in the North of Ireland, who conscientiously believe that the welfare of our Protestant Church is casentially dependent on its connection with the State.

To such as these, we can only hope that the event may bring a welcome conviction that their forebodings are ill-founded. For my own part, I am persuaded that this contemplated act of justice to our Roman Catholic fellow countrymen, apart from its political consequences, will do more to awaken the zeal of Churchmen, and to advance the interests of the Reformed Faith in Ireland, than anything that has been done there during the last \$00 years.

But there are others who, regarding the future from a practical point of view, regret the burden which such changes, no matter how gently introduced, will ultimately entail on the industrious Protestant population of the country. To these we might reply, that the calls to be bereafter made upon our co-religionists will only be similar to those to which more than 4,000,000 Catholics have never ceased to be subject. But inazmuch as such considerations, however opportune seldom have any effect on the human understanding, it is right for all those who are bound to exert themselves in such a orisis to come forward at once, and do their best to dispel the anxiety of their fellow-Protestants with regard to the future.

As almost all the persons resident upon my estates and in my neighberhood belong to the Presbyterian body, and as it is upon the agricultural Presbyterian congregations, among whom no very wealthy members are to be found, that the withdrawal of State assistance would tell with the greatest severity, I shall be obliged by your putting yourself at one; into communication with the several Presbyterian ministers of my property, and giving them an assurance from me that it is my intention, as soon as circumstances shall require it, to guarantee to every congregation on the estate a permanent subscription (unfettered by any condition except such as may be suggested by the General Assembly), to an amount equivalent to whatever proportion of the present Regium Donum they may be deprived of under the impending settlement.

Although I should be saxious to make an analogous announcement to the several Episcopal clergyman in whose parishes my estates are situated, it and security of over £2,000 for his return to the would be premature to enter upon any specific arrangements until I shall have had an opportunity of consulting the wishes and views of the other landed proprietor in the districts referred to.

But I am convinced that, both in the interests of the Anglican and of the Presbyterian Churches in fore and for the benefit of the 'Artizans of Dublin.' Ireland, we cannot commence too toon to prepare for the inevitable change which is at hand -Believe me, vonra sincerely.

DUFFERIN. P.S.—You had better send a copy of this letter

to the gentlemen I have referred to. The Irish Church question still meets one at every turn. There seems to be no possibility of (scaping it. In the papers it is presented from day to day in every aspect, and the changes are incessantly rung upon it. On the platform there is no other topic. It enters into all the relations of commercial, social, and domestic intercourse. No subject seems foreign with respect to it; in fact, all others seem to suggest it and force it on the attention, instead of offering an asylum for those who would try to fly from it.
If a factor buys or a farmer sells a barrel of wheat be is reminded of the 'averages' and the rentcharge. The merchant and the stock-broker have their thoughts distracted by it when they meet on 'Change. The lawyer cannot help thinking of solemn deeds and covenants with which he may have no personal concern. Ductors are troubled more about the cure of souls than the Lealth of their patients Sailors must speak of the bulwarks of the Constitution, and soldiers of the danger of 'the garrison.' Even the poor buckster contemplates with sympathy the prospect of losing the loaves and fishes. There is no exemption, no immunity, no relief. Not a signboard over a shop door but reminds one of the 'Establishment, and sets the irrepressible topic agoing whether you will or no. It n eded not an article in a London journal which seemed to foreshadow a terrible report from the Church Commission to draw forth a fresh fusilade of articles from the Irish press. but it has given them another mark, and they all point towards it, but from different sides. The Evening Post, Northern Whig, Cork Examiner, and other organs of the same party protest against any modifications or reform, but demand total and absolate disendowment. The Express, Derry Guardian, Kerry Post, Waterford Muil and others on the opposite side as stoutly maintain the defence. - Times

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY .- The following petition to the right honourable and honourable the knights, citizens, and burgesses in Parliament assembled, has been signed by over 240 of the matriculated atudents of the Outholic University : - Humbly Sheweth, - That your petitioners are at present or have formerly been students of the Catholic University of Ireland. That your petitioners have been, through conscientious scruples, and not throught coercion of any kind, prevented from making use of the University of Dublin or the Queen's Colleges for the purpose of obtaining university degreer, and that they have in consequence been in a position of inferiority as compared with others professing religious opinious different from those of your petitioners. That they have therefore heard with satisfaction the announcement, made by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, that it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to recommend Her Majesty to grant a Charter to a Catholic University in Ireland, and that the terms of the proposed Charter are such as to render your petitioners doubly anxious that the intentions of the Government should be as soon as possible carried into effect. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray your honourable House to assist in

us one professed Sister—our present mother—four glistening eyes to the unexpected defence of their suggests the use of serial planes or flat buoyant discs

Charter into effect and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

The Times complains that the Irish aristocracy did not come forward to swell with their state equipages the cortege which accompanied the Prince and Princess of Wales on their entry into the Irish metropolis. 'Where,' asks our contemporary, we e the nobility of Ireland? Where were the great landed proprietors? They were conspicuous by their absence. The Earl of Shrewabury was present, and so was the Dike of Manchester and the Earl of Essex, but not 'in state,' and the only Irish peer pur et simple was the Karl of Howh .--Where were the knights of St. Patrick? Where was the 'one' duke and where were all the Irish marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons? What would be said of the Scottish neers if, on the occasion of a state visit to Eliaburgh by the heir a parent and his Princess, no single equipage of a Scot tish noble intervened between the state pageantry and the charious of civic officialism? The Irish no hility expose themselves to invidious comparisons by carelessness of demonstration on such an occasion, and the present is not a time when they can afford to stand a oof from the body of the nation to which they belong.

It is stated that at the recention of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the great Iris's Derby race meet ing, an Irish peasant was beard to remark that the Prince was 'a fine young man,' and 'it was a fity that it took nigh to a rebellion to bring him over

An Engusu Replaces. - The cause of Irel and has obtained a very advanced colleague in the person of Mr. Congreve, a leading member of the rect of political philosophers whom Mr. Diagneli samuch drends. Mr. Congreve has published a pampulet advocating the suspension of parliamentary control over Ireland, the nomination of a vicercy with almost despotic powers to be aided by a special council or assembly, who shall at once settle the church, the land, and the education questions; and these being disposed of that Ireland shall become a separate state with a legislature of her own. He argues that her rights in this respect ate upassailable, and that they must ultimately succeed, and that the concession of such a constitution would render her the sister and the alley of England. The Morning Star dissents from there views, but regards their being enunciated by a person of Mr Congrere's mental calibre as a notable evidence of the hold the Irish question now occupies in thinking minds.

SHOOTING CASE IN IRRLAND .- The Pail Mall Gazette of the 18th says: In our second edition last evening appeared an account of the assas-ination of Mr. Howard Fetherstonhaugh, deputy-lientenant of Westmeath. He was shot on Wednesday night when proceeding to his residence from Kilucan Railway The deceased gentleman visited Dublin Station. The deceased gentleman visited Dublin to witness the Royal entry into the city, and left by the evening train for Kilucan, where he had ordered his gig to meet him, and when driving home he was fired at and slot dead; the ball passed through his heart. Mr. Fetherstonbaugh was related to the Earl of Wicklow, and was in his thirty fifth year. He leaves a widow and five children. The outrage is believed to an agrarian one, and in no way connected with Fenianism.

in New Ross on the night of the 13 ult , John Kough, a farmer and fowl-dealer, of Lacken, in the county Wexford, was killed by John Nolan, a fowl-dealer, Newtown Barry, by running a stick through his eye, about seven inches into his head. At an inquest beld on Wednesday following before Mr. Ryan, coroner, it appeared that Kough was in Mrs. Moran's provision shop, in New Ross, with Thomas Kent, of Ballykerogue, when Nolan entered, who was under the influence of drink. The jury returned a verdict of 'manslaughter' against the prisoner, and he is to be tried at the next Wexford as-6iZ38.

Mr. George Francis Train recently applied by letter to the Governor of the Marshalses, Dublin, for permission to go to the Panchestown Races on day on which it was announced the Prince of Wales would be there. Mr. Train offered his word of honor prison on the same evening. The Governor replied that he could not even estertain the proposition for the bankrupt law did not invest him with such prerogative. Mr. Train however, expected to be discharged on the 221 ult., when he would lecture be

At half past 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a Cork policeman in coloured clothes surprised a party of young men who were engaged in drilling. He went for assistance, but on his return with some other constables the party fled. Three were arrested on suspicion and were brought before the magistrates yesterday, but there was not sufficient evidence to warrant their detention in custody, and they were discharged.

THE FERIAM CONVICTS .- The statement is contradicted that a considerable draft of Fenian prisoners are being embarked from this country to Gibraltar The ship Matilda Atheling has been taken up for the transportation of 200 prisoners from this country to Gibraltar, but the Government has given special orders that not a single Fenian shall be embarked. Express.

REMOVAL OF A FERIAN PRISONER - A man named Moran, a native of Newport Pratt, who has been for some months past confined in our County Prison, under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, for complicity in the Fenian movement, was removed to Dublin in charge of two of the Royal Irish Constabulary .-Mayo Telegraph.

The emigration season has re-opened at Queenstown, and an extraordinary number of people have ulready started for the Far West, or await the arrival of vessels. No fewer than 1,500 are reported to have assembled at the port, and it was found extremely difficult to procure accommodation for so great a swarm.

On Wednesday three vessels called at Queenstown and embarked 700 passengers, leaving between 700 and 800 still behind. The Minnesota, of the Guion line, took 326; the Propontis, of the Warren line, 226; and the Aleppo, extra Cunard liner, 200 -They are stated to have been all stalwart young men and country girls comfortably clad. The scene at parting from relatives is described as deeply touch-

For the whole of Ireland, with 1,391 bene fices and 276 perpetual cure; -total, 1 667-the net income of the clergy in 1864 was £393,864; the net value of the two archbishopries and ten bishopries was £53,764 - total, £447,628.

RISE IN LAND. - About seven acres of land in Dinglecave, Ireland, which did not get a bid last year sold for £10,500 a few days ago.

GREAT BRITAIN. Conversions - Mr. Machonochie, Incumbent of St. Alban's the celebrated Ritualistic Church, has writ ten a letter to the Church Times, from which we take the following extract: 'I know that an impression has gone abroad that the Sisterhood of which I am warder, has collapsed. I do not the least know whence this rumour arose, or by whom it was circulated. It is true that only one of the professed Sisters has remained true to God and His Church. This leaves the faithful ones, no doubt in great difficulty-almost as weak as when Dr. Neagle sent two or three to Crown-street. Those who left us are twelve in number-four besides the mother, being professed sisters, two novices, three serving sisters and two second order serving. One has left the order, but not the Church. This was indeed a sad desolation. It left redressing the grievance under which they labour by novices, and three serving Sisters.' From this it cherished dectrinces. Mr. Binney's broad face shone. which should be moved by means of suitable forces bably govern its result.

sures as may be necessary to carry the proposed to the Catholic Church were more numerous than we thought. Twelve sisters to leave the house at one time ' for Rome' must have been something very like the 'collapse' which Mr. Mackonochie declares bas not taken place. The expression that only one of the professed sisters has remained 'true to God and His Church,' implies that the Catholic converts were not true to God and His Church. The len guage is by implication strong-very strong, but under the provecation received, poor Mr Mackonochie must be excused. Still for one that professes to pmy for the reunion of Unristendem, this utter coudemustion of what the Ritualists call the Roman obedience' is somewhat startling, to say the least of it,- Weekly Register.

> MR. GLADSTONE AND THE POPE. - The following letter bas been addressed to the Manchester Ex aminer :--

> Sir,-In your number of to-day a statement is nade, on the authority of a Picter co despatch of the 10th inst., that the Pope has directed his thanks to be conveyed, through me, to Mr. Gladstone for his attitude on the subject of the Irish Church. I request you to publish this prompt contradiction of a statement as false as it is mischievous. It his not so much as a particle of truth, or a shadow of foundation. In column times I should have let the paragraph die of itself; but at this moment, when all efforts are being made to obscure the justest of causes by the falsest imputations, I have thought it to be my duty to correct a misstatement to which I feel assured you have given publicity without any siniater intention.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, † HENEY E. MANNING, Archbishop of Westmisster. Trafford Park, April 13 1868.

When wer has been declared the sensons of cessation from warfare are seasons for determining the course of the ensuing campaign. It is then that the genius of the General becomes apparent. A mistake made in these intervals of comparative peace is more coatly even than defeat in a pitched buttle. This is our present case. A great victory has been won and the armies have gone into country quarters. What shall be done next? Shall the victors push their adventage natill they complete their victory or meet with a check, or shall they abstain from further assault until they are assured of complete and irrever sible victory ? Or, again, is there some one position of advantage to be gained, at which it will be prudent and politic to rest until new reinforcements artive to crown the compaign ? These are the conflicting counsels between which the General is called upon to decide, and to prove his capacity not only for tactics, but for strategy. His ability to lead sudden attack has never been doubted. He has all the impulse, the singleness the beadstrong devotion to lead a forlorn hope, or to imperil a cause by unthicking rashness. We trust he has more than this. In this critical hour Mr. Gladstone has to prove that be is not merely able to suggest a policy, but to guide it to a successful conclusion. It is easy to understend the motives which suggest that the attack upon the Irish Courch begun before Easter should be unccessingly maintained until it be brought to a consummation. The man who puts his hand to the plough and then turns back is justly the object of all men's scorn. Whatever counsel be once determitted upon, to flinch from it afterwards is to confees either rashness of impulse or timidity in execution. The Resolution of the House of Commons to consider the state of the Irish Church was decisive, and he who provoked it is bound to follow up the advantage be gained. But there is - it is an old story - a difference between the spirit and the letter. Impatience denotes, in truth, infirmity of purpose rather than determination. If a man cannot trust himself he may well be in hot baste to accomplish his end while the fit is on him. If he has faith in himself and his cause, he can bide his time. We shall not conceal our opinion that there is some danger lest a great national object should be imperilled by the unthinking zeal of mere partisans. - Times. DISGRACEFUL RIOTS AT STALYBRIDGE.-The bitter

animosity between Protestants and Catholics created by Murphy and his clique in Sulybridge and the neighbourhood has been intensified by a lecturer named Flynn having taken Wright's Old Mill in Ashton for a month On Tuesday week a number of Murphyites were returning from Ashton-under-Lyne from a lecture by Flynn. Their number would be between 30 and 40, and when they got to Crook Brook on the Ashton and Stalybridge road, they met with about 150 Irishmen, seen previously marching four abreast, and who were so distinguished by badges as to show that they had been preparing to meet the so-called Mur-phyites. The latter were escorting Flynn to Stalybridge, where he resides. The Murphyites were, of course, routed by the Irishmen, and several persons burt, but none seriously. This row appears to have deeply incensed the English, and great excitement was visible in Stalybridge on Wednesday night, when a great crowd perambulated the streets from about half past seven o'clock, until about nine o'clock, and about a quarter to ten o'clock a larger body assembled near St. Peter's Chapel. This meeting was anticipated, as the churchyard was filled with defenders. A serious riot took place. each party being well previded with stones. Several persons were somewhat severely hurt, but no one atally. The advantage was gained by the Irish at first, as the inside of the church is elevated above the outside road, which gave great facilities to the Lish to burl the stones with which they were well provided. The English mob, as we may call them, then left the walls opposite, where they had little chance, and got at the back of a wall at the top of Briely-street, about 15 feet high, in a field called Chetham's grounds, where they broke the chief windows of the chapel, and about 16 windows in the infant school. Many windows were broken in the church and in the houses surrounding. During the riot on Wednesday night a gun was fired, and a young man named Beeley was shot. He was conveved home, and ten shots have been extracted from his face, near his eyes; but we believe his eyesight has not been affected. During the riot several policemen were struck with stones. The disturbance commenced again yesterday. The magistrates have met, and about 150 special constables would be sworn in - Liverpool Mercury.

COLERIDGE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The London correspondent of the Boston Advertiser writes; One of the most remarkable men in the Commons is Mr. J. D. Coleridge, great nephew of the poet. Before entering Parliament he was known as a fervent churchman, and an able ecclesiastical lawyer. He was generally understood to entertain Puseyile opinions, and his liberal political professions surprised the world. Now. Mr. Coleridge delivered the most telling speech of any in the late debates against the maintenance of the Irigh Protestant Church as an establishment. I heard those discussions throughout, and find that the impression which they left behind are chiefly those which were produced by Mr. Coleridge's speech. Tall and slight is person, and with an oddly shaped head, Mr. Coleridge attracts a curiosity which a glance at his mild eye and thoughtful features changes into sympathy. He has no action while speaking unless it be to hold his hands together, one palm over the other, and consionally to unclass them; his voice is so melodious that it fascinates the listener. it was this gentlemen who delivered the anti-State church speech of the debate. As he went to show the church had a life of its own with which the State could not meddle, it was amusing to note the delight he occasioned to strangers in what is called the speaker's gallery. Sitting in the front row were three dissenting preachers, the Rev. Messes. Binney, Newman

applied his principles to the English establishment, but others will do that when the right time comes.

A CYNICAL CITY FATHER .- A member of the London Court of Common Council recently ventilated the following heretical doctrine. Whether he has been morally excommunicated report saveth not; the probability is that he has since found it convenient to resign. It is not often we find keepers of the public purse so honest and outspoken :- ' People seemed to think there must be a charm in a name or a word. Institutions called by any name are composed but of men, and while human nature continued as it is, men would when their places vere warm, and they became handy at off irs, seek first their own interests and then that of the public. Whether it he a vestry, a town council, a board of works, a board of directors of a railway, or a point-stock bank, men would unhappily look efter their own interests first and foremost. He had lived long enough to equally distrust all ferms of Government, and all human institutions whatever, except that one solemn and sublime institution which apneared occasionally fronting the debtors' door Newgate. That is to say, unless men be held sharply responsible for their conduct, and sometimes penally so, they must not be trusted.'

'One who Ought to Know.' - One of Mr. Gladstone's constituents has called his attention to the fact that he has been represented in a London paper, by 'One who enght to know,' as having promised to destroy the Irish Church and establish Popery in Ireland, Mr. Gadstone replies in the following terms :- I beg to think you for your communication, enclosing a scandalous letter, which purports to be extracted from the London Standard. I am truly sorry if any journal has been found ready to dishonor itself by becoming responsible for the publication of such a letter. So far as it concerns me, there is not one word of truth in it from the beginning to the end. If you think it has caused any uneasiness in Lancashire, perbups you will be good enough to send any of the local journals this contradiction.' - Pall Mali Gazette.

London May 6 .- A meeting was held in St. James's Hall to-day, in favor of the continuance of the Irish Church Establishment. The Archbishop of Canterbury occupied the chair, and the platform wis croaded with the most prominent men of the Tory perig. The Archbishop of Centerbury, ir. taking his position, made a speech in furtherance of the objects of the meeting. The Lord Mayor then cose, and moved a series of resolutions in favor of the continued union of Church and State, which ! bishop of York also presented resolutions to the effect that an attempt to overthrow the Irish Church was an attack upon the Church of England, and a movement towards the establishment of Papacy upon the country. There was much tumult and confusion at this point of the proceedings, and throughout the meeting there was much disturbance.

Let us not be ashimed of the truth. What we desire is the disestablishment and disendorment of the Irish Church.

LONDON, May 6 .- A nolle proseque has been entered by the Attorney General, in the case of Mullony, who becomes Queen's evidence against Burke and the other Clerkenwell explosion conspirators. London, May 6 .- The entire domain of the Hudson

Bay Company is to be ceded to the Crown,

The London Times of the 16th ult. says: It is stated on competent authority that at this moment at least 40,000 workingmen, colliers, and others are at ply'-that is on strike, doing nothing, or perhaps worse than nothing, because they and their employers cannot agree as to the wages which, in the present condition of trade, ought to be paid for work.

THE OUREN'S SECLUSION. - In Echoes from the Clubs the present unsettled state of public opinion in the country is ascribed to the long absence of Her Maesty and the Court from the Metropolis.

quit office 'until taken out by the collar.' ARRONAUTICS. - Why is it that the navagation of mankind as the empty dream of a few crazed me-educated where we deem proper; the right of chanicians; a goal which we have been approaching for centuries, but which is still as distant as ever; a subject which deserves to be placed in the same category as 'perpetual motion' and 'rquaring the of course, as a matter of policy, extend necessary circle?' Surely if there is one cause which tends more than another to foster tais scepticism, it is the senseless obstinacy with which would-be aerouauts cling to the notion of flying by the muscular pewer of man. And yet it is by offering prizes for flying that the Aeronautical Society propose to promote the study and encourage the practice of seronautics. A man, in order to fly, must raise himself into the air and maintain himself there by beating the air with wings; the impossibility of doing which will be seen (as was pertinently remarked by 'The Apteryx' in a letter to the Times a few days since) by any gymnast who has performed the feat of raising himself on his arms between wide-spread parallel bars. The act of flying is, confessedly, one which requires in the flyer immense muscular power combined with small weight and bulk. Naturalists tell us that the muscles which a bird exerts in flying are, weight for weight, more powerful than any other known muscles. Now that the muscular power which a man can exert to beat the air is great in proportion to his weight and bulk nobody will assert; but unless this be the case man can never hope to fly. If the Aeronatical So-ciety really wish to advance the science of aeronautics, let them discard the notion of flying; let them as 'The Apteryz' suggests, devote their energies to the navigation of the air in buoyant bodies; bodies that is to say, whose specific gravity is nearly the same as that of the air. Although 'The Apteryx' treats most sensibly of the possibility of flying, it is difficult to participate in his sanguine anticipations of an annual inter university eight-oared balloon race. Without presuming to say that balloons wil never be propelled by manual power, it does seem to us more than probable that the first attempts will have to be made with steam. Though man is, far beyond comparison, the most powerful powerful piece of mechanism in the known universe, yet it is only in his capacity for performing a great variety of func tions that his superiority manifests itself. There is not a single purely mechanical act which cannot be better and more economically performed by steam power, applied through the agency of suitable machinery, than by the muscular power of man. It may be possible for a man to propel a balloon through the air, but it could certainly be done much more easily by the application of steam power. When we have arrived at anything like perfection in the construction of the aerial machines, it will be quite time enough to begin thinking about serial boats .-The first thing to be done, then, is to get a suitable engine-when we have done this there will be no lack of plans for applying its power. To what extent it may be possible to diminish the weight per horse-power of steam engines it is impossible to say but there can be no doubt that a very considerable reduction might be effected. In an article in the Engineer, a few weeks since, it was stated that until engines at 201b, the horse-power could be obtained nothing could be done with any reasonable hope of Without seeing the calculations upon which this estimate is based it would be impossible to express an opinion as to its accuracy: but if the Aeronautical Society wish to make a real step in advance let them offer a suitable price for an engine at 201b, the horse power-power, or any other limit which may be thought most reasonable. With regard to the best form of baloon; 'The Apteryx' tak-

present to set class against class, and to throw supporting Her Majesty's Government in such mea- would seem that the conversions amongst these ladies A smile which came near to a happy laugh come over taking the place of the pull upon the string and the it. I do not mean to observe, that Mr. Coleridge | weight of the tail. One serious objection to this method suggests itself at once, namely, that the disc, in order to possess the properties of a kite, must be very thin in proportion to its diameter; the weight of the envelope would then be very great in proportion to the volume of gas contained in it, thereby greatly diminishing the available buoyant power of the latter. Morcover, the difficulty of managing such serial planes would be impracticable, does it not seem more likely that a long cylind, ical balloon with hemispherical ends corrying the engines and passengers in a boot suspended beit, would be more manageable and neath better enited to making its way through the air? For the benefit of any one who may chose to experiment upon such a form of balloon two suitable methods of propulsion may be suggested. The type of the first method is the rocket; that of the second is a toy consisting of a stick with a paper screw pinned to the end of it which turns round when the stick is moved forward; now, suppose the first or rocket principle of propulsion were adopted, let us see how it might be applied. One or more juts of atenm or gas in the direction of the length of the boat would serve to move it backwards or forwards; other smaller jets at right angles to these, some of them horizontal and other vertical, would turn a beat or counteract a sidewind, and raise or lower either or both ends of the boot by aiding or resisting the buoyancy of the gas. If the screw propulsion were preferred then screws would take the place of the jets of gas, the axis of the screws being in the same direction as the jots.

## UNITED STATES.

General O'Neil, the present commander of the inorganized Fenian Brotherhood has been, and for aught we know, may yet be, in Thicago. On Tuesday be made an address to his countrymen in which an intention to invade Canada was plainly avowed, and during which, near four hundred deluded young men, held up their hands as a sign to form a part of the invading army. We have never failed to appland any movement that seemed to promise the melioration of Ireland's condition; and we hope we shall never be so far untrue to the cause of just goverament as to say aught having a tendency to perpetuate the slavery to which Irisi men at home are condemned Therefore, when we denounce this invasion of Canada as the most preposterous of the many preposterous things of the time, we shall not he charged with hostility to the Irish on their cause. If this invasion is absurd for no other reason, it is so from the first that the people of the United States will not submit to see the bad project carried into were seconded by the Bishop of Oxford. The Arch execution. The peace of the country is at a stake. We are bound to Great British by treaties of peace and amity so strong that interests of mankind demand that we shall not violate them for the promotion of any such hair-brained endeavour as Gen. O'Neil and his shadowy cohorts would make. Hence when the General gets his army in battle array, the first opposing force he will encounter will be the troops of the United States. The United States are not yet an appanage nor the ally, offensive or defensive, of the Irish Republic; and if there are any frishmen who suppose that we are ready to so far espouse their quarrel as to involve ourselves in a war with Great Britain, as the consequence of their mid (it can be nothing more) upon our peaceful and upprotected neighbors, the sooner they dismiss the uneasy magget from their brains the better for their peace and ours. If Irishmen in Ireland want deliverance from England, let them rise and seek it. If, as citizens, Irishmen resident in the States want to go to the aid of their countrymen, the Post will bid them God speed. But of this business of making our territory the base of operations against a neighbour with whom we are at peace the country bas had enough! - Chicago Evening Post.

The Public school system has proved itself a failure; It is rotten to the core; it is, further, unsafe to send children to some of them to be properly educated; and the bed examples that are rife among school officers and that have from time to time cropped up to T e Speciator believes that Mr. Diracli will not | the public game during the last few years, sufficiently prove that the management of the schools has fallen into uneafe and in competent hands. Well then we the air has always been regarded by the majority of exercise our right of sending our children to be education belongs not, though the Leaguers would have us suppose the contrary, to the State, but to the family; but the State is bound in justice, and should, assistance to the education by the family, or by totora selected by the family, of minor children. That the State has the right to dictate, directly or indirectly, how our children shall be educated, is as absurd as would be an attempt by the State to settle our breakfast bour or any other matter that comes exclusively within the domestic jurisdiction. We are persuaded that the moneys appropriated to these schools could not be better spent, and cheerfuliy avow our belief that the Legislature has done perfectly right this time.—Irish American. IMPRACHMENT. - The Boston Herald says: In a few

days the vote in the United States Senate will be taken on the question of impeaching President Johnson. We know nothing whatever of the views of the members of the Senate on the Republican side, and can only judge of the men according to reports. which appear to agree that impeachment is to be made a party measure and that the Rebublican party having began impeachment must carry it through or the party will be defeated this fall in the Presidential election. We have read the evidence and arguments in the case and undertake to say there is not enough of evidence or argument to convict the President or even to frame an excuse for the high ground taken by the leaders in the affair; and al-though impeachment may be carried through by the force of party drill and under the party lash, yet it will not stand the ordeal through which it will have to pass before the people. It is wrong from begin. ning to end, and will eventually consign to polatical oblivion all who have aided in this unholy crusade to degrade the President of the United States, and through him the nation at home and abroad.

AN EMBEYO AMBASSADERSS. - The Court Journal is ever poking fun at the strong-minded. This is its There is some probability of Mr. Adams being succeeded by a female diplomatist. Mrs Frances Lord Bond is the name of a woman who aspires to represent the United States Government at the Court of St. James's. She has been trying to persuade the President to appoint her for months past; and notwithstanding she is recommended for the place by numerous members of Congress, without distinction of party, she has failed to get appointment. She has recently obtained from Vice President Wade a letter strongly urging her claims for the coveted position. She is now working assiduously for the rejection of General McClellan; and should she succeed, she supposes that the President will appoint her for the reason that she is the only person that the Senate will confirm. If she comes, a vexed question will be settled which has long made bitter blood in the bosoms of the Americans. She need not appear in knee- breeches at the Court of St. James's without she likes!

It cannot be doubted that public opinion is tolerably well settled on the subject of impeachment. There may be many who are persuaded that, according to the rules of evidence and the obvious import of established facts, the President ought not to be convicted; but we believe there are comparatively few who looked for his acquittal. Nor does the prevalence of the anticipation that he will be removed involve any imputation upon the integrity or the conduct of the Senate as a court. It is simply a recomition of the circumstance that other than strictly indicial considerations have entered into the trial and that other than strictly judicial rules will pro-