

THE IRISH CONSTABULARY.—There seems to be a very general feeling in Ireland that the constabulary have ceased to be a police force and have become a gendarmic force in short, a large army fully equipped with Enfield rifle and sword-bayonet, and distinguished from the line only by the colour of their regiments, the superiority of their pay, and their greater freedom from military drill and discipline. It is loudly complained that the constabulary are no longer the efficient instruments they had been in preventing the commission of crime and the detection of criminals; and this complaint appears to be much upheld by the fact that the recent horrible murders in Tipperary were known to all the country around before the constabulary heard of them, although no less than three police-stations are within a few miles of the late residence of Mr. Maguire was actually committed and the murder of Mr. Theobald, and almost within sight of a constabulary patrol. In fact they resist their proper avocation, as anyone who has recently travelled in Ireland must be aware. They are not so much to be good policemen; and the soldiering in Ireland is very deep and general that the sooner they are incorporated with the regular army the better, so that they may be speedily succeeded by an active vigilant and efficient police.

THE LAMDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.—It appears from returns just issued by the Landed Estates Court, that its business is not diminishing. In 1859 there were 62 petitions for sale by encumbrances; in 1860 there were 67, and 80 in 1861. By the owners of encumbered estates the number of petitions were in the same year respectively 36, 38, and 55. From the owners of unencumbered estates there were 15 petitions last year and six the year before—the objections of the petitioners being, no doubt, to obtain from the court a satisfactory title. From the second return it appears that nearly £6,000,000 sterling was paid for land in this court since its establishment, and that estates worth more than £3,500,000 still remain to be sold.

The Kilkenny Moderator announces that the old Parliament House of that city is being rapidly demolished. Workmen are now employed in taking it down, as the Corporation intend to erect two structures on the site of that old and historic council chamber where Kilkenny, the Papal Nuncio more than two hundred years ago, held deliberation with the chiefs and leaders of the Confederate Irish Catholics. Photographs have been taken of the interior of the council room, and we believe they will be preserved by the Kilkenny Archeological Society.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.—This morning the western wing of the Queen's College was completely destroyed by fire. The flames and smoke were first discovered by some turnkey of the County Gaol, who gave notice to those residing in the College, all of whom were in bed. On examination the entire upper story of the building was discovered to be in flames. At each door in the lower corridor were found half consumed mattresses, and the lower edges of the doors were slightly charred, which has given rise to a suspicion that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The Council are now investigating the matter. The fire was spreading rapidly when it was discovered, and the entire wing, which contained the lecture rooms and a large amount of rare and valuable property belonging to the College and Professors were destroyed. There being no hopes of saving that wing efforts were directed to preventing the fire from communicating with the remainder of the building, which were happily successful. No estimate can yet be made of the value of the property destroyed, which, however, must have been very great. Neither the building itself nor any of the property in it had been insured.—Cork Examiner.

The Duke of Devonshire has made a timely reduction of rent to all holders of land on his Irish estate (who have not already received abatement) on the half-year's rent due the 29th of September last, equal to 20 per cent, on the year, where the annual rent, does not amount to £100, and a reduction of 15 per cent, to holders whose rents amount to and exceed £100 per annum.

A local paper says that Captain Stackpole, M.P. for Ennis, county Clare, has sent his agent, Captain Parkinson, to Dunbeg, in the west of Clare, to collect his rents, and the instructions which he received from Captain Stackpole were—'Take anything the tenants offer you. The year was bad; and those who have suffered largely, and are very badly off, don't press them.'

THE LONGFORD ELECTION PETITION.—I am now able to inform you positively that Colonel White, anxious to re-ignite the Liberal party in Longford, has resolved not to proceed with the petition against Major O'Reilly. This graceful recognition of the feeling of the Liberal party in Longford adds another to the many claims the White family have on the popular party in Ireland, and will be remembered in this sense.—Freeman.

FLOODS IN THE COUNTY LOUTH.—During the heavy and incessant rain which fell during the end of last week, the small rivers in the eastern part of the County of Louth became so swollen as to overflow their banks in various places, causing some tremendous floods, on many of the roads. A servant man of Mr. Barton Brabazon, while proceeding on the road between Dunasor and Clogher Head near the village of Seafield, was caught by a vast flood of water on the road, taken off his feet, and carried away a considerable distance before any assistance could be rendered. When he was discovered life was extinct.

A RACE AFTER A MADMAN.—On Thursday week a lunatic of Cardonagh Workhouse succeeded in making his escape over one of the walls. Sub-Constables Murray and Moran went in pursuit. On the lunatic seeing them he made off over the mountains, Constable Murray following at full speed, and, after a run of 8 miles, succeeded in arresting him at Legaburry, in the Isle of Duagh, as he was in the act of putting out to sea in a boat. Constable Murray, on seeing him in the boat, jumped into the water, at great personal risk (the lunatic making a charge at him with a boat-hook,) and detained him until others came to his assistance. The lunatic is a very strong man named Kelly, from Malin-head. He was committed as being dangerous.—Derry Sentinel.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT SPIKE ISLAND.—The new works at Spike Island were yesterday evening again the scene of calamity, resulting on this occasion in the loss of three lives, and the wounding of three men. The accident took place by the unexpected explosion of a quantity of gunpowder used in blasting a large piece of rock, about which six men—four convicts and two sappers—were engaged. A bore had been prepared and duly charged with powder for a blast to be fired at twelve o'clock yesterday, but the fuse having proved defective it was intended to defer the explosion to six p. m. Accordingly about an hour previous the workmen began to clear away the paste which is placed over the bore into which the fuse is fitted; and while this operation was being gone through with a crowbar, it is believed a spark was elicited by the striking of the bar against a flinty portion of the rock, and the immense mass immediately burst asunder with terrific violence. One of the convicts named Thomas Daly, standing within about a yard of the rock, was instantly killed, and soon afterwards one of the sappers died from his wounds. The injured parties were removed to a hospital at once, and we have learned that since this morning the death of another of the wounded convicts has resulted from this unhappy accident. Besides this, two convicts and a sapper were severely injured, and remain in a very dangerous condition. The deceased soldier was a person named Crook, and leaves a widow and three children to mourn his loss. The convict, Daly, had been a soldier of the 96th Regiment, a Scotchman, and undergoing penal servitude for the offence of striking his officer.—Cork Examiner.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT—THREE MEN DROWNED.—On Saturday, 10th inst., Philip Kerigan, Thomas Scobell, Andrew Concaunon, and Martin Tierney, all of Innisboffin proceeded by boat to Westport on market business, and on Monday, the 12th, were returning when, within one mile and a-half of their houses, it became stormy, with a very heavy sea running, which sank the boat in view of several persons on shore, and all perished. There is some doubt, as yet as to Tierney—he may have remained in Westport, but it has not yet been ascertained. The three men were married, and leave large and helpless families to deplore their loss. The bodies have not, as yet, been recovered, and it is feared, never will.—Galway Vindicator.

The Times, in a notice of the textile fabrics exhibited in the International Exhibition, now open in London, says:—'Nottingham and Limerick show the most exquisite lace. As a whole, however, the Irish collections carry off the palm both for fineness of work and richness of design, and, judging from the progress made within the last few years, Ireland bids fair to gain a greater reputation for its lace-work than either Valenciennes or Brussels.'

Richard Burke, master of the Waterford workhouse has been committed for trial on a charge of poisoning his wife with strychnine.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—Within the limits of the County of Kerry, the rush to America is very much on the increase. On Wednesday morning the 9 o'clock train from Killarney conveyed away a larger number than I remember leaving for a long time. The number of emigrants, and the scenes witnessed at the station brought to the recollection of many the departures during the memorable famine years. The class of persons now leaving this part of the country seeking for a home in a new world is composed not entirely of farm servants, but of farmers, tradesmen, laborers, and house servants, who cannot procure a decent living in the land of their birth. I have enquired into the causes of this increased emigration of farmers, and from all I can learn I have come to the conclusion that it is attributable to extirpation in the midland, northern and western parts of the country, where the small farmers who were dependant on the crops were evicted from their holdings for non-payment of rent. As regards the other class of persons, I mean artisans and such like, the cause of their emigrating arises from the impossibility of being able to obtain employment at even inadequate wages. It is impossible to expect that the farmer or tradesman will remain in this country under such circumstances.—Killarney Cor. of Cork Examiner.

THE IRISH WOLF DOG.—This animal is entirely extinct. I only mention the breed to show what astonishing results careful selection in breeding can produce. There is even some doubt as to what variety this famous dog belonged to; but it is certain that to have caught and coped with the wolf he must have been of the greyhound form. Indeed, both Ray and Pennant have described him as a tall rough greyhound, with extraordinary size and power. Ray says, 'It was the greatest dog he had ever seen.' Evelyn, when describing the sports of the bear garden, says, 'The Bull-dogs did exceedingly well, but the Irish wolf dog exceeded all, which was a tall greyhound, a stately creature, and did beat a cruel mastiff.' Oliver Goldsmith—no very reliable authority perhaps—says in his loose way, that he once saw about a dozen of these dogs, and one was four feet high, or as big as a yearling heifer. Another account represents them as sufficiently tall to put their heads over the shoulder of a person sitting down. But the most singular and perhaps the most reliable proof of the gigantic size of this extinct breed is a skull, evidently from its shape that of a greyhound, discovered by Mr. Wigham at Drinshaughlia. This skull now preserved in the Royal Irish Academy measures eleven inches in length. As the skull of a common greyhound is not more than seven inches long, the ancient dog, if his height was in proportion to the size of his skull, would have been upwards of 49 inches in height at the shoulder, a size exceeding by one fourth part that of the tallest deerhound, and quite justifying the descriptions of Ray and Pennant.—Meyrick's House Dogs and Sporting Dogs.—(The last of the race of the Irish wolf dog was in the possession of the late Archibald Hamilton Rowan, and was a conspicuous object as the huge creature rambled through the streets of Dublin with his gigantic master, who was never seen without his fiducial achates. Like most large dogs, this was a very inoffensive creature, unless you offered to molest his master, and then you would be like the brawny arm of the patriot,—as rough in exterior as his dog—did not hold the enraged creature in check. He was the largest specimen of the canine race we ever saw. He did not in any respect resemble the greyhound; on the contrary his enormous head and shoulders and his hinder part bore much closer affinity to the largest class of staghounds, but his body was much longer.)

It will be recollected that a man named Gorman, when returning from the races at Clonkelly, King's County, near Parsonstown, in April, 1861, was waylaid and murdered on the public road at Fortal, and that two men named William and George Barber, the sons of a respectable farmer, were arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators of this murder, and were subsequently committed for trial at the Summer assizes, when the Crown did not prosecute, and they were then discharged on bail. No proceedings were taken at the last assizes in reference to their prosecution, though they were in attendance. For some reasons which are not made public, Mr. Curran, R. M., on the 13th ult., issued his warrant for the second arrest of both those young men on the same charge; and that night the police arrested William, the elder brother, who is a married man, and holds a large farm. Sub-Inspector Hill, with a party, also visited the house of the father at Dromoyle, in which the second son resides, for the purpose of arresting him; but he found him seriously ill, and in danger of loss of life from brain fever. Dr. Woods having certified that the removal of George Barber, jun., into close custody most probably would be fatal, his arrest was suspended, but he was placed under police surveillance. The other brother was remanded by Mr. Curran for further examination pending the result of his brother's illness.

GREAT BRITAIN

Six more American Bishops arrived on Monday last in the Canada en route to Rome, to assist in the ceremonies incidental to the canonisation of the Japanese Martyrs. The Right Rev. Dr. Duggan, Bishop of Chicago, and the Right Rev. Dr. Smith, Bishop of Truacua, State of Iowa, both Irishmen, landed at Queenstown, and proceeded by train to Dublin. The other Bishops were all Americans, and proceeded to Liverpool. They are the Right Rev. Dr. Bayley, Right Rev. Dr. McCluskey, Right Rev. Dr. Bacon, and Right Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick. The Most Rev. Dr. Connelly, Archbishop of Halifax, had met his brother Prelates in New York, and will arrive at Queenstown by the next steamer of the Inman line, which will be due on Thursday.—London Tablet 17th ult.

DIocese of WESTMINSTER.—An address to the Sovereign Pontiff was signed by the clergy of the diocese on Tuesday last, excepting the Chapter, who presented a separate address. It is in very elegant Latin, and beautifully engrossed and illuminated by Mr. James Cahill, of the War Office. His Eminence, the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, conveys it to Rome:—'The undersigned priests, secular and regular, of the Diocese of Westminster, prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, renew with all due-humility their profession of the reverence and love which they feel towards your Holiness, and towards the Holy Apostolic See. "The opportunity of discharging this duty in a manner suiting its importance, and agreeable to their own feelings, is offered by the visit to Rome of their most eminent Cardinal Archbishop, which is to take place in a few days under happier auspices (through the mercy of God) than those under which he lately returned from the sacred city. "Meanwhile, the undersigned, your Holiness's most devoted servants and clients, do not and will not cease to beseech the Almighty God to defend the most sacred person of the Supreme Pontiff, and maintain the rights and privileges of the Holy and Apostolic See, and of His mercy to grant peace and manifold blessings to His Holy Church. "In conclusion, the undersigned, still prostrate at the feet of your Holiness, most humbly implore you to impart to them, and to those committed to their charge, your apostolical benediction."

There are only two consistent and intelligible courses. On the one hand the Catholic Church speaks in the name and by the authority of God, and therefore shares His attributes of infallible truth. She, therefore, consistently requires of her children to believe whatever she teaches, not because it happens after due investigation, to approve itself to their private judgment, but because it is taught by one who cannot teach amiss. On the other hand, every Protestant sect is as liable to error as any of its individual members. And hence every one of them is compelled, sooner or later, to give up the preposterous claim to dictate to any man what he shall believe. For however useful a guide may be to the blind, a blind guide is worse than useless. Every Protestant

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OPENING OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH KILBRINIE.—The Catholics of Kilbrinie, a town lying about 24 miles south-west of Glasgow, have, for some time past, been engaged with their zealous Pastor, Rev. Father Lee, in the good work of raising a church to the honor of God, and, on Sunday, the 11th instant, their efforts so far were crowned with success. Shortly after 11 o'clock P. M. the Rev. Miss was sung by the Right Rev. Dr. Mardock, C. E. Leonard, assisted by the Rev. Peter Forbes, St. Mary's Glasgow; with the Rev. William Burke, Dalry, as Deacon; the Rev. Father Lee, as Sub-Deacon, and the Rev. Father Chisholme, as Master of the Cereemonies. After the Gospel, Father Forbes preached the opening sermon, choosing for his text Psalms 117, v. 24, 29. The sermon was characterized with the usual fervid eloquence that is peculiarly attached to the preaching of Father Forbes. He dwelt specially on the necessity of Catholics showing, by their good example, the value of the Faith which they possessed, and urged them to select for their model through life the purity and piety of her to whose name their church was that day dedicated—the holy virgin, Saint Bridget. The church was well filled long before the commencement of the ceremonies. The excellent order which was specially observable during the solemn proceedings was, no doubt, attributable to the arrangements of the pass-keepers and others engaged in a similar manner, every one of whom is entitled to the highest praise for the exemplary manner in which they officiated.—The Church has a plain yet handsome exterior; it is built on a rising ground, from which it can be seen for a considerable distance, its pointed roof and crosses being visible for miles around. When the seats are finished, it will accommodate about 550 persons. Adjoining the church is a very neat presbytery, in perfect good taste and keeping with the former. It was really a heart-cheering spectacle to see nearly every public road leading to Kilbrinie covered with people on last Sunday morning, hastening to present at the opening of the new church; and the joyful face of those assembled must, to some extent, have repaid Father Lee for the anxieties and cares which the last few months entailed upon him. The town and district of Kilbrinie were, until lately, a part of the Dalry Mission, which, at the beginning of the Rev. Wm. Burke's labours, extended from beyond Beth to Ardrossan, Kilbrinie, and the Largs.—During the last decade of years churches have sprung up—not without a corresponding amount of mental and physical toil—in Dalry, Salcote, Kilmanning, and Kilbrinie, all at one time, in connection with the venerable abbey of Kilmanning, which, although in ruins, is yet destined to witness the resuscitation of that faith so hated by Knox and his rascal followers when they laid their impious hands on the sacred edifice of St. Wianin, the first in Scotland to fall a victim to the cold and heartless Calvinists of that dreary epoch of Scottish history.—Glasgow Free Press.

GOOD ADVICE.—We do not think that Catholics have any interest in making common cause with the Dissenters in their crusades against the Church Establishment. We think that policy is open to the same objection as the policy of making common cause with the Whigs or Liberals in their conflicts with the Tories or Conservatives.

The objection is, that we earn for ourselves the reasonable and determined ill-will of one great party, who naturally resent our hostility, while we gain nothing that can fairly be called a compensation from the side which we assist. No honest or reasonable man will pretend that the friendship, or good will of the Dissenters, is to be won for the Catholic cause by our helping them against the Church Establishment, though it is quite certain that the ill-will of the Church Establishment is to be won by our joining in a crusade against it. Men may dispute if they please, whether the Dissenters are naturally more hostile to us than the Establishment, or whether the Establishment is naturally more hostile to us than the Dissenters. But no honest or reasonable man will deny that we can secure a fair share of enmity from any body of men by siding with their enemies. But, in arguing the question we have hitherto done, merely on the grounds of self-interest, we are far from satisfying our own notions of the requirement of the case. We cannot for ourselves refrain from taking into account upon all these questions the effect upon the Catholic cause of other countries, as well as our own of the adoption or rejection by us Catholics of the United Kingdom of any particular course. The communication between all parts of Christendom is now so close and rapid, that the defeat or victory of any principle in one country is a discouragement or an encouragement to the supporters of that principle in every other. And this is one great reason why we think that Catholics should be very careful, lest, while they think they are only acting locally, and on local considerations, they may in reality be exercising a prejudicial influence on some conflict in another country between the Church and the Church's enemies. M. Guizot had said lately, with great truth, that the tendency of the age is more and more evidently to divide mankind into two parties; on the one hand, those who believe in a Personal God, and profess to be His subjects, and, on the other hand, those who either deny His existence, or on any rate seek to exclude Him from the affairs of this world. Now, the Liberal party all over the whole world includes all the latter class. There are, of course, thousands on thousands of Christians who belong to the Liberal party, without in the least either disbelieving, or denying, or wishing to oust Divine Providence from this world's government. But the Liberal party, as a whole, in Italy, France, Germany, England, and the Peninsula, is engaged in, and committed to, a warfare against the authority, and the existence, and the theory of a Visible Church. And we confess that at the present time, we should be very careful, before we joined in an attack on any Church Establishment, to see whether the arguments, principles, and objects of the assailants, were at all similar to the arguments, principles, and the objects by, and for which, the Liberal party in other countries is now assailing the Catholic Church. In the case of the Protestant Church Establishment in Ireland there is no such danger, but the Dissenters' attacks on the Protestant Church of England bear such an ugly likeness to the attacks of the Freemasons and Infidels of the Continent on the Catholic Churches, that we are indisposed to share in them. We have not yet seen the list of pairs in the late division, but in the list we notice only sixteen Catholic members voting for the Abolition Bill, out of the thirty-one who sit in the present Parliament.—London Tablet.

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sect, except the English and Scotch Establishments, have long ago submitted to this necessity, reluctantly, of course, because it implied leaving their members to wander without a guide in the mazes of infidelity. One by one they have all fallen headlong into the abyss of total unbelief. The turn of the Establishment is now come. The same controversy which has driven every other Protestant sect to the abandonment of all definite doctrine has now sprung up in it, and cannot fail to produce the same result. A confessedly fallible society has no authority to impose doctrines. Yet in renouncing that authority it leaves every man to think what he pleases. At this moment the victim is vainly shrieking and struggling at the edge of the precipice. But the curse of its origin is strong upon it, and before long, like its fellows, it must throw itself headlong into the yawning gulf. Thanks be to God, at the moment when it is thus fulfilling her destiny—the one true Church, which has retained and teaches the whole truth, stands ready, like the Arc of Noe, offering refuge to those of its members who desire to fly from the impending ruin.—Weekly Register.

If proof were needed that the religion of a people is the one essential element of its nationality—the one on which its whole form and shape and characteristics are moulded—it would be enough to point to the change worked in the Scotch people since their apostasy from The Church. It is an ungrateful and unwelcome task to have to point to the defects and blots even in a national character. But the contest now in the world is between the principles of human conduct. If ever there was a period when The Church could point triumphantly to what She has done for the moral and social elevation of the race, for their political liberties, and for their exalted civilization in comparison with the havoc worked by Her deposition, it is since the success of Luther, and pre-eminently now. The interests of humanity require that the comparison be made. We need scarcely say that we may gladly recognise multitudes of excellent exceptions to what every one who knows anything of Scotland must admit to be, on the whole, the broad features of the national character, in so far as it is Presbyterian. The one that strikes the observer first and strongest is its want of manliness even in its virtues. It is characterized by obsequiousness, servility, and a cringing to every trumpery office bearer, to such an extent that few countries are subjected to greater tyrannies of various kinds. The people are sordid and addicted to temporal success with such passionateness that poverty is popularly regarded as a mark of Divine displeasure and vice versa. They are compelled to be hypocritical. The whole framework and working of the Presbyterian system make it impossible they should be otherwise. Commercial and trading motives take the place, in the several Presbyterian sects, of the Divine charity of The Church. Universal judging one's neighbor prevails. There is scarcely a consciousness of sin left. The only crime that causes remorse is 'to be found out.' The robust vices naturally run riot in such a state of society as this. But the worst of this feature is that those vices run riot under an assumed veil of quasi religion. Your Presbyterian saint is he who never misses the 'preachings.'—Northern Press.

The Catholic population of St. Helen's Lanchashire, now amounts to ten thousand. On Thursday week, says the Army and Navy Gazette, "some important experiments took place at Shoeburyness. It has been the fashion of late on the part of those who have studied gunnery to assert that the initial velocity imparted to a shot from a rifled cannon is less than that which would be derived from a smooth-bore gun. Sir William Armstrong joined issue on this point, and in order to settle the matter he, on the day alluded to, loaded a 12-pounder on his principle with a shell weighing 5lbs., with a 2lb. charge of powder and the initial velocity obtained was 1,740 feet. A 9-pounder smooth-bore was then loaded with a shot of 9lbs., and 2lbs. of powder, and the initial velocity amounted only to 1,613 feet."

GUNNERY EXPERIMENTS.—Repeated experiments which have recently taken place at Shoeburyness tend to show that the iron shell invented by Captain Ingalls, Royal Engineers, is so effective as to resist the shot from the most powerful ordnance yet introduced. This shell is composed of strong wrought iron planks, crossing each other in alternate layers, and by this means any degree of strength can be obtained for a permanent work of fortification or defence. The shell has been fired at from a range of 200 yards, with 68 and 110 pounders, without the least effect and it also remained intact after an attack from Sir W. Armstrong's 300-pounder, which threw a shot of 150lb.—Star.

A FRENCHMAN'S VIEW OF ENGLAND.—M. Assolant, the special correspondent of the Courrier du Dimanche at the International Exhibition, writes as follows:—"London is far inferior to Paris or New York. London is not even a capital. It is an immense and monstrous assemblage of big towns, which chance and the requirements of trade have brought together.—As there was a river, people gathered on its banks. As the river was navigable, seamen from all countries met there. As there were no natural limits of mountains or hills, people spread out in all directions. As the inhabitants on the banks were Anglo-Saxons—that is to say, naturally laborious, intrepid, intelligent, and voracious—they hungered for other people's property, and went to seek their fortune in foreign countries. As an entrepot was wanted to contain the wealth which they acquired, by force or by labor, they pitched upon London, which was near enough to the sea to have a port, and inland enough to be easily protected from invasion. As they were rich they wished to be free—for liberty is an advantage indispensable to the man who possesses all other advantages, and the rich man is always prouder than the poor man. They have had freedom. As the King was an inconvenience to them they cut his head off. As they like old things, old traditions, old rubbish, and all that reminds them of their ancestors, they keep to the name of Royalty, but have kept to themselves its real power. As their country is full of fogs and wet (at least so it is pretended, but for the last three days the sun is as bright in London as in Paris), they go to breathe fresh air in Jamaica, Canada, India, the Cape, Australia, Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, and Ceylon, which has given them occasion to found a great empire, and to levy everywhere great tribute, the primary cause of every war and of every domination. As they are masters of a great empire, and intermeddle with all the affairs of the terrestrial globe, they think they are gods; they give their unasked-for advice on the conduct of Peter and Paul, of James and Philip. King Otto is a driveller who violates the constitution, and will get himself turned out of the city of Pericles. Francis Joseph displeases the Venetians, and does not please the Hungarians. Alexander charges the Poles with his Cossacks, and sends too many people to Siberia. William wants to handle Prussia as he would a regiment, and will get himself into trouble. Our Holy Father the Pope ought to put himself on board and judging at Victor Emmanuel's. The English being quite safe in their island, encircled with ships, from the 20,000 portholes of which issue as many Armstrong guns, they now and then defy some invisible enemy, and promise to grind him to powder. As the invisible enemy answers them in a friendly manner, they go through the military exercise, and proudly march past before the Queen. As the military uniform has ever been dear to the ladies, they are greatly applauded; and finally, as they are all heretics, except a few Irish, who piously read the works of M. Coquille, they will go one day to the devil—at least, I firmly hope so."

M. ASSOLANT ON SUNDAY IN LONDON.—London is ugly. It is thick, dirty, made of brick. There are no shops, or, where there are shops they have no display of goods for sale. It is sombre; it is rainy; it is a desert in its fine quarters, and over-crowded in the others. Finally, people speak English all day

long, and all the syllables seem to arise and die in the throat. Still, the inhabitants might be allowed to walk about, to drink, eat, and sing, as each man pleased. They are not allowed to do so! You may talk, or walk, (so says the law) but you can do so only at hours previously fixed and not at the hours you wish, for this would be indecent, improper, and quite shocking (sic). You may eat, but you must do so before or after Divine service. You may drink, but it must be in your own home, and not in a public place; and, if you want to sing, you must not sing anything but psalms. In a city where the means of enjoying oneself are already so rare, you may judge of the effect of this law. 'It is a country of savages,' said a Frenchman to me in Regent street, a few minutes ago. The judgment of my countryman seems a little severe. No—England is not quite a country of savages. There are parks, squares, houses, palaces, churches, playhouses, playhouses, eating-houses, clubs, alehouses, newspapers, Parliament, razors, cotton fabrics, locomotives, and political liberty without limit; but all these gifts are, I fear, spoiled and corrupted by one frightful vice—namely, the mixing up of religious law with civil law. I must observe that these laws, so severe on those who go to drink ale at the public-houses during Divine service, are silent about the lords and gentlemen who drink the good wines of France and Spain in their own houses or in the clubs. Whence comes this difference? If it be a sin to drink and to eat, the club does not take away the sin. Is it not because it is lords and gentlemen who make the laws, and others who are obliged to bear them? Some years ago the English people got angry; they wanted to eat and drink as they pleased, and they threw stones at the windows of a lord who wanted to enforce too rigorously the law of Sunday. Another lord, Admiral Dundas—the same who did not take Sebastian!—proposed to sweep this populace with grape shot. His obliging order was not accepted.

DISTRESS IN LANCASHIRE.—Another testimony to the many manner in which the great distress has been borne is seen in the Recorder's address in opening the Manchester City Sessions on Monday. The Recorder said it had been observed to him that the distress would occasion to him an increase of labour, but he rejoiced that it was not so. The average number of commitments to the sessions was less than he had known it before, and the miscellaneous list was the lightest he had ever known. A meeting of unemployed operatives was held in Stevenson-square last night, to receive a report of the proceedings which had taken place in the interviews of the operative deputation with the board of guardians and the Mayor of Manchester. The speakers were the same as on the first occasion; the audience was as numerous, notwithstanding the rain; and the proceedings quite in keeping with the high character which the operatives have won in their present exigencies. It was resolved unanimously to form committees in the various districts of Manchester, to receive subscriptions, and to apply them in aid of the existing distress. The committees, it was explained, would be composed of gentlemen interested in the welfare of the operatives, and moved by a desire to relieve their sufferings.—Manchester Examiner.

GREAT INUNDATION IN ENGLAND.—The great plain in the Eastern part of England known as the Fens, has been overflown by the tide breaking through the barriers erected against it. That section, watered by the Ouse, the Nene and other rivers, comprises over one hundred thousand square miles as level and low as Holland. By the bursting of a sluice near Lynn the sea rushed in over the country, laying fifteen thousand acres under water the first tide. It was expected that on the next visitation one hundred and forty thousand acres would be inundated to the depth of several feet. Men and animals were driven from their dwellings, and produce was floating about or being destroyed. It was feared that the total loss will amount to more than one million sterling.

ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.—The number of children born out of wedlock in England during the year 1860 was 43,993, being 6.4 per cent of the whole number of children born. In Cumberland, where the proportion rose to its maximum, it was double that amount; in Norfolk it was 10.7; in Westmoreland, 10.6; in Shropshire, 9.6; in Nottingham, 9.1. It was also high in Bedfordshire, Suffolk, Herefordshire, Lincolnshire, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. The Registrar-General thinks that the proportion of illegitimate children born in London—4.2 per cent. in the tables—is very probably understated. "There is much greater facility for the suppression of facts in large cities than in smaller towns and villages."—Times.

VIOLENT DEATHS.—In the year 1860, for which the returns have just been issued, 14,775 persons in England and Wales died a violent death—one person in every 1,328. Nearly 13,000 of these deaths are ascribed to accident or negligence; among them 5,417 were caused by fractures and contusions; 1,061 by suffocation, (760 at not a year old); 2,264 by drowning; and 3,126 by burns and scalds. The exposure of men to fire in coal mines and works causes their deaths from burns during the prime of life to outnumber those of women, notwithstanding the more combustible dress of the latter, but after 65 the deaths of women from this cause are more than double those of men, and, says Dr. Farr, the old women who are now burnt to death far exceed in number those who in earlier times were burnt as witches. In 1860 at least 1,365 persons willfully sought their own destruction, one in 14,286 of the population; but there is no doubt that many suicides by drowning are classed as accidental deaths.—Times.

INFANTICIDE IN JERUSALEM.—Infancy in London has to creep into life in the midst of foes. We often hear of the impoverished or poisoned air of close alleys and rooms unfit for habitation, and now the coroners have told us in their official returns that 67 infants under two years of age were murdered last year in the metropolis; 150 more were 'found dead.' A large proportion of them perished in the streets; how many of these 'were persecuted not to live,' must remain a secret till the disclosure of all secrets. Of above 50 others we learn that they either lost their lives through the misconduct of those who should have attended them, or that their deaths are attributable wholly or in part, to neglect, want, cold or exposure: the mother of one was only thirteen years and a half old! More than 250 infants were suffocated very generally in bed; and in upwards of half these cases there was no evidence how the suffocation was caused, or the jurists did not state in their verdicts that it was accidental. 1,104 deaths of infants under the age of two years in London in 1861 were such as to demand a coroner's inquest upon them. The age is the same as in the massacre which Christendom annually remembers, but the size of this great metropolis causes it to out-Herod Herod.—Lancet.

What do you say, when we announce that the Speaker of the House of Commons, backed by ten good and true Commons, has challenged the Lord Chancellor and any ten of his Peers to meet him on Wimbledon-common on Saturday, the 5th of next July, and then, rifle in hand, to decide the question of superiority in rifle shooting between the two Houses, and that the Lord Chancellor has accepted the challenge?—Times.

INCREASE IN PAUPERISM.—A Parliamentary return shows that the paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales on the last day of the last week of March were—In 1860, 836,614; in 1861, 852,080; in 1862, 956,916. The paupers in 1862, as compared with those in 1861, had increased 103,936, or 12.19 per cent., but compared with 1860, the increase was 121,302, or 14.53 per cent. According to the last returns for the month of March, in the last past numbers in the metropolis were—In 1860, 90,058; in 1861, 93,495; in 1862, 99,569. In 1862 the increase in the paupers as compared with those in 1861, was 6,074, or 6.50 per cent.; but on a comparison with 1860, the increase was 9,511, or 10.56 per cent.—Times.

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