

up his mind that there must be an end of the cry "Peace, peace, where there is no peace," and that "a more obstinate and decisive conflict is at hand, than has yet occurred in the world."

THE IRISH UNDER SECRETARYSHIP.—A person has at length been found willing to undertake the office of Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant at a salary of 2,000l. a-year and with two official residences and the usual et ceteras.

CHANCELLORS OF THE EXCHEQUER.—As many as nine Chancellors of the Exchequer are alive:—Lord Henry Petty (now Marquis of Lansdowne and the senior Chancellor of the nine) Mr. Frederick Robinson (now Earl of Ripon), Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Spring Rice (now Lord Monteagle), Sir Francis Baring, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone.

SALE OF THE DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK.—On Tuesday the contents of the Diorama, Regent's Park, among which were included the pictures which formed the subjects of the various exhibitions at this establishment, were sold by auction on the premises. The building has been purchased by Mr. Peto, M.P. for a sum of 4,500l. for conversion into a Baptist Chapel.

DESPERATE SUICIDE ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—On Tuesday evening a lad between 15 and 16 years of age walked on to this railway near the Wraybury station, a short distance from Windsor, and stood on the metals waiting the arrival of a train which was coming along. The engine driver, on seeing him, at once sounded the whistle, shut off the steam, and the guards applied the breaks most vigorously, hoping to stop the train in sufficient time to save the boy's life; but unfortunately without success.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT MELBORNE, G.C.B.—We regret to announce the death of Viscount Melbourne, long in the possession of the State and better known as the Hon. Sir Frederick Lamb and Lord Beauvale. His Lordship expired at a quarter past eleven o'clock on Saturday morning at Brocklet Hall, Hereford, after a short illness, arising from gout, from which his Lordship was a great sufferer.

ABDUCTION AND RESCUE.—The Leinster Express of Saturday morning has a case of the peculiarly Irish crime of abduction. We are informed that about three o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, the house of a respectable farmer, named Claney, residing at Kapla, Queens county, was attacked, and an entrance effected by breaking down the door. A party then seized a young woman a sister to Claney, who was to be married this day, and compelled her, though in her night-dress, to go at once with them.

A novel and extensive importation of herrings of an extraordinary large size has taken place—they were consigned from a merchant in Norway to a fishmonger in London. Some of these monsters of the herring tribe measure sixteen inches from the head to the tail, nearly four inches wide in the broadest part, and many of them are from eight to nine inches in girth, and weighed from ten to fourteen ounces.

INCREASE OF TRAFFIC ON THE CLYDE.—An idea of the immense traffic going on from Clyde to Australia may be formed from the fact, that at the various ports on the river so many as thirty-three vessels of various dimensions are now on the berth. That even these will not be sufficient is evident from the further fact that one house are to-day (Tuesday) to lay on five others for loading.

Clyde, of the little schooner Bommerang. She was at once sold for £2,000, considerably more than double her value here. She was the property of her passengers, who by the sale not only were carried out free, but had a small sum each to get back. They had in addition both a quick and pleasant passage.—North British Daily Mail.

THE RECTOR AND THE POOR OF CHRIST CHURCH, BLACKFRIARS.—From the commencement of the recent festive season a series of entertainments have been given to the poor of this parish, by the Rev. Joseph Brown, the Rector. On twelfth-night upwards of one hundred and fifty females from the workhouse, whose ages ranged from sixty to ninety years, were entertained as the guests of the Rev. Rector.

THE "ECCLIASTICAL REFORM LEAGUE."—The formation of a new Society, under the title the "Eccliaastical Reform League," is announced, for the purpose of bringing about a "thoroughly Conservative (!) reformation" in the government of the Church of England.

No Clergyman to hold more than one living; all to be resident; the attempt to sell a presentation to be punished by confiscation of the patronage; the attempt to purchase a nomination by deprivation of holy orders; no Clergyman to fill the office of a civil Magistrate; all canonries, deaneries, and prebendal stalls to be abolished, and their revenues applied to general Church purposes; the property of the Church to be administered by a Board of Commissioners, composed exclusively of lay Churchmen appointed by the Government, and subject on all points to the jurisdiction and investigation of Parliament; patrons on a vacancy to submit the names of six persons to the congregation for selection, each nominee to perform duty one whole Sunday before the election; all patronage in the gift of the Crown, of Bishops and other Church dignitaries to be abolished; and future incumbents to be chosen by the communicant members of the congregation; one hundred dioceses to be established, divided as equally as possible; each to be divided into four districts, to be presided over by Archdeacons as assistant Bishops; an annual meeting to be held of the Clergy and Churchwardens in each diocese, in the proportion of one half of each, presided over by the Bishop of the diocese; a report of the same to be submitted to a general Council of the Church, meeting in June, every year, and consisting of the Archbishops, Bishops, and lay delegates from each diocesan synod, who shall decide upon all matters of doctrine and discipline.

PROPOSED NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MECHANICAL AND SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has suggested and proposed the establishment, in connection with the Patent-office, Southampton-buildings, of a national library of all mechanical and scientific works, showing the inventions of all civilised countries, from the earliest times. Accompanying this library his royal highness suggests that there should be indices, chronologically arranged, of each class of inventions; and also a museum or exhibition of machines, models, diagrams, drawings, &c.

A STRANGE BET.—The following correspondence between Lieutenant-General Brotherton and Mr. Cobden appeared in the Times of Friday:—

Lieutenant-General Brotherton presents his compliments to Mr. Cobden. "He sends him a duplicate of a letter he addressed to him yesterday, at his own residence, 103, Westbourne-terrace; but, finding he is not in town, and not likely to return immediately, and as the letter might not be forwarded to him, he thinks it better, in order to avert the chance of delay, to send him this duplicate.

"Travellers' Club, Pall-mall, Jan. 29. "Sir,—I perceive by the report of your speech at the meeting of the Peace Conference at Manchester, on Thursday evening last, you are made to say that, in order to test the sincerity of those who differ from you in opinion as to the probability of invasion, you will enter into a legal bond to pay down £10,000, when invasion takes place, to him who will undertake to pay 1s. a week as a subscription to the Manchester Infirmary till that event does occur.

of the engagement, when I receive your reply. "I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "T. W. BROTHERTON."

"To R. Cobden, Esq., M.P."

MR. COBDEN'S ANSWER. "Manchester, February 2.

"Sir.—In reply to your communication I beg to say that, although my offer, to which it refers, was addressed to a gentleman individually, and not to the public, yet, as he has declined my challenge, and as your letter and duplicate, forwarded to me at two addresses, have come to hand before any other application has reached me, I have very great satisfaction and pride in transferring to a General in her Majesty's service the insurance against the risk of invasion which I had intended for the relief of the terrors of a respectable conductor of an influential provincial newspaper. I must, however, suggest one alteration in the terms of agreement as contained in your letter. Instead of undertaking to pay £10,000 when the invasion takes place to one whose professional duty it might be to prevent such an event from occurring, and who might thereby be placed in the invidious position of backing the chance of his own defeat, I will, upon the condition that you subscribe a shilling a-week to the Manchester Infirmary, enter into a legal engagement to pay you the above sum of money when a French invasion is attempted.

Enclosed is the name of my solicitor, and I should wish the bond to be completed as soon as possible,—in which, with your views, you will, I dare say, agree with me; and I have the honor to be your obedient servant.

RICHARD COBDEN. "Lieutenant-General Brotherton, &c."

"P. S.—I shall inform the treasurer of the Manchester Infirmary that a subscription from me to that charity of £2 12s. a-year will be paid by you during your lifetime, or until the French attempt an invasion of these islands."

The following letter to the Times of Saturday, closes this curious correspondence, for the present at least:—

"Travellers' Club, Feb. 2, 1853. "Sir,—I have this day received your reply to my letter of the 29th ultimo.

"As my sole object in taking up your challenge was to test your sincerity, which I have now done, I therefore decline to accept your bond. But, of course, I nevertheless still hold myself bound strictly to perform my part of the agreement—viz., the payment of the weekly subscription to the Manchester Infirmary, and I have accordingly directed my solicitor to wait upon yours, and give him all the satisfactory security he may require for the due payment of this subscription, from this day henceforth, which, believe me, I shall always feel gratified to do, and to which I shall add a donation of £100, transmitted to the treasurer.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "T. W. BROTHERTON."

"To Richard Cobden, Esq." MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.—We are glad to find the following judicious remarks on the judgment of Mr. Justice Coleridge, in the case of Dr. Newman, in the Morning Post, and cannot refrain from giving them to our readers, in addition to the long extract from the judgment itself, given above.

"And first of the judge himself, than whom a better never adorned the English bench. It was an affecting and impressive spectacle to witness the grave, we may say the afflicted dignity of that eminent justice, delivering, with unflinching nerve and firm purpose, yet with touching tenderness and Christian consideration, the sentence of the Court upon one who had been his college contemporary, whose works had often won his study, whose example had been the object of his imitation, and whose acquaintance had been his pleasure and his pride. How many years changed the course of each since they were together at Oxford! The judge had passed through all the gradations of an eminent lawyer to his present distinguished seat; the defendant through every phase of theological belief to his present implicit surrender of his reason to Rome. Both had been honoured at college. Both had far too great abilities and too much energy of character to pass an uneventful life. But the judge—held by rigid rules of sound argument, not foregoing his reason while he deferred to authority, not dispensing with the Bible while he sought out the voice of the Church—grew more and more confined in the Catholic creeds of the Church of this land; the other fond of subtleties, speculations, and refinements—not restrained within the limits of strict proof and logical deduction in matters that afford it, and demanding them in matters where they are, from the nature of the case, impossible—felt us only such a man can fall in the open bosom of Rome, espousing not merely her chief tenets, but her every proposition. No legend too unlikely, no absurdity too glaring, no principle too contradictory, but he was prepared to bring all the powers of his accomplished mind to its support and vindication. After an early concurrence in the race of life, and a later divergence and separation, these two gifted men met once again in a court of justice; the one to be condemned by the other. The circumstance is not merely affecting—it is instructive also to those who have the wisdom to see its bearings.

"Turning next to the judgment itself, we must pronounce the bold, able, candid, and enlightened review which Mr. Justice Coleridge took of the whole case, to be a fine model of judicial behaviour under very trying circumstances. The

case admitted the expression of a great deal of feeling. The Court had to inflict punishment, not to ascertain facts. It had to weigh motives and consequences, to determine what amount of retribution would satisfy the illegal injustice to Dr. Achilli, and yet not to disregard the mitigating circumstances of Dr. Newman. A wide margin was thus left. In injudicious hands, this latitude might have been singularly prejudicial to the dignity of that high Court. But in the hands of that learned judge, and dignified gentleman and devout Christian, not a single word was uttered which could have embittered the personal feelings of any, not an opportunity was lost of tempering the stern rigour of the law with all the softening accompaniments of Christian sorrow, and divesting it of all shadow of a connection with the bitterness of religious controversy. Not a word of harshness against the faith of the offender, not a single comparison of two Churches, no one word that did not apply to the actual business of the occasion, escaped the lips of the Judge, or betrayed any suppressed feeling of the Court. A very proper care was taken to prevent the question between the prosecutor and the defendant from being considered as between the two Churches of England and Rome. The controversy between these lies far wide of any personalities. At the same time, it was only just to the Church of England and the Court should declare how wholly uninterested she was in the case from first to last. And this Mr. Justice Coleridge did, in language how forcible, in a spirit how charitable and in argument how irresistible, let the reader ponder and judge for himself. Had Dr. Newman, been proved to be the wicked and bitter slanderer which the criminal information alleged him to be but which evidently the Court did not consider him, the answer was unhappily for him, that he belonged not to her fold, but to Rome. On the other hand, had Achilli been all that Dr. Newman's libel asserted, the Church of England was not answerable for his training, but the Church of Rome. It was under the discipline of Dr. Newman's own Church that he became what he was represented to be. Either way the Church of England has no credit at stake; and the arrangement on either side proves more than is good for the Church of Rome."

LOSS OF THE QUEEN VICTORIA, AND NEARLY EIGHTY LIVES.

DUBLIN, FEBRUARY 16.—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we have to announce one of the most disastrous shipwrecks that has for many years occurred on the coast of Ireland—Mr. Charles Ralph, shipowner, gives the following account:—"We left Liverpool at half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon. The wind was N. N. E., and the weather was remarkably fine. We had a very prosperous voyage, every one thought that we would have arrived speedily at our destination, and that we would have arrived before the snow had come down very heavily. Before that I distinctly saw the Kish light, and also the Bailey, which was broad on our bow at two. At half-past two o'clock the vessel struck right on to the point of the light-house. The first mate had charge of the ship, and a minute before she struck he cried out "Stop her, stop her!" I suppose he had just seen the land. There was no time to stop the ship, and she came on at full speed and dashed against the rock. I was on deck when I heard the mate ring out to stop her, and I immediately ran forward to see what was the matter; there was no time to stop her, for, as I ran forward, she struck low on the rock, and I was thrown on my face by the force of the concussion. The next thing I saw was the captain, apparently much excited; he ordered the action of the engine to be reversed. The engineer did as he was ordered, and the vessel immediately went out into deep water. Her head was then turned towards the Bailey, and all speed put on. I think the captain wanted to make the mouth of the river, but finding the vessel fast sinking, he again turned her round, and endeavoured to run her ashore. The passengers were crowding on the deck, screaming, praying, crying for help; there were a great number of women, some of whom had babies. The distress of the poor creatures was dreadful. I never saw anything to equal the horrors of that scene, and I trust in God I may never be doomed to witness another like it. Having some knowledge of seamanship, I looked about me to see if I could be of any service; the snow was falling fast; the greatest confusion prevailed; the captain called out to the people to be quiet—that there was no danger—and that all would be saved. There was little attention paid to him, as the vessel was sinking, bow foremost, and the passengers were crying out "for God's sake get out the boat!" The starboard boat was lowered down full of people, but capsized the moment it touched the water, and all in it were drowned. A boat on the larboard quarter was then lowered, and I jumped into it. Sixteen others also got in. She immediately began to fill with water, and we all expected death. A boy who was with us felt in the bottom of the boat and found that the plug was out; he put his fingers into the hole, and this partially checked the leak. I then bailed out the water with my hat. Then we looked about us for oars, and found that they were firmly lashed to the boat, but none