The Rev. Ulick Barke, author of the College Irish lord, he undoubtedly Grammar, and a distinguished scholar of Maynooth, has been appointed Professor in St. Jarlath's College,

The Times, in a leader on the debate on the Irish Viceroyalty, says the House of Commons declines to commit itself on the question. It is Ireland's affair so long as the Irish want to show they may have it and welcome.

LORD DERBY AND THE ORANGEMEN. A Belfast journal-if not altogether friendly to the Orange Confederation, at all events totally opposed to the Brady test-observes that Lord Derby's secession from what it calls a policy of insult and irritation is a remarkable phenomenon which Orangemen would do well to consider. Orangemen, however, will think twice or oftener before they make up their minds to follow such sensible advice as this: - "We think their true course is now to 'die:' and we believe that the decent and dignified demise of their society would be an event memorable in the social and political history of the country as a triumph at once of good sense and of Christian principle."

It is generally reported that Lieutenant-General Sir Duncan McGregor retires on full pay from command of the constabulary force in Ireland, and will be succeeded by Colonel Dunne, late M.P., for Portarlington, and private secretary to the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland .- Limerick Chronicle.

The Newary Examiner discussing the election chances in that country, says :- 'As to that estimable and noble-hearted friend of Ireland, Mr. Tristram Kennedy, we do not think he will again present himself to the Independent Electors of the County of Louth. He had such bitter experience of these gentlemen, with the hesitating rev. ex-president of the County Louth Tenant Right Club at their headauch bitter experience of their scurvy politics, that he will not again trust himself in their company.' This is a peculiar way of doing. Whig work. Louth owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Kennedy which the honest patriotism of the county will not have set aside by Whig side-winds. Neither is Mr. Kennedy's course one way or another likely to be sworved by such would-be friendly hints.'

The Government investigation into the affray at Trinity College has turned out a ludicrous failure, though called for by a memorial very numerously and respectably signed. It was at first arranged that a private investigation should be made, in order to avoid the serious injury of prejudging those parties who might afterwards be tried for their share in the The College, however, objected to this, and demanded that the inquiry should be public, and, on that being refused, retired from all connexion with the investigation. The Solicitor-General persevered in formally holding his court of inquiry, but no one came forward to arraign the conduct of the police, and of course no witnesses were examined for their justification, so the Solicitor-General was obliged to declare the investigation closed without its ever having been opened. The affair certainly partakes somewhat of the ridiculous; but perhaps it is just as well that a matter which has been so preposterously exaggerated should be exhibited in a ludicrous light before the public. The excitement has not, however, been confined to Dublin. An animated and a very angry debate in the House of Commons upon Wednesday has followed, with the effect of putting in the clearest light the absurdity of the frantic charges made against the police, and the extreme folly of the University rioters and their patrons among the professors and in the press. They ought to have been too thankful if their disgraceful and riotous proceedings were to entail no other disagreeable consequences than a sound beating. They have preferred to denounce the police, to challenge investigation, and to institute proceedings. They will be prosecuted them-selves, and we sincerely hope that every one of them who can be proved to have struck a policeman will be, exemplarily punished.—Tablet.

More Morring our-College Street Police, MONDAY.-A little girl, decently clad, and aged about fourteen, applied to Mr. M'Dermott, one of the presiding magistrates at this office, for assistance to get back to England, from which place she had been sent about three days ago. She said that her father and mother were dead—they were Irish—but for the last thirteen years they had resided in England.— She was born in Ireland, but had lived with her parents up to the period of their death. She supported herself up to a short time ago by working in silk mills at Derbyshire, but in consequence of the mills cessing to work she was thrown out of employment, and was obliged to seek relief at the workhouse at that place. On going into the workhouse she was asked by the authorities there where she was born, and upon her stating that she was born in Ire-land, she was brought off, without being told where she was going, placed on board a vessel, and landed on the quays at Dublin three days ago, utterly destitute. Mr. M'Dermott inquired what age she was when she was brought to England by her parents, and how she knew that she had been born in this country? The little girl replied that she was only nine months old at the time, and that the only reason she had for knowing that she was born in this country was that she heard her parents saying so. Mr. M'Dermott commented strongly upon the conduct of the workhouse authorities at Derbyshire, in transmitting to this country a destitute child, without any proof of her being Irish beyond her informing them she had heard her parents saying so. He said the case was but one of several of a similar description, but it was the worst he had ever heard. He was extremely sorry that he had no way of relieving her. The girl observed that the mills at which she had been employed were to have recommenced working that day and if she had been permitted to remain in England, she would be able to obtain employment at them. Mr. M'Dermott remarked that it was a very melancholy case of destitution. The little girl from her own statement, could have only been a temporary burthen on the workhouse; but the authorities there, by sending her to Ireland, deprived her of the means of carning her bread honestly. The only course he thought she could adopt would be to make a declaration setting forth the facts which she had related. She would then be enabled to enter one of the Dublin unions, where she could remain until a communication was made to the officials of the workhouse in England from which she had been transmitted, to see if any arrangements could be made by which she could get back to where she could obtain employment. The girl thanked his worship and withdrew. -Freeman.

CURIOUS WHITEBOY CASE.—The papers publish the report of a singular trial which took place at the Kildare Assizes, before the Lord Chief Justice. Thomas Staunton, a shopkeeper, and a man possessed of considerable means, was indicted and tried at Nass yesterday for writing and posting notices threatening to murder Mr. Christopher Ryud, a magistrate and grand juror of Kildare, and agent over the estate of Mr. Conway Richard Dobbs, in case he dared to interfere with the tenants, and if he and the land steward, Mr. M'Dermott (whom the notice also threatened to murder), did not quit the country. The case had for some time previously caused considerable excitement and interest throughout the county, as until a very recent period it has been totally free from outrages of a Riband or Whiteboy character, and it therefore became of importance that the Prosecution should be vigorously and effectually carried out. The prisoner was convicted, and the Chief Justice, in the following impressive manner, pronounced sentence upon the prisoner:—"Thomas Staunton, you have been found guilty by the jury upon evidence so overpowering that it is quite impossible for any one who was present in court, and lis-tened to the trial, to doubt the propriety of the vertreated by him with the greatest generosity and cried a fellow, crushing his way out, and blowing that ever since we abandoned the billeting system kindness. It appears that for some reason he wished with his breath to cool five hot sovereigns which and built barracks, our poor soldiers have been livto exercise towards you a right which, as your land- he held with difficulty in his hand: "Didn't I tell ing in dens of postilence.

longer his tonant. At your own request a valuator was employed to value your farm, and he valued it shovelling them out upon the counter as hot as at a sum less than 1002. You, however, objected to this sum as not being sufficient, and you eventually received a sum of 2002, together with your crops, you paying the rent up to the time when you were young the rent up to the time when you were young the rent up to the time when you were young as the gold, warm, as if from the crucible. dispossessed. You accordingly gave up possession of the land, and from that time to the present you seem power to worry and annoy the bailiff on the lands, M'Dermott. As far as I can judge from the evidence bank when they're melting out money like that."

I have not the smallest doubt upon my mind that you

A run was being made for gold by the peasa were endeavouring to introduce into this county that Whiteboy system which is the bane of other counties. I have in a case like this no discretion but allows: , It is absolutely and indispensably necessary mencement, to this deplorable system. It is miserable-it is wretched, that a man in your position in life, one of comparative affluence for your class, should now stand in such a position as you do here to-day. The sentence of the Court is that you undergo seven years' penal servitude." The prisoner was a well-dressed and respectable-looking man ap-The prisoner parently about 40 years of age.

We learn from a Kemmare correspondent that a letter has been received from the Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,' in answer to the complaint made to that quarter of the conduct of Mr. Anketell. ST, in ordering his men to take down certain placards posted in that town some time since, having reference to the movement at present on foot amongst the ten-antry on the Lansdowne estate. Though it is evident to the simplest understanding that Mr. Anketell's conduct on that occasion was of the most unconstitutional and unwarrantable description, yet the reply was, 'That from the enquiry that has been made it does not appear to be a case for the Inspector-General's decision. You should therefore submit it to the magistrates in Petty Sessions for investigation.' This smacks a little of the Circumlocution Office. We are at a loss to know who should exercise control over the conduct of the police if it is not the province of the Inspector General to do so. We remember hearing a few weeks ago, of a Catholie head constable who was reprimanded for taking down a Souper placard insulting to his religion; and another case occurred in Bantry, where a Catholic sub-constable was sent out on a 'penal' station merely for brushing his coat in the day-room. The old story all along—one law for the Protestants, another for the Papists. With regard to referring the case to the magistrates at Petty Sessions for investigation. From what we have read in the Tralee Chronicle, of a case that came before the Kenmare bench some weeks ago, when Mr. Trenche's workman was summoned for taking down the placards—we believe the case might as well be referred to the King of Dahomey. Our correspondent informs us, that the townsman who prevented Mr. Trenche's menial from taking down the placards, was summoned to the petty sessions on two occasions, on charges ridiculously trivial and absurd. As a proof that they were so, the complaint was in both cases dismissed. Indeed this case bore unmistakable proof of the petty malice and vindictiveness of the police, and Mr. Anketell showed a little of his ill-temper in the public court, on the first occasion, by administring a enappish reproof to the prosecuting sub-constable, whose evidence was not likely to secure a conviction. What, between Mr. Trench in the 'office,' and Mr Anketell in the public streets, the poor 'galled jadea' on the Lansdowne estates cannot even 'wince.' It is to be hoped that Mr. Anketell will—as a reward for his zeal-be allowed access to Mr. Trenche's choicest preserves, which he keeps so strictly guarded by his Scotch forester, though we have yet to learn that he pays any one for attending to the wants or comforts of the Lansdowne serfs. They are not game,-Na-

The reader will probably smile when we say that there is a very striking analogy between the ticket-of-leave men and the Ministry who have just undertaken the Government of the empire, capecially as regards their relations with Ireland, Her Majesty has, for instance, presented Earl Derby with a ticketof-leave to form a Ministry, and forthwith he makes an effort, whether in carnest or not he best knows. to form a somewhat better connexion than heretofore; but want of confidence in the honesty of his intentions determining those to whom applies to decline his overtures, the ticket-of-leave Earl has no alternative but to fall back upon his quondam associate, who are but too glad to follow whithersoever their former leader may direct. How the country-How Ireland especially, is to fare under such a regime every one acquainted with the antecedents of the troop from beginning to end may easily anticipate. There can be no mistake. The curse was not more indelibly branded on the brow of Cain than bigotry, intolerance, and exclusion are furrowed on theirs. Falling like cormorants upon their prey, and scaring all but their own omniverous broad from office, they beset every avenue to place and power with "artful dodgers" continually on the alert against the slightest attempt at the country's inhaling a breath of freedom. Meanwhile, hands of the Bill Sykes genus parade the country in Orange guise maltreating, insulting, and lording it over the Catholic victims of their misrule. The Protestant Fagin is, for the nonce, in the ascendant, and poor Papist Twist must be humbled to the dust and thrust out upon the wide world to beg or perish. And yet the members of an administration so exclusively one-sided as this deliver claptrap orations about reform, rights of asylum, and political refugees. To hear them speak, or to road their speeches, one would imagine each and everyone of them were a Tell, a Tyler, or-

A Baron bold, that on his gallant steed,

Fought for the Charter at famed Runneymede. But the cheat has been practised too often before to succeed now. In Ireland, at least, the means, the measures, and the malice of Orange rulers are, alse! too well known to afford the slightest hope of anything but a repetition of the same one-sided and overweening sway that the very persons exclusively se-lected for office have ever exercised when it was the misfortune of the country to be scourged with their administration of public affairs. Expect the lion to lie down in peace with the lamb, the leopard to change his skin, heaven or earth to meet, or any other unnatural event to occur rather than that Irish Orangemen should for an instant overstep the jealously guarded limits of their own creed and party. in order to porform one generous act to those who differ from them either in religion or politics. Nevertheless, the evil is one that must be borne for the moment, as a species of pestilence—a visitation of Providence. The only consolation under its infliction is, that happily the age we live in will only tolerate it till their places can be filled by men as favourable to liberty as every member of Karl Derby's Government must be friendly to its opposite-Dublin Telegraph.

DANIEL O'CONNELL IN A BANK PARIC,-All looked in the direction the last speaker pointed to, and there, sure enough, I could see approaching the burly figure of O'Connell, who was one of the Di-rectors of the Bank, and had just arrived from Dublin. He had not exactly a bag on his back, but he carried a parcel in his hand:

"Let me pass, my good friends," said he, "and you shall all be served." And he pushed shoulder foremost through the crowd, who made way for him. and gave three cheers for "the Councellor" as he

passed.

The Liberator might have been twenty minutes in dict. So far as you yourself were concerned in your the bank, when a hurrah was raised from those who dealings with your landlord you appear to have been stood nearest the bank door. "Didn't I tell you,"

such a way that he wished you to cease to be any at it, hard and fast, as tallow chandlers on a melthing day, making sovereigns like winky, and they re

who now really believed that the Counsellor was to have been continually doing everything in your making sovereigns in the back parlor to meet the power to worry and annoy the bailiff on the lands, run. "What's the use of crushing, you can't break a

A ran was being made for gold by the peasantry of the surrounding counties; and crowds of clamorous friezed coats might be seen pushing and fight-ing at the doors of all the Banks in L.—. The to impose upon you as severe a sentence as the law Bank, however, (which has since proved itself to be as solvent as any establishment in Ireland,) enjoyed that every one intrusted with the administration of at that time the least confidence, and was, of course. the law should endeavour to put an end, in its com- | the more set upon. I had a few of their one pound notes, and though I believed they were very good, if people would only have faith in them, still as I feared the panic itself might bring about the catastrophe it apprehended, and it was suuve que peut everywhere. I thought it would only be prudent in me to save myself; so I mounted my nag, and trotted with my bundle of notes into L-

On arriving at the Bank door, the Babel of mixed Irish and English was terrific. Hen and women tugged and struggled together for precedence, and I could hear the exclamations, "There, you have torn the coat off my back, making as much fuss about your dirty thirty shilling note, as if it were a pack load of ten pounders you had." "Oh, me, oh, me," shrieked a woman, in a certain condition, who affected to faint, in the vain hope that they would let her nearer the door. " As you are satisfied, now that you have murdered the unborn babe, and me, its poor mother, just let me pass, for the love of St. Patrick; its only a one pound note I have, and they won't be

a jiffy serving me.

"Arrah, ye'll be all served," cried out a droll fel-low on the verge of the crowd; "here's the Counsellor coming, and a bag of gold on his back."

My curiosity was at its height, so, with one tremendous effort, gained admission, and there, sure enough, were the clerks lading out burning hot sovereigns from copper scoops to the people, who crowded to the counter, and who, snapping and blowing their fingers, were picking up the coins as you might pick up roast chesnuts.

They say the ruse was not a new one, and that O'Connell only relieved it, in the case of the-Bank: but it was not the less meritorious and successful on that account. The clerks were really engaged in their back parlor heating the sovereigns on the shovels over a large fire; and, rushing out, with red faces and in a furious hurry, they threw 'hot, all hot," to the cashiers, who counted them out with iron curling tongs to the customers, who be-lieved that the work of coining was going on over innumerable crucibles in the back parlor.

The plan had a double advantage-it inspired confidence, and made the process of money-taking perpetually burning their fingers, that the Bank, with a very limited supply, was able to meet a demand which, under the circumstances, was necessarily slow. The clerks could serve the people as fast as the people could count the hot sovereigns.

The ruse, which had almost instantaneous effect in allaying alarm, O'Connell maintained was perfectly justifiable. From ignorance, a panic, which might have proved fatal to the Bank, arose; and he thought he had a right to allay it by playing on this same popular ignorance. A bank that could serve sovereigns at will from an oven could never, of course, want gold, in the imagination of a simple pcople.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Lords on the 25th, ult., the Earl of Malmesbury, referring to the case of the British Ergineers at Naples, said, that Mr. Wall had arrived in England, and Parkes had been liberated on Bail.

In the Commons it was announced that Government had no materials before them to justify the prosecution of the Directors of the Western Bank of Scotland.

Mr. Roebuck has brought forward his motion for the abolition of the Vice-Royalty of Ireland. After some debate, a motion for the previous question was negatived by 127 of a majority, when the subject was dropped.

Mr. Disraeli has moved for leave to bring in a bill smending the Government of India, and explained its provisions. Its general features are similar to that of the former Cabinet. Leave was granted.

In the House of Lords, on the 27th ult., the sanitary condition of the army was debated, and the Government promised the adoption of the necessary arrangements.

We are rejoiced to see that the Earl Marshal has given notice of his intention, after Easter, to call the attention of the House of Lords to the second report of the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund. The case is in good hands, and we carnestly trust that it may be gone into thoroughly. The conduct of the Royal Commissioners and of Captain Fishbourne has now to be defended. Lord St. Leonards will, no doubt, do his part, and he will not fail to find assistants. The more the light is admitted behind the official curtains the better it will be for Catholics, and the more the matter is debated the more likely is the truth to be elicited. We trust, therefore, that the Dake of Norfolk will not be left to fight the battle single-handed, but that other noble peers will be in their places to support him, ready to take part in the discussion, and to lend their aid to the cause of the widow and the orphan. - Tublet.

The appointment of Pellissier as Ambassador, from France, gave very general satisfaction in England. The "Times" Paris correspondent believes Pellisier to be a warm partizan of the English alliance.

The Niagara steam frigate, fourteen days from New York, arrived at Plymouth on Monday, to reship a portion of the Atlantic cable. Her machinery is slightly damaged, having encountered a succession of southerly gales. Her Majesty's ship Agamemnon is already in her position, and the coiling of fifty miles of the cable on her deck has thus far been accomplished.

ENGLISH ADMIRATION OF ORSINL-Portraits of this assassin in oil are exhibited in the shop windows of London, and bring £1 each. Roebuck ("the shrivelled adder") says that the English hate assassination—if so, it is evident they admire the assassin.— Dublin Telegraph.

Stanislaus Tcherowski, a Polish bookseller, who keeps a shop in Rupert street, has been charged with publishing a pamplet recently written by MM. Pyatt Bessen and Tallandier. This pamphlet advocates the assassination of the Emperor. Mr. Jardine con-sented to admit the prisoner to ball, but as the only person who offered himself was the printer of the pamphlet, the prisoner was committed for want of sufficient sureties .- London paper.

We hear that the Earl of Rosse, one of the first astronomers in Europe, has told a gentleman in his neighborhood that he anticipates one of the most intensely hot summers this year that has ever been known, and he advises farmers to build sheds for their cattle by way of protection against the extreme heat .- Rochester and Chatham Guardian.

The newspapers are still filled with discussions on the health of our army. At such a moment, a notice, which might otherwise hardly have been observed, has attracted attention: it is that the prevalence of small-pox and scarlatina has compelled the removal of the troops from Brompton Barracks. The fact is,

the established the

There is the actual mitte of St. Thomas of Canterbury in perfect preservation, in the possession of his and round the margin. It is remarkable that the ties or lappets are worked of different patterns. The "Glory to you, Dan!" shouted out the crowd, mitre had been preserved in the cathedral of Sens, and was presented by the Archbishop of Sens to Cardinal Wiseman in 1842. There is still another mitre preserved there which belonged to St. Thomas It is of silver tissue, ornamented with fylfots. An engraving of it is given by Sliaw in his Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages.'-Notes and Queries. A medal, is to be granted to all troops serving in

India, and a clasp for Delhi and Lucknow. Two Greek sailors were executed on Saturday at Swansea for the murder of the cook belonging to their ship. They had been attended by the Archi-

mandrate of the Greek Church in London. THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE.-The general programme of the second and, as we trust, final attempt to submerge this gigantic line of electrical communication between the New and Old World is, we believe, decided on, and all the preparations necessary to secure a successful plan of operations are rapidly advancing towards completion. Since our last notice of the progress of this great undertaking the machines at Glasse and Elliot's manufactory have been working day and night to complete the 400 additional miles of cable ordered before last Christmas, and intended to replace the 384 miles which were submerged and lost last autumn off Valentia. This additional length has now been completed. It is of precisely the same kind of cable as the rest, which we have already described—flexible, strong, small, and light; it has been tested and retested to insure its perfect insulation, and its completeness being definitely ascertained, the last miles of it were shipped last night on board the Adonis screw steamer for conveyance to Plymouth, where it will arrive on Monday next. In the dockward there at Keyham, the main bulk of the cable, to the length of 2,200 miles, has been stowed away in gigantic colls during the winter, and a full staff of electricians, under the directions of Mr. Whitchouse, have been engaged in working messages throughout its entire length, and generally proving the electrical fitness of the cable to the fullest extent. The result of these experiments, we are informed, has been in the highest degree satisfactory. Most of those acquainted with the first efforts which were made to send mossages through the entire length of the cable know that the retarding influence, or whatever other name electricians may now chose to call it, which exists in l long conductor exercised a most serious influence upon the rapidity with which it was found possible o transmit words through the full extent of the wire. Constant experiments, joined with practical skill in working the wire daily, have enabled Mr. White-house to overcome so much of this resistance that five words per minute can now be sent through the 2,200 miles of cable at present at Keyham, and it is fully expected that before the time comes for its second submergement eight words will be transmitted with ease and certainty. To many of our readers unacquainted with the practical working of submarine lines only eight words per minute may appear to be but a poor result, after all, though we can assure them that if over attained it is such an improvement in the rate of transmission as not many ventured to anticipate who saw the cable worked for the first time last summer. At the same time such a resuit seems to show with most convincing clearness that, though 480 words per hour through this line, if it is successfully laid down, might doubtless simply remunerate the company, it would still be almost as far as ever from accomodating the business messages between Europe and the New World. If, therefore, this line is submerged this summer it will follow as a matter of course that three or four others must be laid as well, and there seems no reason why if one can be laid down there should not be as many telegraphs under the Atlantic as there are now under the Channel. When the Adonie, with the 400 recently completed miles, arrives at Plymouth on Monday next the additional length will be immediately landed and joined on to the coil already at Keyham. This will raise the entire length of cable already manufactured to nearly 2,650 miles, or some 150 miles or thereabouts more than the entire length with which the expedition started last autumn. There is no doubt, however, but that the first attempt was disposal of the engineers that further perseverance in the attempt became almost impossible. To guard against a recurrence of this mishap it has now been determined to manufacture an additional 300 miles of cable beyond the 2,650 miles which we have stated is already completed. This additional quantity will be commenced at Glasse and Elliot's works on Friday next, and will be completed in a month or so, and forwarded to Keyham to be joined to the main coil, which will then measure nearly 3,000 miles in length. The Ningara and Agamenmon are again to be the vessels employed in the attempt of this year. The former was to leave New York, we believe, on the 1st of this month, and is expected at Plymouth about the 12th or 13th. On her arrival at that port she will instantly commence taking on board her share of the immense wire, which this time will amount in length to 1,500 miles. instead of 1,200 gr on the last occasion. On board the Agamemnon the cable will not be coiled away in one prodigious mass amidships, but be distributed equally on the forc, midship, and after part of the vessel, in three coils of about 500 miles each. By this arrangement, of course, the weight of the wire is equally distributed and the ship well trimmed. The very reverse of this was the case last autumn, when the weight of the whole mass was concentrated amidships, and thus balanced on the principle of a Chinese toy, the poor Agamemnon rolled on the least swell till her yards

timony goes to prove that there are some five or six consecutive days in that month during which a gale in the Atlantic was seldem or never known to occur. The expedition will leave these shores so as to arrive in the centre of the Atlantic at about the commencement of these halcyon days, and the object will be, of course, to get over the deep sea part of the undertaking before the weather changes. The line will be joined and laid from the centre of the ocean, the Ningara bringing her end to England and the Agamemnon conveying hers to America. Communication by electric signal will, of course, if the wire holds, be kept up between the two vessels the whole way. All these new arrangements and pre- After this the citizen President picked up a quarrel cautions are the result of the experience of last year's with another refugee, being several "sheets in the attempt, and, of course all improvements conduce wind." From words they came to blows, and the towards the chances of altimate success. But it is two champions of liberty soon rolled together on the no exaggeration to say that there is one portion of floor belaboring each other soundly with fisticular.

touched the water. The attempt to lay down the

cable will be made this year at a much earlier period

than on the last occasion. As soon as the coils,

with all the necessary apparatus and appointments

are stowed away on board the Agamemnon and Ni-

agara (which will be about the beginning of May),

both vessels will leave for a short trip into deep

water, when a number of experiments will be made

with the paying out machinery, and to ascertain

practically if any difficulties exist in the proposed

plan for submerging the wire from the centre of the

Atlantic. These experiments will be brought to an

end in a few days, and any alterations which their

results may suggest in the machinery or manner

of paying out the wire having been adopted as

rities and most experienced seamen have been con-

sulted on behalf of the company as to the state of

the weather in the Atlantic in the month of June,

and we believe the result of an immense mass of tes-

ment of which the success or non-success of the whole plan must ultimately depend, and that is upon Eminence Cardinal Wiseman. The writer, has seen, the paying out machinery. That this machinery was it very recently. It is low and angular, composed of bad last year, and that it was made still worse by white silk, embroidered with gold flowers and scroll the most absurd mismanagement accome dense; work) with a broad band of red silk down the centre but we trust and believe that there is no chance of a repetition this year of such blunders. How the new machinery, is constructed we cannot at present say, further than that a new self-acting brake has been devised, which is said to be perfect; that all the alterations have been made under the superintendence of Mr. Everett, the chief engineer of the Niagara, and Mr. Appoid, and that Mr. Penn, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Field have, we believe, been from time to time consulted about it. So far, then, it ought to be all that can be wished, but we hope to be able to speak more positively on this point in a few days. Our readers may recollect that when the attempt failed last antumn 380 miles of the cable were safely deposited at the bottom of the sea. Since that time, to the astonishment of all who know the west coast of Ireland and the donth of water in which the cable lay, it has been underrun, and no less than 52 miles of it recovered When the last mile was raised it lay at a depth of 1,000 fathoms, and, as it was in that depth that it broke away, the remaining 330 miles are still in the bed of the Atlantic, where they will stay, till the end of time, a permanent source of wonder and amusement to its marine inhabitants. It may, perhaps, be worth mentioning, as an instance of the credulity of human nature, that there are person who think that this 330 miles is still to be recovered and utilized again. .. It is, however, but fair to state that these persons are in no way connected with either the company or its officers, all the latter of whom have far too much experience in these matters ever to entertain such a hopeless idea. The portion of the cable recovered was in as perfect a state as when first laid down, as regarded its electrical conditions. It, however, showed signs of the outer covering of spiral wires having stretched considerably, though by no means to an extent to affect the insulation of the conductor .- Timer.

> ATTEMPTED SABBATARIAN OUTRAGE.-Mewormism or fauaticism, like crime, disease, and volcauces has its cruptions. Garrotte robberies are prevalent for while, cholera is occasionally epidemic, and Vestvius now and then flares up. So does Rabbatarianism It had been tolerably quiet for some time; but the other day the following outbreak of Sabbatarian phrenzy was related by the Times:-" Sunday Trains m Scotch Railways-At their meeting on Wednesday the shareholders of the Rdivburgh, Perth, and Dundee Railway, once more rejected, by a large majority a motion to stop Sunday trains on the line. An amendment on the motion was proposed by the Directors and adopted, to the effect that at the balfyearly meeting they should take the sense of the shareholders on the subject, the Directors being authorised to issue proxies to all of them previous to the meeting." We rejoice to find that the Sabbatarian bigots have thus been baffled, even in Scotland, in their attempt to render it impossible for the attendance of medical men and relatives to be procured on Sundays at the bed of sickness or death. You the Sabbatarians have our sympathy with them to a certain extent. We feel, with pity, that their conscience must torment them for continuing to draw dividends which are, in part, derived from Sunday traffic. Therefore we would advise them to sell their shares; but, if they prefer holding them in order to effect their pharisaical puposes at least let them band over the said dividends to some charitable institution -say to an asylum for idiots, a class of unfortunates notoriously much neglected in the land of Knox.

A REFUGEE FESTIVAL IN LONDON.

Vive le Cognac et la Revolution!

We (Dublin Telegraph) find in a supplement of the Gazette d' Augsbourg, of the 7th inst., a correspondence which contains some curious revelations about the refugees in England.

The English journals know everything, or at least they pretend to know everything. Meanwhile Mazzini is in their eyes a philanthropist persecuted and calumniated by the Continental police, and the other refugees are only a troop of harmless babblers-in truth, England is much more interested in her imports of wool and cotton than in the social order and internal peace of Europe. The English press is ignorant or pretends to be ignorant that the members of Marrianne, almost all Frenchmen and Italians, assembled at Holborn or Leicester square, where they openly preach revolution, pillage, and political made with too small an allowance for casualities, assassination. Witness the harangues of a Pyat, a and that consequently when the cable parted, and Talandier, a Vincent, Ameil Ribeyrolles, all under about 380 miles were lost in the depths of the Atlan- the protection of English law. Mazzini and all his tic, it so reduced the length of wire remaining at the followers are affiliated to the Marianne. Orsini delivered lectures at the meetings of this secret society. All the emissaries sent by the Marianne to France are Italians, selected for the purpose of deceiving the French police. Poles and Chartists carrying talse passports traversed France with the same object. All these worthies, on their return to London make a parade of the tricks which they allege have been practised by them on the French police, and we had an opportunity one day of hearing at a London eating house all the adventures of an Odyssey of this kind which has just been accomplished by the Italian, Amari, and the Hungarian, Teleki Sandor, and which they narrated in the presence of several French refugees seated at an adjoining table.

The revolutionary committee is quite as bad as the Marianne, and, if they differ as to the end, they are entirely identical as regards the choice of ways and means. It is said that a short time before the attempt of the 14th January, the portions of the Louis Blanc and Ledru Rollin party united themselves to the "Revolutionary Committee," in order that they might pursue a common action together. Victor Hugo was to direct the secret societies of Jersey and Guernzey, who corresponded with those of London in a most confidential and intimate manner. Attached to the rendezvous of the Revolutionary Committee is the general printing establishment of the Pole, Zenon Swentoslowski, in Rupert street Hay-market. These pamphlets in every language, are printed, and they are so little concerned about the publicity of their proceedings, that several of these works are placed in the shop of Swenteslowski. The Poles, Popowski, Chodsko, Koizell, Ropiewski, and others from a special committee, to whom is assigned the task of revolutionising the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Poles. A short time ago, Olszewski an emissary of this committee, was arrested at Hornbury with a quantity of pamphlets which he had with him for distribution in Gallicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen.

One day curiosity induced me to attend a public meeting assembled to celebrate some anniversary, the name of which I do not remember. The place of meeting was a species of cave; on the door there soon as possible the expedition will finally start about the beginning of June. All the best authowas a placard in red letters inviting the public to take part in the republican festival. Four tables were covered with jugs of gin, brandy, and beer, pipes and tobacco. An old French refugee, with face reddened by excessive indulgence in alcoholic liquors, opened the proceedings with a furibund oration repeatedly interrupted by gulping down huge tumblers of gin. This orator's name was Cabaigni; he was, I understand, an ex-journalist of Paris, a former editor of the Paris Reformer. He came to the meeting perfectly intoxicated, and after roaring forth an address with oaths of every kind, seated himself opposite a bottle of cognac. The great majority of the meeting consisted of workmen with beards unshaven and clothing filthy and tattered; these fell like famished wolves upon the brandy flasks. After the speechifying they began singing. The president, the aforesaid Gabaigni, bellowed out a ditty, the chorus of which was "Brethren, we must have blood!"

the apparatus upon the fitness and proper manage. This proved the finale of the republican festivals. Server the safet of reading the edition (british executed the engine of the content areas the benefit