and a second design

that last been yet attempted in the way of crushing ant dilemma for the trustees to deal with: Already their religion twhat an realimate, must be Inave the sum of (eleven thousand pounds out of the small formed of, Irish Oatholic gentry, when he invited annuity of the senior classes has been mortgaged, them is auxiliaries of trample on the authority of not only for the repairs and fittings of the portions them is auxiliaries of the Popel on the authority of not only for the repairs and fittings of the portions. And Bishops and of the Popel on the some site of that are built, but for entirely new erections. And them has and of the Popel o'He comes to allay relithat are built, but for entirely new erections. And globs strife, and exports the descendants of those the result must be either a diminution of the amount who they of their faith to assist of their little annuity of £20; or of the number of the him in raising a temple of an uniscotation aducahim in raising a temple of an "ansectarian aduca- those who are now in its receipt." Rancere subjection." Lwonder the benefits of this faithless cor lis," was a noble maxim of the old Roman Government and surely you look in vain for any similar Commencement of that religious persecution, which, sentiment regarding a government which, amidst under the pretence of asserting the paramount interthe expenditure of millions on sinecures, would take from the humble student a portion of his £20. This anarchy and rapine. Their faithawas everything : fact of sustaining an Imperial establishment out of anarchy and rapine. Their tatto-was very thing its purchase, was not to dearly bought with the poor pittance of the students, would, I have no doubt, disarm the anti-papal wrath of Spooner himplinder of sacred property on the secure of this plunder of sacred property on the secure of religion of the selfure of the poor widows lamb, and would not fail to convert the poor widows lamb, and would not fail to convert the poor widows that genthat recent establishment that was ever vociferating the true faith, now to, turn round on the people and tell them that the strife of Christians is only about non-essentials, and that the paramount blessing of the world is best provided by an unsectarian com-munion of all its children. Verily, there is more than the cunning of the serpent in this opposite train of conduct and of reasoning. If their faith is now as valuable as then, why expose its purity by an unhallowed contact with the members of that Ohurch out of which they were adjured to come? But if indifference and "unsectarianism," and a common Christianity be now the only religion fit for society, let the Protestant establishment, in all due consistency, resign all the plunder which it amassed under false pretences. Then its votaries, and those of the Catholic Church, equally stripped of prosleytising weapons, could enter the literary Lyceum with equal advantages. When this is done by restoring to the starving poor this unrighteous plunder it will be high time to propose to the Catholics of Ireland your peaceful plan of an "unsectarian education."

It is not a subject of much regret, however, that the Irish Secretary has ventured on this correspondence It will have taught him and his advisers a lesson for which they were not prepared; and it will have redeemed the spirit of the Catholic gentry from the depth of degradation, into which, it was wrongly supposed, to have fallen. With them as with all classes of people, patience has had its limits; and it is a promising circumstance, that this alien functionary has received several acknowledgements, worthy of the lofty lineage of those who sent them, and proving that they still inherit the faith and patriotism of their fathers. It is high time for them to feel their own dangerous position, and the still gloomier prospects that lie before them. They recollect, and not without alarm, how, from the neglected relations between landlords and tenants, their properties passed out of the hands of their former occupants but a swell as the wants of the poor, speaks eloquently few years ago. They now perceive the approach of to those in the same social rank, "Go thon and do to those in the same social rank, "Go thon and do a similar calamity, and feel the bitter mockery of the proposed remedies of Colleges and workhouses. As we are peremptorily told that the operation of the Poor Law must reach and relieve the whole mass of Irish destitution, it is not difficult to perceive that out-door relief must be contemplated on a large scale, and then comes among the surviving remnant of the proprietors a fresh confiscation. Periodical visitations of such frequent recurrence owing to misgovernment and affecting all classes, should at length open their eyes and inspire them with the resolve of uniting in constitutional coalition, and consulting in time for their safety before another Scotch Crosus comes and sweeps both proprietors and tenants from off the peace of the land. If the gentry, Protestant as well as Catholic, but follow up the spirit in which the latter have replied to the honorable Secretary, they will still as a matter of justice obtain aid from the Government in the shape of works of 'national improvements, and thus save the country.

They should not forget to remind him how pre posterous it is to be entertaining a famine-stricken people with the perpetual theme of education rerepeated, and how heartless to ask the gentry for money to educate those who are starving. He should know, as a sound statesman, that to live is a primary necessity, according to the old adage, Prius est vivere quam philosophari. So far from requiring another ter. The Rev. John Leech, rector of Mitchelstown, infidel College, some of the existing ones could be county Cork, has instructed his agent, Mr. Thomas well spared to the equal advantage of morality and social subordination. Some hundreds of thousands are now wasted on the enormous salaries of the professurs and inspectors of mixed education, from the parent metropolitan model schools to the numerous model schools throughout Ireland. Were these extravagant sums expended on a judicious system of local or municipal intellectual training, in harmony first with the religion and then with the respective pursuits of the people, especially those of agriculture; and then the gentry seriously to encourage those homely plans of a practical education, combining, together with agricultural lessons for the boys, and knitting and sewing for the females, reading, writing, and a fair share of arithmetic for all, they would do more to forward their own interests, and benefit the country, than has been yet effected by the enormous sums that have been expended on the several branches of your mixed education. Every day's experience convinces us, more and more, that to give the Irish people a proper education was never the object of the English Government. In all the educational plans which it has projected its chief aim has been to strip the people of their religion and their language, - an aim of which it has not lost sight to the present time. Hence the system of central despotism spread through the country from the Metropolitan Model School requiring of the young teachers of the Provinces - men and women -to go up to be trained, and to what? Not to greater reverence for their religion, or attachment to their country, or knowledge of its history and language. No; but to Secome imbued with the blessings of a mixed education, conducted chiefly by Protestants of every shade of sectarianism, the principal of the establishment being a most zealous Presbyterian, and a most orthodox Protestant Viceroy the supreme authority to sanction or modify its regulations. What a training school for Catholic masters and mistresses for the provinces, and how well calculated to induce them to persuade the children under their charge to shun the model schools or mixed Colleges in their neighborhood! Yet unless masters and mistresses submit to this ordeal they will not be entitled to what is called the benefit of classification. No doubt of it; and this reveals the entire despotic and anti-Catholic policy of your centralisation. No matter what may be the talents, the industry, and the acquirements of those teachers there is still one thing wanting, a due reverence for the great centre from which alone, education and its adequate rewards are known to flow. This point of perfection is gained by visiting the Model School and wearing in after-life its slavish centralising uni

Instead, then, of wasting the public money on such expensive and abortive schemes of education, if your Lordship direct your attention to the improvement of our agriculture, you can yet become a great benefactor of the public. By submitting to the Legisla-ture's Land Bill on a large and equitable scale, you would at once be promoting the interests of the Government and people, and drying up the sources of those periodical famines so reproachful to the one, and so fatal to the other. But if the young statesman you have sent us to teach academic wisdom to the ancients of Ireland, continue to feel an ambition to perfect the work of his father, I will point out

tleman into a chivalrous advocate of a young and injured body of meritorious subjects. Let, then, the son of the statesman who endowed the college of Marnooth follow up his father's work, and draw the expense for its repairs out of the same funds with which it was erected. As this is the time for preparing the programme of the public expenditure, we will give him credit for a generous ambition to complete one of the best of his father's work, if the Irisb estimates release for ever the students from the heavy burden of keeping up the college. Mr. Whalley may, no doubt, rave against the teachings of Maynooth, but I doubt if even that formidable enemy of Popery would not be inclined to pause, rather than consent to have one penny abstracted from the small annuity which Sir Robert Peel, despite of the storm of bigotry that raged around him, succeeded in, he thought for ever, securing to its advanced students, who, unlike the unruly offspring of his other Colleges, are, for conduct and decorum, the best hope of Ireland.

I have the honor to be, Your Lordship's obedient servant. † Joux, Archbishop of Tuam.

THE POOR OF BALLIBAY .- It is consoling to see that, if God permit the poor to suffer, He inspires the rich to succour. We have a gratifying proof of this, in the conduct of the good and charitable landlady of the Ballibay property, Mrs. Leslie, and family, who, in order to get up a fund to procure fuel for the poor, have commenced the good work by con-tributing £50. Great praise is due also to her benevolent agent, Thomas Lucas, Esq., J.P., for the part he is taking in this work of charity; all this redounds more to their praise, when we consider that the Catholic population of the town of Ballibay amounts to 987. and all other denominations, only to 663; hence by an impartial distribution, and impartial I am confident it will be, the greater portion must fall to the Catholic poor. Mrs. Leslie, in recognising the rights likewise." For that the poor have a right to the alms of the rich, no one can deny. "Son, defraud not the poor of alms, and turn not away thy eyes from them, bow down thy ear cheerfully to them, and pay what thou owest." How favorably the acts of this good lady, in lighting the lamp of charity, contrasts with those who mock the poor and fan the flame of bigotry. In a few days the collection will exceed £100.—Cor. of Dundalk Democrat.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND .- THE BRIGHT SIDE .- The manner in which many charitable individuals are meeting the pressure of distress in Ireland contrasts pleasingly with the heartless conduct of the "Irish Executive." The Earl of Mayo has authorised his agent to forward to each of his distressed tenants a sum of money to purchase frewood (fortunately now to be had in the locality at a cheap rate), which with the half-dried turf, will enable them to pass the winter in comparative comfort. Laurence Waldron. Esq., M. P., has written to his agent, Mr. Mulligan, to distribute among his tenantry on the Lang and Bannada estates, situate in Roscommon and Mayo, large quantities of timber for fuel in this inclement season of the year. Richard Henn, Esq., of Herbertstreet, Dublin, sent a large supply of warm clothing to have them distributed among such of his tenantry as were ill provided against the present severe wincounty an abatement of 25 per cent on their rents. The good and benevolent landlord of Moneygall, Bassett W. Holmes, Esq., has notified that he will give an abatement of ten per cent. in the rents, and

tenantry. THE COAL FUND .- The readiness of our fellowcitizens to contribute to this most useful charity is attest by the fact that by one hour's collection today the committee realised the sum of £59. We are quite confident their exertions will suffice to place them in possession of a sum which will enable them to give substantial relief to the poor in a most es-

that he will further defer the day of rent paying to a

period when the pressure may be lighter upon the

sential particular .- Cork Examiner. THE SLIGO GUARDIANS AND THE SISTERS OF MERCY. - We learn from the Sligo Champion that the Most Rev. Dr. Gilooley recently submitted to the Sligo guardians a complaint, made to him by a Catholic inmate of the workhouse, that a protestant nurse had read aloud the Bible to annoy her. The com-plaint was considered and "Burked," but at the following meeting one of the defenders of the would-be proselytiser gave notice of his intention to move that no person be admitted into this house to give religious instruction except the chaplain duly appointed for that purpose." "What," says the Sligo Champion, " is the real object of this entire proceeding, so cunningly commenced on the 15th November in the female infirm ward, and all but accomplished by the motion which Mr. Sedley concocted, and Mr. West has so affectionately fathered? Just this-to exclude the Sisters of Mercy from the house. There is no gainsaying this. It has been objected that attempts at proselytism have been made by protestants in the workhouse, and proofs have been offered—therefore the Sisters of Mercy must be excluded! In what have these messengers of peace and comfort to the sick and dying merited the malignity of those bigots of the Sligo Board, who, finding it impossible even to hint a fault,' have adopted the cowardly and insidious plan of actually censuring a lady of their own persuasion in order to accomplish the exclusion of the Sisters of Mercy. We implore of the Uatholics of this town and county to reflect seriously on the great responsibility they incur in leaving their co-religionists, whom poverty may compel to enter this workhouse, at the mercy of such 'guardians of the poor' as the Sligo Board boasts of. Little wonder, indeed, that our poor fellow-countrymen prefer suffering any privation sooner than have themselves and their families subjected to such absolute persecution."

CENTRALISATION .- Centralisation may be carried to an extreme injurious to us without being profitable to England ... To estimate the wealth of one country by the amount which may be wrung from another was the fatal error which ruined the provinces without permanently enriching Rome. our banks, railways, and commercial undertakings our management is as successful, and, at least, as prudent as that of our English neighbor in theirs. We think the public offices of this country should be filled by natives of this country. It is irritating to perceive that the highest positions of the executive are bestowed upon importations, and that no Irish gentlemaniof any party is suffered to have a share

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The consequence was, that the first people enables them to place confidence
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are absent, because in the first people enables th in our own hands. If the Irish members, forgetting their differences, would persistently unite in insisting upon fairness towards this country on the part men, there would no longer exist a cause for discontent .- Irish Times.

IRISH JURIES.—One of the greatest practical evils which the Catholics suffer in Ireland is their exclusion from the offices of sheriff and deputy sheriff. Nobody who is unacquainted with Ireland can conceive the obstacles which this opposes to the fair administration of justice. The formation of juries is now entirely in the hands of the Protestants; the lives, liberties, and properties of the Catholics in the hands of the juries; and this is the arrangement for the administration of justice in a country where religious prejudices are inflamed to the greatest degree of animosity! In this country, if a man be a foreigner, if he sell slippers, and sealing wax, and artificial flowers, we are so tender of human life that we take care half the number of persons who are to decide upon his fate should be men of similar prejudices and feelings with himself; but a poor Catholic may be tried by twelve Percevals, and destroyed according to the manner of that gentleman in the name of the Lord, and with all the insulting forms of justice. I do not go to the length of saying that deliberate and wilful injustice is done. I have no doubt that the Orange deputy sheriff thinks it would be a most unpardonable breach of his duty if he did not summon a Protestant panel. I can easily believe that a Protestant panel may conduct themselves very conscientiously in hanging the gentlemen of the crucifix; but I blame the law which does not guard the Catholic against the probable tenor of those feelings which must unconsciously influence the judgments of mankind. I detest that state of society which extends unequal degrees of protection to different creeds and persuasions; and I cannot describe to you the contempt I feel for a man who, calling himself a statesman, defends a system which fills the heart of every Irishman with treason, and makes his allegiance prudence not choice .- Rev. Sydney Smith.

PRINCE ALBERT'S VISIT TO THE DUBLIN PRISONS. -The Queen and royal family spent one Sunday in Dublin, and her late august Consort and eldest son spent a portion of the Sabbath in visiting the prisons. It must have been a sight calculated to awaken the deepest emotions, and worthy of the reign of our beloved Sovereign, who has shown a heart to feel for the lowest of her subjects, to witness the scene that afternoon in the Smithfield convict prison; to see the lord-lieutenant of the island visit the lecture-room, with Prince Albert and the heir-apparent of the Crown, and sit down among those men who, from being a danger and cost to the country, were preparing to become useful and honest citizens of it. We will not intrude on the scene, but will rejoice that our future Sovereign has already learnt to consider the welfare of the lowest as much an object of interest as the highest, and that he desires to learn himself, by personal investigation, the real condition even of convict prisons .-Once a Week.

IRISH EMIGRATION TO SPAIN .- The Universal News

gives the following interesting sketch of Major O'-Doherty, to whom have been granted certain concessions, already quoted by us from that journal, relative to Irish emigration to Spain: -We beg to state that Major O'Doberty is a lineal descendant of the chief of his name, who was Prince of Donegal, and that he has a genealogical chart tracing back his descent nearly twenty centuries, certified by Sir W Betham, the late Ulster King-at-arms. Major O'Doherty is himself a Tipperary man, and is connected with many of the ancien families in that county. He held a commission in the 40th Regiment, and fought through the whole Peninsular war, in what was called the war of Spanish liberation. He was in no less than ten pitched battles and sieges, besides innumerable skirmishes and sallies, and wears the medal granted for the Peninsular with ten clasps. He was wounded in three general engagement, so that he shed his blood for Spain half a century ago. He retired from the British service after the last ol Irishmeu in Dublin for the service of Donna Maria whom he aided in placing upon the throne of Portu- in this city .- Northern Free Press. gal, in opposition to her uncle, Don Miguel. The regiment having been raised contrary to the provisions of the English Foreign Enlistment Act, though with the tacit connivance of the British Government, the Portuguese government attempted to repudiate the claims of the officers and men for arrears of pay and compensation. Major O'Doherty spent five years fighting the battle of his regiment between London and Lisbon at his own expense, and he at length overcame all trickery and opposition, and obtained the sum of £45 per man for every private soldier who had served under him. It is scarcely necessary for us to add to the foregoing statement that Major O'Doherty is a Catholic. The following are the special advantages offered to the colonists by the Government of her Catholic Majesty: - "1. - They will be exempted during the term of ten years from the payment of direct contributions as also from all kinds of charges or obligations, excepting those of personal aid or labour in the construction of the bye roads of the (Irish) colonies. 2-Neither the emigrants themselves nor their children born out of Spain will be included in the levies for the recruiting of the army 3 .- They will be allowed to introduce into Spain, free of duty, all their personal effects, tools, machines and every description of utensils which they may require for their work. 4 .- They will be assisted with materials and timber for building purposes. 5.—An engineer will be placed at their disposal, in order to draw out the plans of the colony, which must be submitted to the approval of the Government of her Catholic Majesty." Our countrymen should certainly feel grateful to the Spanish Government for the friendly feeling which is evident in those arrangements. Something of the same sort was mooted in Spain some years ago when the cry of distress from Ireland reached far and wide. The friendship between Spain and Ireland is of old standing. No power in Europe gave to Ireland in her days of persecution assistance in men and money on so grand a scale as Spain. No nation more cheerfully welcomed the Irish exile when disaster and defeat compelled him to fly from his native land. To the present Sovereign of Spain, and to her Government, ruled over by the descendant of one of those exiles, we cannot but feel grateful for the generous arrangements, which, as we are above in-

formed, they have offered to Irish emigrants.—Nation We in England are too scattered and too insignificant to aim at great things. But in Ireland it is different. If the Catholics of England do not do the best they can for their own interests, it is mainly their own look out, for their power of being of service to others is limited, though not insignificant. But in Ireland there is a power which needs only to be ex-erted to produce incalculable results for good, and that power, if not paralysed is at least lamed, "cribbed cabin'd, and confined." The interests of Ireland are the interests of the whole Church. No evil can happen to Ireland, by which all Catholicism does not suffer: Now, the voice of Ireland, and the feelings and the wishes of the Irish people are not heard and felt as they should be. They find no sdequate expression; and yet their full and adequate expression would be of immense importance to the Irish people and to the whole Church: Why is this?

absence there is no one but the Demagogue or Popularity-hunter who can aspire to fill their place. Political actions in Ireland, for any good, purpose, is an impossibility without the Irish Priests to lead and guide the people. In twenty years, in fifty years, in a hundred years, it may be different; but, in 1861 it is as true as it. They are subjects for argument and discussion in the larity-hunter who can aspire to fill their place. Po-House of Representatives lowe have too, the remedy litical action in Ireland for any good end, or to any of government, and a share in its control for Irish different; but, in 1861 it is as true as it was in 1854 that the exclusion of the Priest from the platform political stagnation, the other of Revolutionary Demagogy. Political stagnation is an evil in itself, but perhaps it was dreaded; nay, perhaps it was desired. We have never argued that point, because it has been always clear to us that political stagnation in Ireland could only be a passing phase. It was the first conclusion at which we arrived in Ireland, and we hold to it more strongly than ever, that in Irish politics the exclusion of the Priest's faction for good is the mauguration of the Demagogue's action for mischief. - London Tablet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE MOST REV. DR. GILLIS-THE QUEEN.-A Pastoral Address has been issued by Dr. Gillis, Catholic Bishop of the eastern district of Scotland, in which he refers, in the most feeling terms, to the heavy affliction which has befallen Her Majesty. After alluding to the peaceful and prosperous tenor of her earlier life, the Bishop proceeds as follows:-"But a cloud has come at length to overshadow the brightness of her long and prosperous reign; for the guards that watch the regal rights of earthly palaces cannot defend their threshold against human grief, when, like a veiled and mysterious stranger, sorrow obtrudes her ominous presence upon kings, and seats herself beside the bed on which they know that they shall die. O I now then, more fervently, more lovingly than ever, let our common prayer be heard ;no longer, for a time, as the shout of joy or of triumph, but as the chastened utterance of a whole nation's mourning. God save the Queen! God save her bitter trial; for, 'weeping, she hath wept in the night, and her tears are upon her cheeks,' and she has 'become as a widow.' But we feel, beloved brethren, we may not remove the pall that screens the sacredness of her affliction, nor profane its hallowed nature by venturing here to dwell unnecessarily upon its depth. She has lost the distinguished Prince who was the faithful companion of her life, the husband of her choice, and the father of her Royal offspring. Well might she be forgiven if, while standing beside his yet unclosed grave, she had forgotten for the time that she was still a Queen. Let it be written, then, as the proudest record of Victoria's reign, as well as her undying claim to England's gratitude, that, after moving so long amongst us the perfect pattern of a happy wife and mother, her first prayer as a widow was that heroic petition put up for calm of mind under her all crushing bereavement; for that she had still many and urgent duties to perform as the parent of her people! May the long years that mellow affliction and soften the asperities of grief be yet vouchsafed to our beloved Sovereign; and may she still be mercifully spared to come forth on festival days, in all the glory of another Judith, the joy of her kingdom and the honor of her peo-May there be peace within her cities and abundance within her towers; and may her last earthly song of praise be like to that of the widow of Bethulia: Begin unto my God with timbrels, sing ye to the Lord with cymbals, tune him a new psalm, exalt and call upon His name. The Lord putteth an end to wars, the Lord is His name."

CATHOLIC STATISTICS OF SCOTLAND .- It appears from the alphabetical list of the clergy that there are at present 181, clergymen, secular and regular, on the Scotch mission, while the churches and chapels number altogether 125. The numbers last year were 172 and 122, respectively, thus showing an increase since then of nine clergymen and churches. There has been a very considerable increase in the number of confirmations this year as compared with the last, but no reliable approximation has as yet been made to the actual number of Catholics at present in Scotland. That they are very numerous and rapidly increasing may be deduced from the fact that Dr. Strang, City Chamberlain, calculated their number about three years ago, American war, and subsequently raised a regiment in Glassow alone, at 105,000, and it is generally believed that there are at present as many as 127,000

England obtrudes on mankind many a boast for which there is not a shadow of a foundation. Respect for the right of private judgment-morality. These are two distinctions of which Englishmen are wont to boast with their usual stolid complacency, and yet to which they have no just claim. If they are remarkable for anything respecting them, it is for their exact opposite. Then, again, who can describe the extravagant fuss they make about their loyalty. Well, for our own part we don't believe in the virtue as hitherto understood, now-a-days. It is impossible that there should be loyalty under a constitutional form of Government. We can prove it to logical demonstration, and we are quite sure that Englishmen are as innocent of the virtue as they are of that of purity. One single test would prove what we assert. Were the Queen to be reconciled to the Church of Christ to-morrow-and we have loyalty enough to long for so great a blessing for her more than for any private advantage that could befal ourselves - where would vanish all the English loyalty, spite of all the disgusting slobberings of the last few days? To the four winds of Heaven! Her Majesty would on the spot become the object of every imaginable outrage and insult. Her abdication would be clamoured for. The least indecent thing that would be said of her would be that she had lost heramind. Neither do we altogether admit the justice of the extravagant boasting that dins our ears on all sides about the liberty Englishmen. But there is one boast which we do think is, on the whole, just and true. We do believe that the administration of the law in England—we do not include Scotland—is, on the whole, and especially if we except cases in which Catholics and their principles are being adjudicated upon, as pure, and as free from defects, and as above suspicion, as the imperfection of human institutions permits it to be. If, however, we cross the Channel, all is changed. The illusion is broken—the fair vision has vanished. Law, justice -- they exist no more. The perversion of justice in Ireland exceeds anything that is known under the most absolute governments of modern days. The misgovernment of that unfortunate country has not stopped short of the most criminal excesses of the most wanton of tyrants, in polluting the very source of justice itself. Indeed, there is nothing wanting to complete the picture of tyrannical misrule that has been the cause of Ireland and the shame of England ever since she brought the former under her bated and hateful yoke. The evictions, the orange murders, the souper insuits, and the cruel souper efforts at the most shameful of corruptions, the sectarian usurpations, the compulsory voting, the wholesale bribing, the packing of juries, the gross onesidedness of magistrates, the insolent disregard of legal obligations all these have had more or less of painful notoriety The little weight that was mostly ascribed to them, even amongst, that class of effete Catholics who are more English than Catholic, was a bad sign. Many knew they were true, but deemed them necessary for the maintenance of sectorian ascendancy; many pooh-poohed them as Irish exaggerations; many heard of them and were heartless enough to pass tions pass before the Empire for the principal manifestations of political life in Ireland, bearing on them, as they do, the stamp of insignificance, by the party that came more immediately under their notice left, behind as victims left, in should be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious and a holve at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which would be a glorious at the British people had only of which we are the Brit party that came more immediately inder their notice on the real weight and influence. 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She will shortly be put upon the gridiron, for the purpose of finally fixing her paddle-wheels and fitting her new stern post. It is understood that the origileft only the choice between two alternatives, one of nal calculation as to the total cost of refitting ber, made at the late meeting of the proprietors, will not be exceeded. It is not yet determined on what service she will be engaged. — Express.

THE CHANNEL RAILWAY .- On the whole, we are convinced of the feasibility of connecting the railway systems of England and the Continent by the means of a roadway within submerged tubes, and we think the matter deserving of earnest attention irrespective of the schemes of any projector. When this subject is taken up (and why its consideration should be deferred, will be a difficult question to answer) it will not be to forward the project of any one; those interested will employ conferent parties, who can avail themselves of the most useful features of any published project, and any public projector would only be too glad to have his ideas embodied in, and his name connected with, such an undertaking There is, however, one peculiar feature of Mr. Chalmer's scheme which should not be lost sight of, namely, the use he makes of the hydrostatic pressure in enabling him to join his tubes from the inside; this principle cannot be thrown away, for the depth is far too great to admit of the use of the diving bell for connecting the sections on the outside; it was doubtless the novelty or originality of this feature which induced a scientific contemporary to suggest experiments; he thinks "experiments which would throw much light upon this point may be made for a few thousand pounds.' It may be many years before we have a better opportunity or a more fitting time for such experiments than the ensuing summer; they could not fail to attract the attention of distinguished and influential strangers, and the immense concourse of people that will flock to the International Exhibition of 1862 .- Mechanics' Magazine.

TRADE OUTRAGE NEAR SHEFFIELD. - Two trade outrages were perpetrated on Saturday night at the village of Thorpe Hesley, a few miles from Shellis d. A number of nail-makers in the employ of Mr. Favell, of Rotherham, reside and occupy shops in the village. A portion of the men have been on strike for some time on a question of wages, and great efforts have been made to induce the remainder to join in the strike, but without success. Among the men who have continued to work are John Hatters. ley, the foreman, and Charles Butcher, both occupying shops in the village, in which a number of other men besides themselves work. Butcher occupies a house adjoining his workshop, and about eleven o'clock on Saturday night was startled by a loud report. He ran out, and found his shop in ruins. -The roof was entirely blown off, the gable end nearly all down, and the bellows and other internal fittings were in a great measure destroyed. The fragments of a can, which had contained powder, were found in the shop, and to them a string was attached, from which it is inferred that the infernal machine had been let down the chimney. While Butcher and his neighbors were examining the ruins a second report was heard, and it was found that a similar explosion had occurred at Hattersley's shop, but attended with somewhat less damage. No personal injury was sustained, the nailmakers having left work some hours previously. A few days ago, however, an attempt was made to blow one of the shops down upon the workmen, by hanging a can of powder in the chimney to be exploded by the fire; but the attempt was foiled by the discovery of the can before a fire was lighted. The miscreants have as yet escaped detection .- Stur.

Superstition in England -At the Macclesfield Police-court, on Tuesday, Priscilla Hears, a gipsy of singular appearance, was charged with stealing £43 10s from the wife of John Sheldon, farmer, Adlington. The circumstances occurred some time ago, out until the last few days the prisoner had succeeded in cluding the police. Mrs. Speldon said, one morning as she was going from Adlington to Stockport, she saw the prisoner sitting by the wayside, with a jug in her hand. She asked witness whether she wished to speak with her. Witness sked ber if she could see into futurity. She replie "Yes." Both sat down, and then the prisoner told witness she was in trouble, and also told her many things about her family concerns. Witness was ill at the time, and prisoner told her she was poorly, asking whether she knew what was the matter with her. Witness replied that she did not. Prisoner then told her that she was bewitched, and that for money prisoner would tell her all about it Witness offered all she had (2s 4d); but the prisoner said that would not do, explaining that she wanted the money only for a little while. Witness met the prisoner a few days afterwards, and told her she had no more money, and could not get any. Prisoner said "This is not the place to call you liar, but you are one; for you have four pieces of paper in money and four pieces in gold "Witness felt frightened on hearing this, because it was quite true. Prisoner said she only wanted the money, a little while. At last witness gave her the money, on the understanding that it should be returned in six hours. She said it would ease witness of her troubles, which had arisen from money matters; and that, as money had done it, money must undo it. Witness went to the spot in the lane, where prisoner promised to meet her, and waited a long time, but saw nothing either of her or the money. Mr. Norris, solicitor, who had been instructed on prisoner's benalf, submitted that a charge of felony would not lie. The prisoner's character was that of a bailee, liable to be sued for breach of contract in not returning the money as agreed upon; but not amenable to a criminal prosecution. The beach overruled the point, and committed the prisoner for trial at the sessions. - Stand-Lough to his in Spania also place

OFFER TO SELL CANADA TO THE FRENCH EM-PEROR. - A general impression prevails that General Scott left for America with some understanding on the part of the French Government that he would endeavor to induce the American Government to keep the peace. Rumors of a different character have lately been gaining ground. For a long time General Scott tried without success to obtain an audience with the Emperor. At last this interview took place, and it is positively asserted by those who have good reason of knowing the truth, that he offered, on the part of the Federal Government, to secure Canada for France in the event of the Emperor siding with the United States in the approaching war. It is further stated that the Emperor met this proposal by opening the door to the General and bowing him out of his presence. On the day after this enterview General Scott left Paris for America, no doubt to report the failure of his mission .-Edinburgh Scotman, Dec. 25th.

Though there is much talk of ",invading Canada." England knows, and America knows, that it would be a barren task at best probably it disastrous one Because Canada is as free, as much mistress of ber own interests, now, as she would be as a state in the Republic; and her people—who were "rebols to the backbone and spinal marrow," until Eugland conceded to them the right of self-government—would, in all probability, fight to death against any such a invasion of Moreover, England Hanows, and