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For my part, there is no one who desires more than I do the union of all parties, or I should wish to say, the union of all Irishmen. I hate the word party, and if, in the three letters which have taken the liberty to address to your lordships, I have given offence to any living man, I regret it: my only object being to vindicate the views taken by the bishops on the subject of science, and to stop, as far as in me lay, the accomplishment of a plan which appears to me in its present shape, to be pregnant with fatal mischief to education, to liberty, and to religion...

I have the honour to be, my lords, with profound respect, your lordships' obedient servant, June 10, 1845. D. W. C.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

CONFIRMATIONS IN MENSTER.—Last week the Right Rev. Dr. Fallon administered the sacrament of confirmation to over 650 children and adults in the parish church of Ennistymon. His lordship felt much gratified at the flourishing state of religion and education in the parish—while the excellent answering of the children and other postulants for confirmation in the Christian doctrine, and the profound knowledge of the great mysteries of their religion, were most gratifying to the bishop and clergy present, and elicited their warmest approbation.—Muns. News.

Last week Miss Hayes, second daughter of Mr. James Hayes, of Tipperary, received the white veil in the Presentation Convent, Thurlos, at the hands of His Grace the Archbishop, and in the presence of a numerous circle of her friends and relatives, who had been invited to witness this truly edifying ceremony. An eloquent and truly impressive discourse was preached by the Rev. Father Amorex, of the Oblats of Mary Immaculate.—Freeman.

The Rev. Mr. Glynn has been appointed parish priest of Drumlease, in the place of Rev. Philip Foy, deceased. Rev. Stephen M'Ternan, C.C., has been removed from Glendene to Glenfarra; Rev. B. M'Manus, C.C., from Kilmough to Glendene, and Rev. Mr. Sheridan, who was ordained lately, has been appointed to Kilmough. The Rev. Patrick Gilroy has been appointed administrator of Crossesloagh, in the room of Rev. Charles O'Reilly, appointed parish priest of Carrigallen. Rev. John Smith, has been removed from Kilmoro to Ballintemple. Rev. Mr. Newman has been appointed to Kilmoro. Rev. Mr. Brennan has been named to the curacy of Ballyhaise; and Rev. Mr. Traynor to that of Drumreilly. Rev. John O'Connor, C.C., has been removed from Mullag to Larah.—Munich People.

ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL'S, COUK.—The foundation of this glorious building are all but completed, and the other portions of the works are being rapidly advanced. The foundations in question have been a most formidable work, so much so that considerable engineering as well as architectural skill had to be brought into requisition. To show the nature of the work, we may mention that the solid ground is upwards of 17 feet from the floor line.—This difficulty has been met by throwing the entire building on successive arches, which are 8 feet in width, by 24 feet in length. These are again tied by bar and hoop iron. The base of the tower, which has just been commenced, is 50 feet square. The whole of the columns are to be of red and green marble brought from Limerick, Galway, and Fermoy.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—Jeffrey Dunphy, of the city of Waterford, gentleman, deceased, has bequeathed the residue of his property to the Sisters of Charity, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and Brothers of the Christian Schools, Waterford. Anthony Strong Hussey, late of Westown, Co. Dublin, Esq., deceased, has bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Naal, county Dublin, £10; to the poor of the parish of Kilmahumwood, county Meath, £20; and £10 to his daughter Mary, to be distributed among the poor she was in the habit of assisting.—Freeman.

It is said that the Archbishop of Dublin expects to obtain the Irish MSS. at St. Isidore's in Rome, for the Catholic University of Ireland.

The Rev. James Irwin, Curate of Tralee, has been promoted to the parish of Kilmameagh, vacant by the translation of the Rev. James Devina to the united parishes of Ballinvoher and Cappincloigh.

The Rev. Michael McKenna, O.C., Greenacastle, has received from the Catholic parishioners of Moville, a valuable present, consisting of a horse, car, and harness, as well as a sum of money. The object of the contributors was to mark their esteem for the reverend gentleman, their admiration of his character, and their gratitude for his arduous attention to their spiritual wants. The car, which is a very handsome vehicle, was bought at Mr. McClure's establishment in Derry. The whole turn-out is valued at £50.

The Rev. Patrick J. Ryder, V.G., and P.P., Ballyvaughan, Co. Clare, has received the following subscriptions from Australia, for the new church which the reverend gentleman is constructing; James Noonan, £3; Philip Noonan, £2; Martin Birmingham, £1; Mary Fitzpatrick, £1; Margaret Broody, one pound.

A GOON LANDLORD.—Lord Castlerosse, with that generosity and consideration, ever truly characteristic of the noble house of Kenmare, has this week raised the wages of the workmen in his employment from six to nine shillings a week, and has similarly acted towards his garden and farm labourers. His lordship also contemplates building several commodious and well ventilated slated cottages, to which gardens are to be attached; and which, when completed, his lordship purposes giving to the men in his employment rent free.—Tralee Chronicle.

THE LINEN TRADE.—The supply of brown linen to the country markets has fallen off, as has also the demand; and prices are slightly in favour of buyers. Handloom linens of all descriptions are kept within moderate bounds as to production; and, unless in cloths for dyeing and printing, no activity prevails. Power-loom goods are still pretty extensively manufacturing to order. Prices are less firm than when last quoted. The home trade for finished linens is in a fair condition. There is a somewhat full demand for yarns, except for special numbers of tows, for export. Stocks on the increase, although some Belfast mills have stopped working, without early prospect of resuming operations.—Banner of Ulster.

The Rev. Patrick O'Brien died on the 24th ult., in Dublin. He spent two years in New Jersey, United States, on the mission, but was obliged to return to Ireland to recruit his health. His friends in America will deeply deplore the sad event which it is our painful duty to record.

The new organ purchased lately for the Church of St. Mary, Star of the Sea, Irishtown, Dublin, was opened on the 3d ult., for the first time. There was a large congregation present on the occasion.

GALWAY GOING AHEAD.—We have great pleasure in announcing to the working classes of Galway that the directors of the National Bank are about erecting a new structure on a grand scale for the use of their branch in this town. The site chosen is opposite to the Provincial Bank, Eyre-square.—Galway Mercury.

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A general move is to be made by the Boards of Guardians throughout Ireland, with a view of reducing the enormous establishment charges of work-houses as regards officers' salaries.

The Guardians of Uringford Poor Law Union, Kilkenny, lately determined to sell the small farm attached to the house, there being no able-bodied inmates to work it. Fourteen proposals were laid before the board. Mr. Broden, P.L.G., being the highest bidder, his offer of £25 per annum was accepted. The farm consists of 54 acres and some perches of fine land. The incoming tenant will be obliged to keep it well manured, and to give it up to the guardians at any time they may require it, upon his getting six months' notice.

THOMAS F. MEAGHER.—We perceive that the citizens of Waterford are about to meet on Thursday next to take the necessary steps to procure the extension to an amnesty to the Irish exiles, and in particular towards their distinguished townsman, Thomas Francis Meagher. We were delighted to learn that the movement will be participated in by men of all creeds and politics in the *urbis intacta*, and we can only say we sincerely desire that their efforts may be crowned with every success.—Tipperary Free Press.

The Clare Journal says—As the O'Connell Monument rears its head, it advances in beauty and symmetry, and will be, when completed quite a gem in its way, and, without exception, one of the handsomest of the kind in the kingdom. The native limestone of which it is building is elegantly adapted for the purpose, as it retains its freshness to after ages, and is superior to the Portland stone in that respect, while the moulding and chiselling on the work are really of the finest workmanship. The column, when finished, will establish Mr. Carroll's reputation as an architect, and one which he may be proud of.

The Morning News announces that "a great meeting of the county Tipperary will be held to protest against the atrocious project of wholesale extermination, publicly, and without contradiction, attributed to the noble proprietor of the estate of Doon." The meeting will, it adds, "be attended by the county representatives, and will be such as to be fully entitled to utter the voice of Tipperary."

A public meeting of the rate-payers and inhabitants of Navan, Co. Meath, convened by requisition, was held in the court-house of that town on the 1st ult., to decide on the number of fairs to be held in the district, the days most appropriate to hold them on, and further to make the necessary steps to legalize them by patents or acts of parliament, and, thereby render any person liable to punishment who may hereafter attempt to set up opposition to the appointed days. The meeting was attended by a large number of the town commissioners, Catholic clergymen, and gentlemen. The chair was taken by John Mulen, Esq., Chairman of the Commissioners. Resolutions, embodying the views of the meeting, protesting against fairs being held on holidays, and recommending subscriptions to be set on foot for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting, were proposed and unanimously carried.

LEGAL APPOINTMENT.—John F. Cullinan, Esq., has been appointed by the Attorney-General to the office of Sessional Crown Solicitor for the county of Clare, in room of Michael Cullinan, Esq., resigned.

The Gazette of the 2d ult., announces that "Her Majesty has appointed David Lynch, Esq., Q.C., to be one of the judges of the Court of Bankruptcy and Insolvency in Ireland."

On the 2d ult., an election took place before Alderman Casey, fill the vacancy occasioned in the town council of Drogheda, by the recent death of Mr. Kelly, when Mr. John Gormly was returned without opposition.

WICKLOW.—At the last meeting of the Royal National Life Boat Institution, a reward of £6 10s. was voted to the crew of the Institution's life-boat stationed at Arklow, for putting off with the view of rescuing the crew of a vessel which was stranded during the stormy and foggy weather on Arklow Bank, on the 23rd ult. A reward of £5 was also voted to two constables and a country boy, for swimming off and rescuing, at some risk of life, two monks who, with their servants, had been capsized from their boat in a squall of wind off Roundstone.

We understand that a requisition to E. P. McMurdo, J.P., is in course of signature, calling on him to convene a meeting of the rate-payers of Dundalk to consider the propriety of applying for a charter of incorporation. As a matter of course he will comply with the request, and at an early day we may be prepared to hear of the necessary steps being taken to place Dundalk in the corporate rank of Drogheda, Waterford, Clonmel and Sligo.—Newry Examiner.

The Earl of Shannon and Lord Boyle were entertained at dinner on the 30th of August, in Castlemary, by their tenants, for the double purpose of reciprocating civilities, as well as to congratulate Lord Boyle on his marriage. The chair was occupied by R. Hennis, Esq., Knockglass, one of the oldest tenants on the estate, and the Rev. Thos. Walsh, P.P., was among the guests on the occasion.

The Tralee Chronicle says—"The O'Donoghue, M. P., has resigned his majority in our county regiment in which he was most popular with officers and men. The hotel keepers, butchers, guides, and boatmen, are reaping a golden harvest at Killarney, as for many years past there has not been so large an influx of visitors to that favored locality as during the present season.

On the evening of Friday, 20th ult., Mr. Henry Parker, of Killorglin, Co. Kerry, hooked a salmon in the Lanne, of the unprecedented weight, for that river, of 20 pounds.

The Public Fountain movement, as it has been called, is spreading rapidly in many directions. In Limerick the idea has been warmly taken up, and already steps have been taken to erect a fountain which will be at once a credit and an embellishment to the city. The spot selected for its site is the square or open space in front of the Dominican Church, and bounded on the right and left by Baker's Place and the Protestant Orphan School. The fountain will be a gigantic affair, throwing water to a considerable height. It will be modeled after the fountain in Trafalgar Square, London, where, we understand, it will be cast.

A shoal of porpoises lately found their way into the river Maigue, Co. Limerick, and penetrated as far as the railway bridge at Adare, where their appearance created quite an excitement, it being over forty years since the "sea pigs," as they are called, had been seen there before. A large crowd collected on the banks, and several shots were fired at the strange visitors, two of which were finally killed, one by Mr. Doherty, the postmaster, and Constable Keogh, and the other by Constable Smyth.

GRAND CATTLE SHOW IN COUK.—On Saturday a public meeting of landed proprietors, agriculturists, and citizens, was held at the Museum, Corn Exchange for the purpose of taking steps towards securing the next Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland being held in Cork. The President of the County Cork Agricultural Society, the Right Hon. Lord Fermoy, occupied the chair.

On Monday, the 4th of September, the Rev. Mr. O'Kane, P.P., Drimrath, laid the first stone of a new building intended for the Christian Brothers' School, Omagh, and previous to so doing, read the service proper to the occasion, and concluded with a brief but impressive prayer for the happy completion of St. Columba's Christian Brothers' Schools, Omagh.—The site is well chosen, being on a moderately sloped hill, immediately in the rear of the parish chapel, and adjoining the new convent. The intermediate space between the building is intended for a residence contemplated to be built for the pastor of the parish.

IRISH LUNATIC ASYLUMS.—The condition of Irish asylums presents a more than satisfactory picture compared with kindred institutions in England and Scotland. The total number of lunatics in the 16 district asylums on the 31st March last amounted to 4,090—viz., 2,087 males and 2,003 females, of whom only 1,275 were considered curable. The lunatics in workhouses numbered 2,047, of whom 1,030 were certified as requiring removal to district asylums.—In goals the number remaining at the same date would appear to be 223. The number of lunatics at the Dundrum Asylum was 130; in private asylums, 487; at Lucan Spa House and elsewhere, 102—making altogether 6,959 under official supervision, against 6,515 on the same date in 1857. The total cost of maintenance of the lunatics in asylums amounted during the year to £81,080, averaging £19 19s 4d. per head, and little over three-halves in the pound on the rateable valuation of the country. This does not include the repayments on account of funds advanced by the Treasury for erection of asylums, the unliquidated portion of which at present is set down at £28,000, leviable in semi-annual instalments. The expenditure per head per annum in English asylums average £25, which is about the same as the Irish goals; so that the inspectors may well congratulate the ratepayers, who contribute to the support of district asylums, on the economy which characterises their management.—The returns of discharges and deaths exhibit the gratifying fact that of the 2,601 cases admitted to asylums during the last two years, 1,267, or 48 71 per cent. were discharged cured, against 36 99 per cent. in the Scotch, and 38 49 in English asylums. The deaths during the same period numbered only 594, making 7 42 per cent. on the average number under treatment, the corresponding proportions being 8 37 for Scotland and 10 30 for England. Of the deaths, too, those from suicide, accident, or violence, were remarkably few, an observation which does not hold good in regard to the institutions of our boastful neighbors; and the inspectors dwell with just pride on the fact that cases of cruelty or abuse are rarely or never heard in this country.—Evening Post.

WHY ARE NOT IRISH INSURANCE COMPANIES FOUNDED?—This question must often have presented itself to those who know the amount of money which is annually drained from Ireland to support Scotch and English companies. The Cork Examiner thus ably calls attention to the matter:—"It has long been a matter of regret to persons in this city that so large a sum of money should annually be sent out of the city and out of the country in the shape of fire and life insurance premiums. Ireland contributes an enormous annual tax to feed the insurance offices of England and Scotland. Every company of the sister countries has its representative in almost every one of our principal cities, and in many of our chief towns. No matter what the character or stability of the company, it has made its acquaintance with our people through some clever or influential agent. In this city alone we have exactly seventy insurance agents—the representatives of seventy Scotch and English companies—some of these doing very large business, more of them carrying on what may be considered a fair average business, and many of them doing but little. But on the whole, the amount of business transacted with these English and Scotch companies is literally enormous. Now the idea naturally suggests itself to the mind, whether it be not possible to retain some portion of this enriching stream our own country, and amongst our own people. That there are difficulties in the way no one will attempt to deny; but the real question is—Are those difficulties insuperable? We do not like to present to hazard a decided opinion upon the matter, but we are inclined to take a hopeful view of the probabilities of the case. The Limited Liability Act affords an ample guarantee to shareholders even of companies which may be regarded as more or less of a speculative character; whereas under the former system ruin might have been, and very often has been, the consequence of meddling in any way with adventures of the kind. But now a man may say to himself, 'I have £50, or £500, which I can spare: I will invest it in such or such an undertaking. If the project succeed, so much the better; but if it fail, I cannot under any circumstances lose one penny more than my original investment.'"

THE LONDON 'TIMES' ON REVIVALS.—As far as we can make out there seems no particular difference between this Irish and other religious revivals. These manifestations are perfectly well-known facts of religious life. There are local revivals going on always in the Methodist districts in this country; it is only when the spiritual inoculation is on a particularly large scale that it attracts notice, as it does now. There appear to have been a great many of the common effects produced on this occasion—people struck in a moment with violent overwhelming impressions, which make them fall to the ground, where they lie stupefied or uttering cries. The feeling which throws the victim into this fit is said to be an intense sudden conviction of sin, which in an instant lightens up the darkness within made visible by the momentary glare. The sinner starts back in horror at the cavern in which he at once finds himself; he sees death straight before him; the revelation of Divine wrath is too much for the mortal frame to bear, and he becomes insensible. This is "conversion." It is supposed that the dreadful vision is never parted with, even when the victim has revived after the prostration produced by the first sudden sight of it, but that it accompanies him through life, and makes it, as it were, impossible that he should fall back into habitual sin again. Miraculous effects, marvellous coincidences, second-sights, sounds in the air, heavenly impulses, and mysterious visitings from the invisible world accompany these occasions, and the Irish revival seems to have its share of them. Young women are particularly favoured with these communications. The extracts from the Irish papers yesterday in our columns gave some instances. These miraculous impressions and violent effects are said, however, to be the exceptions the main result of the movement being increased seriousness of the ordinary kind, crowded attendance at places of worship, and a general apparent awakening of religious feeling.—It must be remembered that the Dissenters have a different standard of conversion from that of the Church. Our sects, and especially the Methodists, look upon "conversion" as a sudden thing; they do not recognize gradual conversion, taking place insensibly in the course of time, as the result of slow ordinary influences; individuals indeed may think this "conversion," but the popular creed only acknowledges the other kind.—The sudden conversion of the individual being the ordinary rule, we have only to add the gregarious or sympathetic principle, and we see immediately that extraordinary effects must be sometimes produced. So long as sudden individual conversion goes on in a scattered way it is a quiet thing enough, but the instant people are converted suddenly, and also converted together, there is of course a scene, and a movement begins. All the conversions that would otherwise take place separately now take place congregationally, in public, amid the stimulants and excitements of the preacher's appeals; spark kindles spark, the whole effect is multiplied tenfold by sympathy, each case of conversion intensifies the one next to it, heightens its sensations, exaggerates its symptoms, and makes it more of a phenomenon. A Church of England congregation could never become a scene of this demonstrative sort, because if it were addressed over so effectively and powerfully, if the preacher were not a Canon of Westminster, but an angel from Heaven, its standard of conversion does not allow suddenness, or therefore give room to the action of sympathy. Three thousand of them might be undergoing conversion at once, and nobody would see anything; it would be all as noiseless and as invisible as thought itself. The glacierlike movement would not attract the

slightest attention, and the whole mass would go out of church looking very much the same as when they went in; because, in the process in their case is long and steady; takes its time, does not hurry itself, and has no tangible and sensible climax. There is no fear, then, that either St. Paul's or Westminster Abbey will ever witness, after the most "awakening" succession of sermons in the nave, such effects as these. But where the principle of sudden conversion reigns it must be always liable to an extraordinary development under the influence of the additional principle of sympathy. The principle of sympathy will produce a scene, one scene will produce another scene, and so the movement will spread.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CAUSE OF THE SAN JUAN WAR.—The following is a brief review of the troubles in the Northwest, which, in the opinion of some, threatens a war with England. The Island of San Juan, or Bellevue, is considered to be a disputed point between American and English territory. It is between fifteen and eighteen miles long, by seven at the widest part. It is peopled chiefly by a few American squatters, an English Squire, (an employee of the Hudson Bay Company) and a number of unruly hogs, some of whom belong to the squire. The quarrel is all about these hogs. Said hogs persisted in breaking through the hedges and digging up and eating the potatoes of Mr. Cutter, an American settler. He gave them, that is, their masters—a fair warning, and then shot one of them, which turned out to be a boar belonging to the squire. Mr. Cutter was sorry, or offered to pay; but the squire had sworn vengeance; he attempted to have Cutter arrested and brought to Victoria, there to be tried and transported. Now there happened to be some United States troops under General Harney at hand, and when a British war steamer arrived from Victoria to carry off Mr. Cutter, General Harney refused to deliver him up. It was then that the question arose as to whose jurisdiction the Island of San Juan belongs. Warlike preparations now commenced on both sides. The English hesitated to strike the first blow. The Assembly in Victoria have issued a long address to Governor Douglas, setting forth that it would be a lasting disgrace to the British name if the Americans were not at once driven from the Island. Governor Douglas does not know what to do. The English commander of the naval force in those waters is reported to have said that "the first broadside is worth" in the meaning the Americans have received reinforcements from St. Helena, etc., and commenced fortifications. There are already five companies of infantry and four of artillery on the spot. The Island is thus practically annexed. Both sides are "spoiling" for the fight, but according to the latest news, Governor Douglas will first need to St. James's for instructions. If a war ensues, that bear of a squire has been the cause of it.

THE LATE MR. BRUNEL.—The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian has the following:—"The death of Isambard Brunel has excited much sympathy. The verdict on him might be 'Killed by the Great Eastern'—but less by the anxiety consequent upon the completion and starting of the big ship, than by the mortification and disappointment at the cost and bungling of her launching. With that daring independence, or rather defiance of settled opinion, which distinguished Brunel, he had made arrangements for the moving of the Leviathan to the water which were in contradiction with many doctrines hitherto accepted as axioms in ship-launching. Mr. Scott Russell made an offer to the Company to contract for the launching for an expense of £15,000. Mr. Brunel pool-betted the figure, as needlessly costly. His own arrangements cost the Company close on £100,000. Yet he never swerved, after once determining on his course. Another was one leading feature of Brunel's engineering character. I heard an anecdote which illustrates this strikingly. Brunel held views in contradiction to those of his brethren, so to the employment of a peculiar kind of Roman cement in railway bridge-building. Other engineers objected to its use, as it hardened too fast to allow the work to settle properly.—Not so Brunel. Trusting to his own view, he used this mortar in one of the first large bridges constructed by him for the Great Western line. It fell soon after its erection. Brunel entered the room where the Directors were assembled, in discomfited converse, to discuss the accident. 'I congratulate you, gentlemen, on the fall of—'bridge,' was Brunel's entry on the subject. 'Congratulations as! on an accident involving disaster and the loss of—'pounds?' was the angry and amazed rejoinder.—'Certainly,' said Brunel coolly, 'I was just about to put up two hundred bridges on the same principle.'"

FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EXPEDITION.—A RETURN OF CAPTAIN MCLEOD, R.N.—The expedition sent by Lady Franklin to seek authentic accounts of the fate of her gallant husband has returned completely successful. The following despatch has been received by the Secretary of the Admiralty:—"York Fort, R.Y.S.—Sir, I beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the safe return to this country of Lady Franklin's final searching expedition, which I have had the honor to conduct.

Their lordships will rejoice to hear that our endeavors to ascertain the fate of the "Franklin Expedition have met with complete success. At Point Victory, upon the N.W. Coast of King William's Island, a record has been found, dated April 25, 1848, and signed by Captains Crozier and Fitzjames. By it we were informed that Her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror were abandoned on April 22, 1845, in the ice, five leagues to the N.W.; and that the survivors, in all amounting to 105 souls, under the command of Captain Crozier were proceeding to the Great Fish River. Sir John Franklin had died on June 11, 1847.

Many deeply interesting relics of our lost countrymen have been picked up upon the Western shore of King William's Island, and others obtained from the Esquimaux, by whom we were informed that (subsequent to their abandonment) one ship was crushed and sunk by the ice, and the other forced on shore, where she has ever since remained, affording them an almost inexhaustible mine of wealth. Being unable to penetrate beyond Belto's Straits, the Fox wintered in Brentford Bay, and the search—including the estuary of Great Fish River, and the discovery of 800 miles of coast line, by which we have united the explorations of the former searching expedition, to the north and west of our position, with those of James Ross, Dease, and Simpson, and due to the South—has been performed by sledge journeys this spring, conducted by Lieut. Hobson, R.N., Captain Allen Young, and myself.

As a somewhat detailed report of our proceedings will doubtless be interesting to their Lordships, it is herewith enclosed, together with a chart of our discoveries and explorations; and at the earliest opportunity I will present myself at the Admiralty to afford further information, and lay before their Lordships a record found at Point Victory.—I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) F. L. MCLEOD, Captain R.N. CHURCHES IN ENGLAND.—The number of the criminal classes at large in this country have been estimated to amount to 125,000 living by the plunder and the vices of the community. Now, if we may fairly assume that each of these persons must spend at least £25 a year, and that this black mail, or "thieves' income tax," is levied on the public at a loss of at least double that sum. This would amount to 27,500,000, and, added to the actual positive charges of police and prisons, it would warrant the estimate that the criminal classes entail upon the community an annual expense of not less than ten millions pounds sterling, or more than one-third of the interest of the national debt.—English Paper.