still one or two points on which there is a difference of interpretation among the Chairmen at Quarter Sessions, and dissatisfaction has been expressed at some of the decisions in the South. This is the ene substitute action of the law and making new arangements with their tenants, some voluntary others compulsory, have practically defeated the intention of the Legislature. The Judges of the Land Courts have not looked with favour upon such transactions, but they have felt themselves coerced by the Act, as they understood it, to decide against the occuped, and this has tended to weaken to some extent the confidence which might otherwise be reposed in the generous spirit of the Legislature. It is quite possible, and earnestly hoped, that when the Judges of the Land Cases Reserved come to deal with such questions on appeal they may take a different view of the rights of the parties from that held by the chairmen in cases where technical changes in the tenure have been made in order to deprive the tenants beforehand of the benefit of the Act. The Farmers' Clubs in the south are directing attention to the subject, and seem resolved to take the earliest opportunity of contesting the power of the owner to take an undue advantage of the state of dependence upon his will in which a large proportion of the tenants were placed. In the West of Ireland also there are some cases of this kind pending. In the North the tenant farmers, with the practical intelligence which distinguishes Ulster, have long since organized an association—a federal league of different local societies, in order to protect their interests .- Times Cor. Mr. Martin, in the debate on the Cocreion Bill.

spoke on Tuesday one truth, at the very least, which it is impossible to impuga. The people of England and of Scotland, in a rough way, perhaps sometimes more and sometimes less, are governed upon the whole at the dictate of national opinion. No law is imposed upon England against the will and protest of the English people. The same may be said as regards Scotland; although the absolute power of the Scottish constituencies to command respect and deference is the reverse of imposing. Ireland is the one part of the United Kingdom against which the two others can, at any moment, be associated to overbear the sentiment and judgment of the third. Ireland and Scotland, conjointly, would be unable to nullify or to qualify the decisions of England. Ireland is neither invited nor could be used to disappoint the will of Scotland. But England and Scotland are allies in a standing confedeney to deal as they please with Ireland whenever it may seem good to them. The fact-was painfully illustrated in the debate on Tuesday upon the Westmeath Bill. Among the members rated as popular, or, at all events, who sit for popular constituencies in Ireland, who are not officially connected with the Government, there is but one who has spoken in advocacy of that measure. Whatever, therefore, might have to be said for the bill upon the merits, it is certain that the legislation which it will embody is about to be imposed upon Ireland against the popular will as interpreted by the popular representatives. The votes of the Conservative memhers from Ireland must go for nothing. These gentlemen are in no sense more Irish than the assembly whose squabbles in Dublin are to close in the course of to-day can be regarded as representatives of an "Irish" Church, Such a state of things is unnatural, forced, intolerable, and will, in the long run, prove unmanageable. There is in this fact matter of higher consideration than appertains to the ephemeral question of the Westmeath Coercion Bill. The English and Scottish majority can afford to dispense with argument; and it must he acknowledged that during the recent debate they have not permitted their privilege to rust from want of use. The contention of Mr. Martin, throughout the entire of his remarkable speech, was two-fold. He maintained, first, that the authority of the English and Scotch representation in Parliament to set at nought the behests of popular opinion in Ireland is usurped, and to all intents illegitimate; assuming it even to be discreetly and benevolently exercised. He affirms, secondly, that this pretended authority is exercised in the spirit not of benevolence but of hostility; that the people laws of war; and upon, at least, the tacit understanding that no technical rules of polity or dead letter of a constitution are to insure against the right of a quasi belligerent to bear down upon a quasi enemy. The inconsequence of Mr. Martin's position in the Imperial House of Commons does not escape us. By consenting to his election, and by sitting and speaking in the assembly to which he has been accredited as representative of one of the most independent and popular of Irish constituencies, he assumes the legality of the situation which no man can contest his right to deprecate. But we have no wish to be critical upon an inconsequence of which Ireland has had the benefit in the witness of so pure a public man to such great truths and high principles as have been enunciated by the member for Meath. Apart from Mr. Martin's special stand-point—which, for the moment, we are not concerned to discuss, and are determined certainly not to pre-judge-the argument upon the issue directly knit between the British majority and Irish representation is strictly with the member for Meath. Mr. Martin may be utterly wrong, but his facts are stubborn and his conclusions fair and legitimate; for facts and experience prove beyond question that coercive measures are futile, and only aggravate what they purport to cure .- Dublin

THE EDUCATION QUESTION .- Mr. Buit, Q.C., a member of the Home Government Association, has written a public letter to the Rev. Professor Gilbraith of Trinity College, who is also a member of the Association. The Preeman publishes the letter, with the ollowing statement of its more prominent points .-He insists upon the absolute necessity of a Catholic University, "as essentially Catholic in its character as Trinity College is Protestant, with endowments equal to those attached to the Protestant institution, and with privileges in all respects the same." Mr. Butt argues that Professor Fawcett's scheme of opening Trinity College honors to Catholic competition is based on an assumption which has no realitynamely, that it meets the demands of Catholics .-He rightly concedes, "their opinions and not ours ought to prevail." Turning to the arrangement of schools, Mr. Butt argues the inalienable right of a parent to select the school to which he shall send his child. To every school affording a specified amount of secular education he would give a grant on the capitation system; and he believes this plan would leave the parents free in the dispute between the mixed and the denominational systems, convinced, however, that the Irish people are in favor of the latter .- Dublin Cor. of Tablet.

HIGHER EDUCATION IN IRELAND .- (By a Committee of Irish Catholics.)—In our last paper we gave an outline of the Penal Statutes which were passed by the Irish Parliament for the avowed purpose of preventing the education of Catholic youth by Catholics. We dwelt especially upon the 7 William III., c. 4, and on the 2 Anne, c. 6, and 8 Anne, c. 3, by reason of the savage completeness of their provisions. Taking these three Acts together we find that Catholics were prohibited from sending abroad for purposes of education their children or others of whom they might have charge. Should they violate this prohibition they were deprived of all civil rights, and they forfeited all life-interest in their landed estate, and their moveable property of all kinds, for ever. To diminish the chances of evadng this enactment they were further prohibited

and having the Report of the person of

whatever, unless by permission of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council.

The Act of 1795, establishing Maynooth, might, at first sight, seem to be a great advance. And so it would have been had it been a complete measure. case especially arise in which the sagacity and sharpness of the landlords in antichain. But the political troubles which followed, and the Union, effectually prevented the forging of any other links. Nay more, one of the early legislative effects of the Union was the cutting down the Maynooth endowment by one half. Thenceforward for 30 years the college had to struggle for exis-tence; so that the ideas which suggested to the Irish Parliament the Maynooth Act of 1795 produced no fruit.

The next relaxation was the great measure of Catholic Emancipation," in 1829, which was really believed at the time by most persons, and is still regarded by many, as a sort of universal legal rehabilitation of Catholics. The act contained a clause expressly declaring that no Catholic shall be enabled

"Otherwise than they are now by law enabled to hold, enjoy, or exercise, any office or place whatever, of, in, or belonging to any of the universities of this realm; or any office or place whatever, and by whatever name the same may be called of, in, or belonging to any of the colleges or halls of the said universities."—10 George IV. cap. 7, sec. 16.

Catholics as fixed by this clause-for it is still unaltered, after 42 years-we must recall how far, in 1829, Catholics were "by law enabled to hold, enjoy, or exercise any office or place" connected with superior education. By the charter granted by Elizabeth to Trinity College, Dublin, it is expressly provided "especially that no other person (but the Provost and Fellows) should teach or profess the liberal arts in Ireland without special licence" from the Crown. The act of 1781 distinctly provided that the educational relaxation was not to "be construed to allow the erection or endowment of any Popish university, college, or endowed school in this realm." The powers granted by the Maynooth Act of 1795, and the acts connected with it, were expressly limited to the one College. Thus, in 1829, no Catholic could teach superior subjects anywhere outside Maynooth. The operation of the Emancipation Act has been to rivet this educational disfranchisement. Nay, more, since the Act of 1781 repealed the savage penalties of the 7th Wm. III, cap. 4, only in the case of those Catholic teachers who should comply with its provisions; it follows that any Catholic engaged in superior teaching outside the walls of Maynooth is to time? DAY MABLE TO THE PENALTIES decreed by the Act of to them their monopoly of great educational advant-William.

" If a Papist shall publicly teach school, or shall instruct youth in learning in any private house in this . . . he shall be esteemed and taken to be a Popish regular clergyman, and to be prosecuted as such, and incur such penalties as any Popish regular convict is liable unto by the laws of this realm."

This is one of many still existing Catholic disabilities "not generally known." Barristers may climb to the highest legal position in the land, but a Catholic Professor of the liberal arts-of Greek, of Political Economy, of Mathematics, of Natural Philosophy—is liable, at the whim of any one who punishment for his presumption in communicating to his fellow-Catholies the scientific knowledge which he may have acquired.

The last measure of educational freedom, we are told, was the establishment of the Queen's Colleges, where Catholics are offered the benefits of a higher education, subject to the very tritting condition that they shall lay aside all reference to their religion while following their studies: although the Protestant youth, who frequent the halls of Trinity College, have academical opportunities of pursuing their religious and secular studies side by side.

Throughout all these successive relaxations of the old educational penal code we find one idea consistently adhered to. Catholics were never to be allowed to educate themselves-at least in the subjects of higher education. They might be admitted to receive intellectual alms in the halls belonging as of right to their favoured Protestant fellow-countrymen. But not only were they, and are they, forbidden to set up an establishment of of Ireland are dealt with according almost to the their own for higher education, but they are not permitted to pick up the crumbs of emolument, place, and preferment, which fall from the Protestant rich man's table.

It is not with any mischievous desire to rake up evil memories that we have brought these statutes | Street, St. James's, on the 4th ult., at which were before the public; but because no review of the education question could be complete without showing over what the Irish people have triumphed; and also, in order to call attention to the heavy adopted. The election of five additional members educational disabilities which at the present hour to serve on the Council was proceeded with, and the press upon Catholics. With the exception of admission to Trinity College, and the establishment of Maynooth-concessions, the value of which we saw above-the legal position of Catholic education is, at this hour, exactly the same as it was in 1792, or almost 80 years ago. In that year the Society of United Irishmen-then an open society-appointed a committee "to enquire and report the Popery laws in this realm," and on the 21st January, the Hon. Simon Butler in the chair, the report of this committee was read and adopted. We quote its

concluding paragraphs :-"Your committee submit to you this view of the Catholic Penal Statutes, under the galling yoke of which your country has so long and so patiently languished, statutes unexampled for their inhumanity, their unwarrantableness, and their impolicy. The legislature, which is instituted to protect and cherish the people, has here overspread the land with laws, as with so many traps, to ensuare the subjects in the performance of the obvious and necessary duties of life. We recognize a free state in the right exercised by its inhabitants of framing laws for the security of their liberty and property against all invasion; but with us the order of civil association is reversed, and the law becomes the foe, the ruffian, that violates the rights and destroys the harmony of society. That this infamous system of political torture was not warranted by any alleged delinquency on the part of our Catholic brethren is notorious, for it was devised in times of profound tranquility. We cannot, then, refrain from acknow-ledging with sympathy that signal forbearance in our oppressed countrymen, which, joined with a laudable sense of shame in the persons insidiously authorized to give efficacy to these acts, has preserved our country from the calamitous consequences of such flagitious misgovernment.

"As for the favoured part of the community, your Committee considering that this code, in its expanded operations over this realm, is utterly subversive of the fundamental principles of the constitution, feel it their duty seriously to inculcate this truth, that our liberties must ever rest on the most precarious foundation, while seven-eighths of our fellow-citizens remain palsied in the exercise of these rights, which were our common inheritance.

"A divided people, governed by foreign influence and domestic corruption . . . we submt to laws enacted . . . not only without our consent, but against our declared sense."

This state of things still in great part remains. Protestants have a network of institutions spread over the land for Intermediate Education, of which they have practically exclusive possession, and absolutely exclusive management. They have the exclusive government of a famous university and magnificent college, and the exclusive enjoyment of an unparalleled endowment. The State has proan unputationed endowment. The state has provided, at an expense of nearly £30,000 a year out of that one of the chief causes of the abandoned state "Oh," replied John, "as for the sermen, there's no the public taxes, three colleges and a university for of our poor children is the drunkenness of fathers sae muckle difference, but I get a better mug of ale tom sending their children abroad for any purpose | those who ignore all religious influences in educa- and mothers. There is more terrible proof of the in Galashiels."

tion. But Catholics not only have no pecuniary assistance from the State to provide them with higher education; they not only have no State recognition of the courses of study and lectures of the university which at such a heavy cost they have set up and continue to maintain, but they are doing this in spite of the law. For, the Professors of the Catholic University deliver their lectures in defiance of an express clause in that Catholic Relief Act which has made it possible to have Catholic judges. At any moment Dr. Woodlock and his professors may be brought into the Queen's Bench for daring to teach the Liberal Arts to young Catholics, without having previously secured the legal license to do so from the Crown. Here is a " sentimental grievance" with a vengeance; and yet this is not the

worst teature of the case.
On the 20th June, 1865, in their place in the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone and Sir George Grey, then Ministers of the Crown, announced that the Government had arrived at the conclusion that Catholies did labour under educational disabilities which ought to be removed. Mr. Gladstone, when out of office, in July, 1866, and again in 1867, repeated the same conclusion as his personal conviction. Again, last April, in his place in the House, as Prime Minister, he declared that the Government had "taken office for a variety of purposes; ...

but the first and greatest of these purposes was to find a solution for the Irish Church, the Irish Land, and To appreciate exactly the educational position of the Irish Education questions, the latter including especially the subject of higher education in that country."

Nearly six years have passed since June, 1865, but the disabilities which were then declared to be unjust exist still in full vigour. Can we conceive a more cruel wrong to the Catholic youth, and therefore to the best interests of the country? What is this but indirectly to preserve the worst features of the penal code? We are pretty sure that a Catholic professor of mathematics will not be transported or hanged, as the barbarous law would authorize. But Catholic higher education—a "Popish university, college, or endowed school"—is as much a subject of legal ostracism in 1871 as it was in 1793. Ought any thinking man to be surprised if the people of Ireland look upon the bungling educational experiments of the last 25 years as illusory, even because they were abortive? How many generations of youths who might have received a higher education have passed away, waiting for the everlastingly deferred removal of their disabilities, while those experiments were running their course to their foreknown failure? Two generations of them have gone by since, in June, 1865, Mr. Gladstone promised that those disabilities should be removed. And all this time Protestants, by having preserved ages, have had secured to them the practical monopoly of middle-class employment.

We have been told by no less an authority than Mr. Fortescue, the late Chief Secretary for Treland, that the " Irish Church Act has restored the people of this country to a true state of political equality." Surely when Mr. Fortescue, on the 6th January last, addresed those words to the electors of Louth, he cannot have been acquainted with the facts which it has been our painful duty during the last two months to place before the public. He could not have reflected on the string of disadvantages and disabilities which alternately worry and sting, may be able to set the law in motion, to severe dishearten and exasperate the Catholic youth of this country, and place them under most unfair conditions in their competition with their Protestant fellows. Equality—" a true state of equality"—is what Catholies ask, in education as in all else besides. In Intermediate Education, in the Public Schools, in the Colleges, in the Universities, they expect to be put upon a footing of equality with Protestants. So much they insist upon as their right. More they do not ask, but with less they will never be content.

THE PROTESTANT SYNOD. - The Freeman's Journal points out the forbearance of the Catholic population of Ireland, who have refrained from a somewhat natural retort for the insolence of centuries. The people have not rejoiced or made merry at the "interminable squabbles" and confusion that has characterized the governing machinery of Protestantism, now that it is left to take care of itself. They have looked on at the proceedings with an indifference nearly as great as that felt by Protestants themselves outside of the Synod.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Catholic Union.—A general meeting of the Catholic Union was held at Willis's Rooms, King present the Duke of Norfolk, President, and about 50 members of the Union. The Constitutions of the Catholic Union were read and were unanimously following gentlemen were elected. The Master of Herries, Henry Matthews, Esq., Q.C., M.P., Sir Charles Clifford, Charles Weld, Esq., Hon. Francis Stonor. After some further deliberation the meeting separated. The Council of the Union meets every week at Norfolk House. Major Trevor, the Hon. Secretary, asks us to say that those Catholics who are desirous of becoming members of the Union, have only to send their names to him at 6 Charles Street, Berkeley Square, when they will be proposed for election at the next meeting.

A correspondent of the Times writes that a movement has very recently been set on foot to give some sort of national expression to the gratitude, widely felt in France, for the sympathy and help of England during the late troubles, and the movement promises to be thoroughly successful. Committees are in course of formation, composed from all shades of politics, subscription lists have been opened, and everywhere the notion is warmly welcomed and encouraged.

As there is reason to believe that the mandates of the Ribbon conspiracy, against which the West-meath bill is directed, are issued from Manchester, Liverpool, and Glasgow, Mr. MacMahon intends the committee to move an amendment provisions of the measure to the United Kingdom. As now drawn, the bill is confined exclusively to Ireland.

THE NATIONAL CURSE.—It is estimated by Professor Levi that £118,000,000 are invested in the brewing, distilling, and sale of intoxicating liquors. The number of public-houses in England and Wales is 150,000. The number of persons employed on every Sunday in the trade is about 300,000. The amount of money spent in intoxicating drink every year exceeds the whole public revenue by more than £20,000,000. The Government derives about £25,000,000 a year from duties upon intoxicating drink. With these facts before us it is not difficult to understand how great is the political and social influence of such enormous capital, and so vast an organization penetrating into every city, town, and village throughout the country. Neither is it a matter of surprise that nine-tenths of the pauperism and nine-tenths of the crime throughout the country are traced by the judges, magistrates, and chaplains of gaols to habits of drunkenness. It is estimated that in Great Britain 60,000 persons annually die of the effects of drinking. A chaplain of a gaol, after 30 years' experience, declared, that the majority of criminals traced their own immoral life to drunkenness either in themselves, or in their parents, or in both. A chaplain stated that of 27 men convicted of murder, he had only found one who had said that he had had a good mother. The managers of reformatory schools receive the same evidence as to parents from the poor children detained there. Managers of schools too well know

immorality which surrounds public-houses and beershops to be found in the evidence taken before the strong feeling against the growing vice of intemperance has been created in this country within the last few months. Men are beginning to realize that while fortunes are made by brewers and capitalists, the people of England are yearly becoming more drunken. The judicial statistics for England and Wales with reference to "drunkenness and drunk and disorderly persons," are opening men's eyes, because they prove crime to be on the increase. The number of drunk and disorderly persons has been steadily increasing. Thus in 1868 they were 111,465, and they have augmented each year since, till in 1870 they were 131,870. In England at the present moment there is one house for the sale of intoxienting liquors to every 46 men above 15 years of age, and one out of every 32 houses is a publichouse.—Tablet.

LICENSED VICTUALLERS .- A very curious scene took place in St. James's Hall last Monday night. A densely crowded and excited meeting of ratepayers was held in the hall in support of Sir W. Lawson's Permissive Bill. The Licensed Victuallers were represented by a number of roughs, who came to interrupt the proceedings. The Archbishop of Westminster, supported by Mr. Mundella, MP., and Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., proposed the first resolution, which lamented the increase of drunkenness, and hailed with satisfaction the growing conviction of the necessity of legislative action. His Grace obtained, as the Daily News remarks, "an enthusiastic reception" from the meeting; but the roughs were determined that he should not be heard, and for the best part of an hour the Victuallers-this time not "the silversmiths" — stirred up the roughs to cry out, not for Diana, but for the publicans of England. For nearly 40 minutes the Archbishop calmly contended with this disturbance, till at last he quelled it, to the enthussism of the platform and of the meeting. Later in the evening Mrs. H. Law, a notorious lecturer of the Bradlaugh stamp, was put up by the victuallers to support an amendment they wished to carry. After a time the meeting refused to hear her, the Chairman refused to allow her to continue, the police refused to interfere, and Mrs. Law refused to sit down. Woman's rights were on their trial, and for upwards of three-quarters of an hour it was doubtful how they would end. Finally Mrs. Law was borne of the platform by a crowd, and turned out of the Hall. The roughs were then ex- his testimony as follows :-pelled one by one. Mrs. Law's conduct reminded one of the edogennes de Paris. We wonder whether the author of The Next Generation was present, and what he thought of the proceedings .- Tablet.

Some men altogether too curious in prying into family matters-which should always be regarded as sacred from the intrusion of the public eye-thus sums up the domestic happiness of the great city of London: Runaway husbands, 2,348; runaway wives, himself from hell by winding up the moral career 1,132; married parties legally divorced, 4,175; living in open warfare, 17,345; living in private misunderstanding, 13,279; living mutually indifferent; 55,340; regarded as comfortable, 3,175; nearly happy, 127; perfectly happy, 13. To indicate the moral progress of man and woman-kind, we are reminded that there are thirteen couples in London more fortunate than Adam and Eve in the

No less than seven Irishmen have been committed

for trial for the assault on the scoundrel Murphy. Their chances of obtaining justice, or anything approaching a fair trial, may be gathered from the following paragraph from the Whiteharen News:—"The seven prisoners who were committed for trial were removed from the lock-up here to the county jail of Carlisle, on Tuesday evening, by the train which leaves here at 6.30 p.m. Under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Dunne and Mr. Little, the prisoners, hand-enfied and leg ironed, were taken from the lock-up to Bransty Station in a couple of omnibuses, which were driven at a somewhat rapid pace. The crowd hissed, yelled, hooted, and pressions being heard as, To h-1 with the murderers! 'You murderous rascals, away with you!" The alleged crime of those men was the committal of an assault upon Murphy, the infamous scoundrel who made a trade out of the most scandalous pandering to the vile anti-Irish and anti-Catholic instincts of low Englishmen in high places. But the men accused are, according to the spirit of English law, to be deemed innecent until they have been proved guilty, and treated accordingly-that is to say, that is the law when Englishmen are the accused. For Irishmen, however, there is held no regard for forms of law whatever, as we have seen in the cases of the Manchester Martyrs, of Michael Barrett of W. J. Thompson, and of Wilson. It is therefore strictly in accordance with English practice to iron and fetter those untried Irishmen, and exhibit them so chained to a howling. English mob that thirsts for their blood - Dublin Irishman

The 22nd Anniversary of the Irish Church Mission Society was held in St. James's Hall, May 9th. The income of the Society, for the past year, was close upon £23,000. The first resolution of the meeting recognized, in the events of the past and current year, "God's arm raised in judgment on the Papacy;" and declared that, by God's help, the Society would, with greater urgency than ever, make Ireland resound with the cry, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues," Now there cannot be a question, that such a "plague" upon a Christian country as an "Irish Church Mission Society," implies that Ireland must have been a very wicked country indeed, to have deserved such horrible punishment; and the advice to "come out of Ireland," rather than live in a country where such a plague can be found, is practical, and real common sense. But, as an enormous number of feeble and unintelligent Protestants are maintained every year by the £23,000 which the English so kindly supply, it seems a pity to say, "Come out of her"; when the "Society" would lose its funds, if such an exodus were to occur. The truth is, the "Society" knows full well, that there is no chance of anybody coming out from anywhere at the bidding of the "I. C. M. S."; with the exception only of those who are paid to come out; and who go back when the pay is left off .- Tablet.

The motion for the disestablishment of the Scotch and English Churches was supported by 68 English members, 12 Scotch, and 9 Irish.

In reply to a case recently submitted to them for their opinion, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Munisty and Mr. Bowen state that the decision in "Herbert vs. Purchas" may be questioned, and that the same points which were involved in and decided by it may be re-considered in the case of any other clergyman against whom proceedings may here-after be taken

The Church Times understands that Dr. Liddon and Mr. Gregory, both canons of S. Paul's Cathedral have asked the bishop to make them to be the first victims, if he should be constrained to allow any prosecutions in respect to Ritualism.

A parishioner, whose residence was situated about half-way between Schirk and Galashiels, found it more convenient to attend the church in the country town than his parish church, and absented himself from the latter for a considerable time. Having returned, however, the minister one day accosted him with the observation, "Well, John, you have come back to us-a better sermon I suppose ?"-

Sir W. Jervois has been lecturing at the Royal Institution on the defence of the United Kingdom. House of Commons in 1853-4; but into this part of The gist of his recommendations on the fortifying the subject we would not now willingly enter. A of London is as follows :- A series of forts, crossing fire with each other, and from 2,400 to 3,006 yards apart, according to the circumstances of the locality, should be constructed all round London, and at a distance of about twelve miles from its centre. At a time of expected attack, lines of ditches, and parapet, earthen batteries-abattis-and all kind of obstacles would have been created between the works, openings being left at proper places for the free passage of the infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The forts, which would bring a cross-fire of heavy artillery to bear in front of and along the whole of the position, even if all occupied fully at one time which would be quite unnecessary, would be thoroughly garrisoned by less than 40,000 volunteers, supported by less than 10,000 regular troops the numbers I am giving are full - and our field army having been beaten back would fall behind these works and be ready to act on any part of the circle. The railway and other communications would greatly facilitate the defence. The only course open to an enemy under these conditions would be to undertake a regular siege, for which purpose he must have brought with him a large siege train, and have thus added greatly to the many other difficulties of the enterprise; difficulties, indeed, which in any case with our proposed preparations it is searcely possible he could overcome. London under the circumstances supposed would neither be subject to starvation nor bombardment. The perimeter of the line of fortifications being more than seventy-five miles in extent, it is impossible that it could be invested. The circle of the forts round Paris is less than thirty miles, and it took a million of troops to invest it. To invest London, if defended as proposed, would require an army of 700,000 men. The distance of the works from London would be greater than necessary to protect even the suburbs from hombardment.

UNITED STATES.

A Sure Road to Heaven.-The conversion of murderers in the United States has taken a new turn. Generally the criminal regrets his bloody deed, and professes to have obtained pardon therefor. A Mr. John Gavies, recently sent to the Indiana State Prison for life for the murder of a stage driver, has improved on this practice, and giveth in

"I stand this day a redeemed Christian from sin. I believe if I had not killed that old stage driver, I would be in hell this day. I was a drinken myself to death just as fast as I could, and I was so drunk when I killed him I liked to died afterwards,"

This killing "old stage drivers" is a new means of grace not provided in the machinery of churches in general, but doubtless it will now become popular with our American consins. If a man can save of some worn out driver of horses, he is ef course justified in taking that step, for his own personal salvation, is a matter of supreme importance. The stage driver may not like the practice, but they ought to feel honored in being thus made a means of grace and a stepping-stone to heaven .- Hamilton

The New York Herald cruelly says: "As a rule Boston philosophers, if they devote any thought at all to a Supreme Being, are more occupied with the idea of His relation to them than with that of their relation to Him."

New OBERANS, June 7 .- A strong, southwest wind, with rain, on Lake Portchartrain this evening. The water in the city has fallen two inches, in the past twenty-four hours, and is now three inches below high water mark. The neutral ground on Canal street is clear of water nearly to Clayborne street .-Besides police and charity boats, there are hundreds of small craft engaged in the passenger traffic, and are as thick around the neutral grounds on Canal street as vehicles at a race course. Five thousand loaves of bread, and other articles in proportion, are distributed daily. A disagreeable solour arises all along the overflowed district from stagmant water decaying vegetable and animal matter,

New Orleans, June 8 .- The water on Clayborne street at the canal has fullen a foot. 12 steam fire engines will commence throwing out water tomorrow, and if no further rains occur, the city be relieved of the overflow in a few days,

LATER-The crevasse in the new canal levee, foot of Hogan avenue, is 125 feet wide and four feet deep. The water is pouring into the city; another break is reported on the inner levee of the old

An inoffensive Chinaman was stoned to death in the streets of San Francisco on Thursday, crowds of people looking on without interfering, and no attempt being made to arrest the murderers. Should an American be stoned to death in Hong Kong, it would become an international affair. At Mendocmo a mob has notified all the Chinese in the town to leave within ten days, on peril of their lives.

The New Orleans Commercial Bulletin makes the following important observations :- " in many portions of Louisiana the great problem of white labor has been satisfactorily solved, and it has been found that white men can work on plantations and make good crops without suffering any more from the climate or fevers than the negroes do. . Thus the popular fallacy that they could never stand the swamps, the miasma, the heat, and all the draw-backs attendant upon plantation life and laboring in the fields, is at length exploded. There is no reason in the world why we should not have the tenantry system, with its small farms worked by white labor, instead of the present cumbersome and uncertain one of large plantations and black labor. If the State was rapidly filled up with white immi-grants, its prosperity would soon make rapid strides.

A Public Tooth Baush.—As the steamer Connecticut was passing Blackwell's Island, on her way from Norwich to New York, a gentleman might have been seen performing his ablutions in one of the marble basins in the forward part of the boat. While he was in the midst of his task, a tall and verdant specimen of the incipient Yankee-traveler entered the apartment and, after staring about a few moments to assure himself, commenced a conversa-tion with his fellow passenger:

"I say yeon, kin anybody wash himself in thishere cooky ?"

"You have a perfect right to avail yourself of the ecommodations of the boat. You can help yourself to the water."

"Yaas; but this here pumpkin shell has got a hole in the bottom, and the darned fasset's knocked askew."

The gentleman quietly placed the stopper in the right place, and turned on the water for our hero, who soon "made himself at home" pretty generally. The former, however, in a short time missed his tooth brush, and, on looking around, was astonished to perceived the Yankee applying it vigorously to his tobacco-stained ivory.
"My dear friend, you made a great mistake in

using my toeth brush," said the gentleman. "Your what?-your brush? You don't mean to

say that this here's your tooth brush?" " I do, sir, but it is of no consequence now. You

are welcome to the brush."

The Yankee looked nuzzled at first, as if he suspected a trick, but at length he exclaimed :

"Here, yeou, take your confounded thingumbol but I should like to know what the thunder has become of the tooth brush that belongs to the boat!