IRIBH ENTERPRISE .- Amongst the evidences of increasing enterprise in Newcastle West, is the introduction of steam power to the brewery establishment of Mr. James MacEnery, by whom the concerns have been recently enlarged and improved in avery respect, and an engine erected by which the operations are necessarily accelerated and rendered more effective in every particular. It is well that distant cities should not have the monopoly of a manufacture that can be and is produced in equal if not greater excallence in the centre of the district which is the principal sphere of its consumption. Among the other evidences of enterprise is a new mill on an advantageous site on the brink; or the bed of the river that flows rapidly down over the rocky passage: behind the castle, where the water power never fails and where it acquires greater force by the rapidity with which it flows down the descent. We believe the structure is raised by Mr. Quaid, the hotel and car proprietor. And amongst the improvements in the town is a new edifice in the castellated style, tastefully raised by Mr. William F. Harnett, so as to be in keeping with the architecture of the castle berond, whilst serving the purposes of business in con-

nexion with the present concerns .- Munster News. LIEUTENANT ROBERT CANE. - We have frequently drawn attention, in the columns of the Kilkenny Journul, to the fearful grievances to which Catholics in the British navy are exposed. Our readers are too well aware that they are still without Catholic chaplains-that on the sea, and in distant lands, they are allowed to die like dogs without the consolations of religion! It is difficult to conceive how the government of Great Britain, with all its boasted liberality, can prolong this grievance, can overlook this frightful injustice, to men who lay down their lives in its cause! But it is the old story over again. England can be liberal and generous to every nation but Ireland - to every creed, but Catholicity. We are reminded of this crying injustice by a letter which a friend in this neighborhoud has lately received from Lieutenant Robert Cane, son of our late distinguished townsman, Dr. Cane, who is at present stationed in China, where he occupies a very important position, with, we believe, the rank of Captain. One of his men, an Irishman and a Catholic, was dangerously ill with Chinese fever, and the poor fellow, true to the Church of his Fathers. called out for a Catholic priest; but, alas, there was no priest to be found under the British flag in that far foreign land; but Robert Cane took compassion on his poor countryman, and, remembering that there were Catholic chaplains at the French station, some miles distant, he mounted his horse, and soon returned with a French Abbe, who administered the last sacraments to the dying man .-Strange episode! There were two victims to the malignant fever-the poor Irishman and his French confessor! When will England do justice to Catholics in the army and navy. We shall tell—when the Cutholic Bishops of Ireland insist on it.—Kilkenny Journal.

TRAVELLING ON SUNDAYS .- There are some pious folk who, although they work their horses and their coachman on the Sabbath, look on the running of a railway train on a Sunday as a desecration of the Lord's day. Others, fully as pious and God fearing, are of a very different opinion. But up to this the extreme pious folk have had it all their own way on the Dublin and Belfast Junction line, and the consequence is that a vast portion of the trading communities of Dundalk, Newry and other towns along the railway have no opportunity to go abroad on the only day on which they can find it convenient We believe this to be a great grievance, and we hope steps will be taken to induce the directors to give at least as much facilities to travel as were given in the time of the stage coaches. We understand that request has been forwarded to the directors of the Belfast Junction, that they will for the future run a train from Drogheda and Portadown on Sunday mornings, just as they do on the other mornings of the week. This is all the accommoda-tion that is asked from them, and we hope they will at once concede it. If they run these trains on Sundays we are told the directors of the Dundalk, Enniskillen and Derry Railway will also run trains in connection with them, and thus the public will obtain accom-modation which they at present stand much in need should rise their voices on the question, and call on the Junction directors to give facilities to the public has already passed through the hands of the miller, to travel on Sunday mornings .- Dundalk Democrat.

tle, the growing prosperity of Ireland, and another at least one-fifth being diseased, and a large propordeclaring against such facts being taken as an index of anything short of national ruin, the potato-the poor man's food-is actually melting away, and guardiaus are talking of the necessity of making immediate preparations for the distribution of out-door relief. Facts are said to be stubborn things; and facts have been put before the public by the Nation, the Democrat, and other national organs, within the last ten days, touching the state of the country, that not only upset the fine-drawn phrases of his Excellency and the sycophants of royalty, but lay the foundation for a national movement - if, indeed, there yet remain in Ireland sufficient spirit for such a mode of representing the feelings that now demand utterance. It cannot be forgotten that during the past famine the contributions of other countries flowed in to relieve distress, and the alms which, as beggars at the gates of Europe, Asia, and America, we received to stay death, filled the purses of the landlords. While the people were begging and receiving alms, the landlords were driving and collecting rents. It is a historical fact that, despite the contributions from the four winds, the people perished in thousands for the want of food, and while they starved the landlords received their rents. Now, taking it for granted that the potato failure this year will be general, we ask, should the corn crop be reduced to cash, and paid away in rent? We assert that the rack-rent system has outlived its objects. The last farthing the tenant could give was thought too little when times were good.— Tenants who parted with their all, year and yearly, had not wherewith to meet adversity when it came. Let this consideration have due weight in proper time this season. The times have changed since '46. ireland has had a severe lesson since that memorable year. She requires now a paternal fostering system of landlordism, protecting the people, content with a moderate rent, living on moderate means, encouraging trade, delighting in the happiness of tenants, and avoiding the extremes of rack-rents and dissipation -the poverty of the labourer, and the luxury of the idler. This is what the times now require, and this does the national press urge on the consideration of all concerned. We know we are speaking the sentiments of a large section of friends of peace and order when we say that one-fourth the sum usually levied in the shape of rent should not be exacted from the struggling farmers this year. To take more will be only hurrying them into the poor-house by

the body politic .- Castlebar Telegraph. THE PROCLAMATION OF LOUTH .- These coarcion acts are not the proper remedies for bring peace to a disturbed county. The abettors of injustice to the people consider them the very best remedy, but there never was a greater error entertained. No people except the Ulster Orangemen, become violators of the law without a sufficient cause. And if the Irish are at any time turbulent, we may be sure that it is the hand of landlord oppression or some other act of breakfast for her little ones. Her husband is still tyranny which creates their resentment. The cure for such a disease is not the strong arm of despotism, but the mild and kindly hand of justice. We are, therefore, still of opinion, that it was "an insult and court this morning by Mr. Martin Carroll, who de-grievance," to proclaim this county, and keep it tailed the circumstances of the case for their worunder the ban of Arms Acts, Crime and Outrage ships, who, to their credit be it said, liberally content at all events, and respect to the commercial independence for her bed difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some portion will not be difficult to suppose that some porti

the hundred, and thus reducing to the condition of

paupers men who are now most useful members of

ed. We are told, however, that some of the magis. The Royal Stag Hunt at Killarney.—Of the trates have voted for its continuance! We trust athletic race of men, the O'Gradys, by whom the such characters are very few in number. The just stag hunts were formerly conducted to successful tices in the Dundalk district met on yesterday, and we are glad to state that they were unanimous in joining Lord Bellew in wiping away the stain from the county .- Dundalk Democrat.

A JUST REPROOF .- The Dublin Nation in its " Auswers to Correspondents,, says to "J. R.," your letter has been received and perused, which is, we dare say, what you desired, as you would not, we pre-sume, be guilty of asking another man to publish and become responsible for what you lear to sign with your own name. Many fiery and furious "Nationalists,' we regret to say, are guilty of such "heroism.,' They send us letters about "boldly speaking out"—about "fighting"—" no more agitation"-" no more talk"-" no more writing"-swords, guns, and blunderbusses; and at the end of this valiant letter is the request-" Do not publish my name or address on any account."

THE LAW OF MARRIAGE - The bill to amend the Marriage Law of Ireland, brought in by Mr. Whiteside and Sir Hugh Cairns, has been printed. It proposes tr repeal the 32d George III., chapter 21, under which Dissenting ministers and Roman Catholic clergyman were prohibited from solemnizing marringes in which one of the parties was a Roman Catholic. Having laid down regulations with respect to the appointment of the registrars and a registrargeneral, it prescribes the conditions under which members of the several denominations can be married. All marriages in accordance with the rites of the Established Church, whether by banns or license unless in the case of the Primate's special license, in accordance with the usages of Presbyterians, Weslevan Methodists, or other Protestant denominations, or by virtue of the registrar's licence, shall be celebrated between the hours of eight o'clock in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, on a proper certificate, that a building (other than a chapel belonging to the Established Church) is used as a place of public religious worship by any body of Protestants, Christians, or Jews, the Registrar-General shall issue a certificate of registration to the person applying. A marriage between two persons who are both members of the same Protestant denomination (not being the Established Church), may be solemnized, according to the usages of the denomination, in a registered place of worship belonging thereto, by virtue of the publication of banns in the place of worship where the persons intending marriage at-tend. In the case of Wesleyan Methodists and Presbyterians, each district meeting and presbytery may appoint an ordained 'Minister for the district, to grant licenses when the marriage is to be celebrated between persons who are both Wesleyan Methodists or Presbyterians, or one a Methodist or Presbyterian The issue of these licenses is placed under the same restrictions as those proposed in case of the Surrogate of the Church of England. The registrar's license is necessary where the marriage is to be celebrated without banns in any other place of Protestant worship except those of the Established, Wesleyan or Presbyterian Churches, and where it is to be celebrated between persons of whom one is a Roman Catholic, in accordance with the right of the Roman Catholic Church, as also in the case of marriage solemnized according to the usages of the Quakers or Jews. Nothing in the act shall effect a marriage solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, where the contracting parties are both Roman Catholics. Due precautions are taken against marriages where there exist impediments of kindred or alliance, to insure registration in all cases, and the consent of the parent or guardian of either of the persons intending marriage if they be under twenty-one years.

THE HARVEST .- The weather is unfavorable to harvest operations in the County Armagh, yet a good deal has been done, and in a short time all will be complete. So far as it is possible to make a return of the yield of the crops, the result is favorable, on the whole. Wheat, which is grown extensively, is not nearly of such quality as last year: the grain is small and soft, and in many places smut has done mischief; the market, however, has opened with fair prices, from 9s per cwt. upwards. Oats will be an excellent crop, both in quantity and qua-We think the Dundalk Town Commissioners lity; it has been tolerably well saved; and arrives at market in good condition; a considerable portion and the new meal is well spoken of. The other ce-Social Prosperity - Low Rents. - While one reals are sparingly sown here, and the rield is a party among us is busied in proving, from the matter of trivial consequence, except to the few fartion of the remainder being soft and unpalatable ;but there was an extensive tract of land occupied, and the produce was very abundant, so that we shall still have enough for human food, while those affected will serve admirably for cattle and pigs .--The latter are now in great request, as it is expected that denying America any share in the navy contract this year will have a good influence on the home trade, and afford the farmer more remuneration. Hay has been a most abundant crop, even more so than in the year preceding, but a large quantity has been damaged by the rain, and will be only fit for litter. The rain, however, has served the aftergrass, which is about the best seen for many years. Green crops are doing well. The flax returned a large quantity, and the first samples brought to market were fine, and sold as high as 12s per stone; latterly samples have deteriorated, and the price is lower; either the uneven growth, proceeding from mixed seed, or the heavy rains while the crop was in steep or in the spread, is said to be the cause of this change. Nevertheless, on the whole, the best judges agree in opinion that we may calculate on an average harvest.

We are now in the middle of the harvest, and, as usual, the reports which reach us are visibly affected by the state of the atmosphere; when the weather is wet we hear all is lost, but two successive dry days arrive, and "failures" are stated to be gross exaggerations—so it is not very easy to come fairly at the truth. We may safely aver, however, that our present chief staple, the oat crop, will far exceed that of last year in quality and return; neither has the disease among the potatoes progressed so actively as during the last month. Indeed it is hoped that those now safe will remain so, and this would leave, considering the times, a pretty fair return. Notwithstanding the loss in bottom meadows there will be no deficiency of hay, and though that early cut may have suffered somewhat in the color, yet its nutritious properties are said to be but little impaired thereby. Labor is now more abundant here than last year, owing to the completion of the railway works .- Messenger.

PAUPER DEPORTATION:-Another is to be added to the numerous instances lately recorded of the inhumanity of English poor law officials in dealing with the destitute Irish in that country. The vic-tims in the present case are Mary Molony and her seven childeen, all of whom have been just landed on the quays of Limerick, ex. the Mangerton s.s. The poor woman, who is a native of Kerry, resided with her husband in London for the last fifteen years supporting her family by honest industry; and having been taken ill, she was obliged to apply at the workhouse for relief. She took her children with her, but lo! instead of obtaining the relief she required, she was made a prisoner, and herself and her children forcibly thrust on board the steamer. by which she was conveyed to Limerick, without being given as much as a farthicg to purchase a in London, and the mother and children are inmates of the Limerick workhouse. She was brought before the magistrates presiding at the petty sessions; court this morning by Mr. Martin Carroll, , who de-

issues at Killarney, scarcely one is now remaining. They were occupiers, we believe, for the most part, of Colonel Herbert's property, in the region of Tomies, where, in like manner, dwelt young Daniel O'Sullivan, a descendant of the chieftain family of that name: and an occupier certainly in Colonel Herbert' possessions. He was a leader in the stag hunts with which the lamented John ()'Connell, of Grenn, enlivened the Lakes, and made them more attractive. Like his hospitable and popular neighbour and friend, O'Sullivan is dead; and the last but one of the Gradys is in the poorhouse .- We thought we saw the remnants of another, in broken old shoes and indifferent garments,-trying to assist the hunt originated for the entertainment of the Queen. But if her Majesty knew all the mutuations through which the bunt in her honour became a failure to a degree, she might not have felt much surprise, whilst she might have bad illustrations of the want of Tenant Right, which would have touched her heart or reached her royal understanding amidst all the show, -Munster News.

THE PROTESTANT ESTABLISHMENT IN IRELAND .-A correspondent of the Guardian says :-" I have been visiting the favourite places of resort for tourists in the South of Ireland-Cork, Killarney, Glengariffe, and Kilkee. It was my misfortune to pass a Sunday at each of these places, and to witness a stats of ecclesiastical irregularity such as I hope will soon be remedied. At Cork I found a cathedral little better than a barn-no daily service on week-days, and no choral service on Sundays, nor any anthem worthy the name. At Glengariffe there was a kind of service in the coffee-room of one of the hotels; and of this I will say no more than that the sooner a church and proper minister are provided there the better it will be for the respectability of the parish. At Killarney I listened to the worst description of extempore Calvanistic ranting; but my attention was disturbed by watching the movements of vermin on the damp walls. The church was nearly empty, and presented evident tokens of decay. At Kilkee, in addition to the usual kind of extempore rant which seems the fashion in Ireland, the service was in part extemperized also, the minister reading a chapter of Isaiah instead of the ap-pointed First Lesson. If this be a common custom to select lessons at random, or caprice, the attention of the Bishops ought to be called to it. It seems to me a direct and flagrant breach of Church discip-

line.' THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—This assemblage of heterogenous offshoots of the Reformation is holding its sittings at Geneva, the cradle of the Calvanistic heresy. As was to be expected where difference of opinion and belief in religious matters must constitute a main element of association, there has been a violation of the entente cordiale amongst the Alliance. This designeement or fracas is said to be owing to the Socinian party in the conclave insisting on the introduction of their tenets into the discussion. This, says an Evangelical cotemporary, marred the harmony, and to some extent, the success of the conference. How anything approaching to harmony can exist in any assemblage consisting of elements so discordant is beyond our comprehension, unless it be on the maxim that they agreed to differ, even when the agreement involved acquiescence in the Sociaian rejection of the fundamental doctrine of the Trinity, and the belief in the Divinity of the Redeemer .- Dublin Telegraph.

PAUPERISM. -Mr. Frederick Purdy read in the British Association, a paper on the relative panperism of England, Scotland and Ireland, 1851,- 60. The writer points out that each country has its own poor laws, and its separate administrative machinery; that poor laws have existed in England for more than two centuries, but that in Scotland there was nothing worthy the name before 1845, and that in Ireland they were introduced in 1838. In England the average number of paupers is 892,000; in Scotland, 121,000; in Ireland, 96,000; or 3.9, 4.0, and 1.5, per cent. of the population. Some of those who have studied the workings of the English poor law are opposed to the system of out-door relief, on account of the difficulty of testing the claims of the applicants, and the fear that it may be perverted to the depression of wages It appears that for one indoor pauper there are six outdoor; in Scotland fourteen; but in Ireland only 0.3. Although pauperism is lowest in Ireland, in Scotland, where nearly all the relief is outdoor, the resident Irish are greatly pauperised, one in thirteen being a pauper, whilst the proportion in Ireland is one in 274. According to the most recent statistics there are 43,310 pauper lunatics in the United Kingdom; England having 33,068; Scotland 5,103; and Ireland 5,639. In each ten thousand of the population, England has 17, Scotland 17, and Ireland 9. There are, according to the report of the commissioners, who in 1858 inquired into the Irish lunatic asylums, 3,350 insane poor at large, and if they were included as paupers the Irish ratio would be raised considerably In ten years (1851-60) the amount raised in poor rates was £92,000,000, viz., England, £78,000,000; Scotland 6,000,000; Ireland, £8,000,000. Of the English portion £18,000,000 was for purposes unconnectep with relief. The sums actually spent for relief were for England £54,767,000; Scotland £5,918,-000; Ireland, £6,656,000; equal to a rate per head on the respective populations of 59 91d., 3s 111d., and 2s 11d. Comparing the amount expended in 1860 with that expended in 1861, it appears that in England it was ten per cent., and in Scotland 25 per cent. higher, and in Ireland 60 per cent. lower. The yearly cost per pauper was for England, £6; Scotland, £5; Ireland, £7. Ireland stands highest because relief in the workhouse is dearer individually, though in its ultimate effects most economical and least demoralising. With respect to the rate in the pound on the property tax assessment, the comparison is made in respect of the seven years ending 1860, there being no return for Ireland previous to 1854. The relief to the poor during the seven years is equal to an annual tax on the schedule. An assessment of 1s 1din England, 114d. in Scotland, 103d, in Ireland. The rate per head on schedules A, B, and D, computed to show the relative wealth of the three countries, for England was £11 17s.; Scotland, £9 13s; Ireland £3 11s. Taking these figures in conjunction with previous ratios it would appear that the pauperism has been inversely as the poverty of the three countries: - England the wealthiest and most pauperised; Ireland, the poorest and least pauperised; Scotland, coming between, but much nearer to England, both in wealth and in pauperism. If Ireland, under the judicious administration of her poor laws, has reduced her pauperism to a quantity which at the present day is one per cent. of the population, it may be asked under what conditions can we hope that similar results may be achieved for England and Scotland? But something beyond statistical information is required for the satisfactory solution of this important question.

An Apology.-The dread of a cotton: famine has so demented the Lancastrians that one, writing in their behalf to the Daily News, advises a recourse to Irish linen as a temporary substitute. But the audacity of the proposal is so glaring that an apology is found necessary for counselling anything so desperate. "Without wishing (says this friendly gentle-man) in any way to promote Irish interests, I venture to suggest, at this dull season, whether Irish linen might not in many instances be used instead of cotton." If Irish linen could be grown near Glasgow or Preston, there might be no objection; but to encourage the manufacture on the west of St. George's Channel is only to be justified by the urgent pressure of necessity. Such inadvertent admissions be-

THE ROYAL STAG HUNT AT KILLARNEY .- Of the is not ashamed to avow those sentiments, nor a respectable journalist to give them publicity, need we wonder at the base methods resorted to by some of the very highest mercantile names of the West of England against the establishment of an Atlantic Packet Station at Galway ?- Evening Muil.

THE PRACE PRESERVATION ACT .- A meeting of the magistrates of the Dundalk district was held yesterday in the court house, to consider the propriety of removing the stigms of the proclamation under the above act from this county. Mesers. Bigger, Kelly, Wynne, Byrne and Murphy were the justices in attendance. They unanimously decided on the propriety of releasing the county from the procla-mation, but thought there should be some power given to prevent ill-disposed persons from carrying arms. In the Ravensdale district all the magistrates but Lord Clermont voted for continuing the proclamation. So at least we are told - Dundalk Democrat.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Mone Stones for the Colonies.-The London Shipping Guzette of the 13th ult., says :-- "The bired transport "Conway" yesterday went alongside Woolwich-pier, in preparation to ship guns and Tower stores, and will receive 700 tons of gunpowder for Quebec. She is expected to sail from Woolwich ou Wednesday next. The Avosella has also arrived at Woolwich-pier to ship stores for Halifax.

£ CHANGE .- Ten years ago it was proposed to exclude a model gun from the great Exhibition, on the ground that instruments of war were unbecoming, if not obsolete, illustrations of industry and science. How strangely opinions have since been revolutionized may be seen from our daily reports of the discussions at Manchester. In that central sent of pacific and economical doctrines an Association assembled for the encouragement of scientific researches and the registration of scientific discoveries finds itself compelled by the very force of circumstances to concentrate its attention on the machines of modern warfare. Artillery, armour, ironcased ships, rifled canuon, elongated projectiles, and irresistible shot-these are the topics of the British Association in 1861. There was indeed, no help for it. The development of mechanical science is in that direction. Armstrong and Whitworth have succeeded to Arkwright and Watt .- Times.

THE HARVEST AND CORN TRADE .-- The further we go into the wheat crop, the more certainly it ap-pears that the yield will be short, notwithstanding the general fineness of quality and heavy weight. We have heard of parcels sold in expectation of a delivery of 3 to 4 quarters per acre, turning out only a fraction over 2 quarters ; bushels. There are more only yielding 3 quarters, some still taken at 4 quarters thus, after such a deficient harvest as last, which, with the help of unprecedented imports, left almost nothing for mixing, being followed by the extraordinary claims of France, have placed our markets in a position very unexpected by town millers. This is shown by their recent reduction in the price of flour, while the country generally shows a rise just as wheat is secured of 2s per quarter, with tendency still upwards, and the French eager purchases. Whether the French Government originated the demand upon the first knowledge of a serious deficiency or not, those interested in the business are now certainly in the movement extensively, the freedom of trade leaving the coast clear to specula- the weight of evidence, but to return a verdict of guiltors, but it must be remembered that our friends across the Channel, so recently emancipated, have not had the bitter experience frequently bought here, and they are not likely to find a speculative competition with all the world's gatherings, in fine order and ready for sale. America, too, will be earlier than usual in the field. The Baltic may also do much before winter; but should France want 8,000 quarters. and Britain 6,000, the early notice of wheat wanted in Western Europe will so keep the shipping interest and corn producing countries on the look out, that we have no fear but the fleets, and their cargoes of breadstuffs, will gradually arrive at the desired havens. Still the feeling just now, whether its issue in profit or loss, is certainly upward. It is the same on the Continent generally, but not with a French excitement; and America yet feels the first check of a British decline. There is, moreover, a large Mediterranean fleet bound for the United Kingdom.— From Mark lane Express.

ENGLISH MORALITY .- It really requires stout nerves to enable any one to read steadily column after column of news in one of the ordinary journals of the day. Certain newspapers of old-fashioned style strange form of threat is commonly used. It is quite used to have or still have a special column headed common to hear one enraged party threaten to "play 'Accidents and Offences," At the present moment it would seem as if any newspaper, disposed to chronicle faithfully such events, should devote the entire of its space to this combined category alone. Accidents of the most appalling and calamitous nature-offences of the most hideous kind-meet the eye wherever a reader glances across the pages of a newspaper. Take for instance the journals issued yesterday. There are arrayed, in ghastly order, the narratives of the Brighton Railway accident; the Kentish Town Railway accident, with its terrible list of killed and wounded, like the gazette of a day of battle : the murder in Westminster : the murder in Coventry; the "burying-alive" accident at Greenwich; the murder of a police-sergeaut at Littledean; a collision between a steamer and a yacht of Ryde; "minor" accident on the London and Brighton railway in which only one poor fellow was killed; two tremendous conflagrations; the Collucci and Johnstone case, and an immense variety of accidents and offences coming under the ordinary head of "Police news," or other casual intelligence. Every one who knows anything of a newspaper knows that a London daily paper has every day to leave out many reports of outrages and accidents, either because there is absolutely no space to put them in, or because they are of a nature unhappily so familiar and common-place as to present no special feature requiring publicity. We cannot convert our columns merely into bridewell or hospital lists, and have therefore to make a selection out of the repelling narratives of crime and misfortune. On our part, too, it may be added that there are cases very common in the records of our social life of which every day brings some new examples, but which, for reasons which will be easily appreciated, we prefer, where it is fairly possible, not to obtrude upon the notice of the public. If, then, one were to judge of the character of a nation by the contents of its newspapers, it must be allowed that England would appear more full of crime and misery than any other country in the world-more full of crime and misery now than at any other period of her history. Nor would this appear merely by a study of London newspapers. Take up any English provincial journal and you read similar stories of murders and attempts at murder, fires, drowning's, collisions. crushings, and da capo. Pass in a railway during this holiday season through some charming valley dotted with its pretty hamlets, and looking with all the peculiarly English features of its quiet beauty the very home and fit abiding place of happiness and goodness. If it happen to possess a local paper, unfold the pages of the weekly organ, with its columns divided under their various district headings, and little will be found there but the dreary records of similar sufferings and similar wrong doings to those which the daily papers of London; of Liverpool, of Manchester, are chronicling .- Morning Star.

THE COTTON SUPPLY QUESTION.—The Times. in its summary of remarks upon communications received as to the cotton question, observes " that looking at the history of all previous attempts to keep goods from market in the face of the temptation of high prices, and at the fact that the Texan crop, at all events, is not far from Mexican ports, it would

cate that it will be favorable. Thus far this season has been propitious; and although stress has been laid on the probability of cultivation having been lessened by the necessity for raising provision and corn, it is apparently not even presended that the decrease on this head will be more than ten per cent.

In contemplation of the apprehended failure of the cotton supply from America one of the greatest spinning and manufacturing firms in the city of Manchester is circulating a notice announcing that it is probable the cotton mills will be compelled to work a very short time, and many of them will have to close entirely during the approaching winter, and exhorting the work people to economy and forethought.

THE FATAL ACCIDENTS ON THE BRIGHTON AND NORTH LONDON RAILWAYS .- The two important Coroner's inquiries which have engrossed so much public attention, both terminated on Tuesday last. The one on the bodies of the 23 persons who met their deaths by the recent accident in the Clayton tunnel, having occupied the Coroner and jury for nine whole days In this case the jury, after an absence of four hours, returned into court and gave the following verdict : - "That the decensed persons upon whom the inquestswas holden, being on the 25th day of August last, in Clayton tunnel, in the parish of Pincombe, in the county of Sussex, whilst being carried by the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway from Brighton to London by a certain train, were run into by a certain locomotive engine, and were thereby mortally injured, of which injuries they died; and that Charles Legg, assistant stationmaster at Brighton, by his negligence and want of common ordinary caution in starting three trains, one at 8.28, one at 8.31, and 8.35, in breach of one of the express rules of the company, and of the usual practice, did in an essential degree contribute to and indirectly cause the deaths of the persons so killed, and that one John Scott, an engine driver, by mistake, but not care lessly, contributed in some degree to the violence of the collision aforesaid by backing the locomotive engine and train known as the Brighton excursion train for a distance of 100 yards at least in the said tunnel; and that by reason of the hurry arising from the arrival in unusually rapid succession at the south end of Clayton tunnel of the three trains mentioned, and the temporary failure of the distance signal to act on the arrival of the first of the said three trains, a mistake or misunderstanding arose, but without negligence, in working the telegraph signals, by Henry Killick and John Brown, between the two ends of Clayton Tunnel, which also materially contributed to the said collision; and that the system on the 25th of August, and for a considerable time previously thereto, in conducting the traffic of the said railway between Brighton and Hassock's-gate, was defective in not bringing immediately to the knowledge of the traffic manager for the time being such departures as happened from the said rule as to the starting of trains. And the jurors aforesaid find that the said Charles Legg did, on the 25th day of August last, at the place aforesaid, feloniously kill and slay the persons upon whom the inquest was holden.

The Coroner said this was in effect a verdict of manslaughter against Charles Legg, the assistat station-master, with a special finding.

The jury in the Kentish Town inquest, after an absence of an hour and a half, returned into court with the following verdict: -

"The jury regret that there is no alternative, from ty of manslaughter against Rayner. At the same time they cannot separate without expressing a strong opinion that the directors and managers are much to be censured in not employing more experienced persons to fill important situations as signalmed." The Foreman added - There is this rider :

"And it is highly improper for a station-master to start any special train either before or atter the spacilled time of his instructions from the secretary of the company. That when the line is observered by shunting or otherwise, the line should be blocked both by telegraph as well as by out-door signals. The verdict of manslaughter caused considerable

sensation amongst the auditors, and the censure passed on the railway companies met with a general approval.

The Coroner then directed his warrant to issue for the committal of Hayner on the charge of manslaughter. He was not then present, and was therefore not apprehended, and we understand that bail for his appearance to stand his trial will be tendered.

To PLAY " HAL AND TOMMY" WITH ONE. -In the North of England, when quarrels take place, a very hell and Tommy with the other : and this extraordinary combination of words is generally held to mean that the atmost degree of violence or outrage will be resorted to. I have frequently heard inquiries as to the possible circumstance which may have given rise to this odd phrase, but never knew any explanation to be even attempted. It seems to me however, that I have hit upon the probable solution of the question. The phrase ough: to be written "Hal and Tommy." "Hal" is an abbrevation of the Christian name "Henry." The "Henry" here meant is Henry VIII., and Tommy is "Thomas Lord Cromwell," the tyrant's congenial azent in seizing and rifling the religious houses, and turning out their helpless occupants to starve. You are of course aware that the term "Old Harry," applied to the "Prince of Darkness," arose in Henry's reign, when his cruel deeds induced many of his people to regard him (not unnaturally) as an actual incurnation of the "Evil One." "To play hell and Tommy"-that is to say "Hal and Tomm;"-is a phrase attributable to the same or a similar origin .- Notes and Queries.

CHILD MURDERS IN THE METROPOLIS. - On Saturday Mr. Humphreys, the coroner, held no fewer than four inquests on the bodies of newly-born children, supposed to have been wilfully destroyed. The bodies were in the first cases found wrapped up in rags, and medical evidence was given that they had been born alive. Verdicts of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown were returned.

An Englishman named Beamish has undergone a final examination before the Coroner, Conventry, charged with having poisoned his infant child. He was committed for trial.

ALLEGED STARVATION AND CRUELTY .- AD extraordinary case of alleged starvation has come to light in Glasgow. A girl named Jane M'Intyre has escaped from a garret, in which she declares that her parents had confined her for the space of five years, depriving her of proper food and otherwise treating her graelly. Her appearence seemed to corroborate her statements as to the cruel treatment she was subjected to .-Though she is seventeen years of age, in bulk she is no larger than a child. She is only about three feet nine inches in height, andher body is wasted to such a degree that she resembles more an animated skeleton than a living woman.

The proprietor of an American newspaper, having exhausted everything in the shape of presents to his subscribers, such as maps, prints, &c., advertises his intention to present each subscriber with a lithographed certificate of character gratis. This certificate will testify that the holder of it is a person possessing profound and varied intelligence, as wise discrimination in the selection of an organ capable of affording intellectual instruction and amusement, orthodox political sentiments, and a disposition to honorably discharge pecuniary obligations. (The latter clause will be omitted in the certificates of those indebted to the proprietor.) Instead of being signed, the certificate will bear a ministure photograph likeness of the proprietor, dressed in his best clothes. The certificates will be transferable.

The Milwaukee Sentinel is indignant with Russell of the Times, and thinks he ought to be expelled .-