ACTIVATE THE THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P Inish Origina on Entire Cramon The Molitions Indeed a rue strongly and declaim yellowers whole, the mascination while his masters on the whole, treat him with his does and forbearance. But the advocacy of the Stowes Phillipses, and other Boston sentimentalists stops short with his freedom. He is

计图案的信息即用数据的写明中代。1、5、1、1、1

a man and a brother so long as he is a bondsman and forced to labor for another; but when he becomes freeman the brotherhood is at an end, and he is treated by the North as an outcast, unfit for the soclety of white men, to be spurned from their, presence, and with whom it would be degradation to eat, sit, talk or travel: The North favors his right to free. dom. We are told the war can only be brought to a rapid conclusion by proclaiming universal liberty to the blacks; but we are in the same breath told by the President of the United States that they shall not enjoy any of those privileges for the sake of which freedom is desired, and without which the very name of freedom is a delusion and a mockery. "You and we are a different race. We have between us a not take root in the Northern States. Their presence there is intolerable. They bear the brand of a loathsome race, and are advised, by the magistrate of a republic to expatriate themselves to Panama and open coulpits for Northern skippers, instead of sowing cotton for Southern planters. Though the latter are quite an average crop, but all the rest are an average free from that offensive aversion which makes the life of a negro in the North scarcely more supportable than slavery itself, they regard him simply as a beast of burden. They feed him, and physic him, and hut food for cattle. The farmers, therefore, have no rea-him, and also sell him. Any improvement in his son to grumble this year, and we cannot have a betcondition is connected with his capacity for labor as ter proof of the satisfactory nature of the hurvest a domestic animal. Believed incapable of instruction, the correctness of the belief is verified by withholding from him the remotest chance of obtaining it. North or South the negro, is friendless. In the South he is doomed to fulfil the duties of a beast of burthen; in the North the white man, in the language of the President, "suffers from his presence," and if he is to be rescued from involuntary servitude it is only on the condition of an expatriation from the land to which he is attached by whatever associations he has, and a social proscription, to which nothing similar has occurred since man first enslaved his fellow man. We can understand the reluctance of the North to carry out the dogma in the Declaration of Independence, and extend respect for the rights of man to "a black fellow," who " never can be made the equal of whites;" but if this be the universal feeling and the President's candid harangue leaves no doubt that it is - the North would stand higher in the esteem of the world if it spared its advocacy of negro emancipation. The negro must be either an outcast in the North or a slave in the South. He has no intermediate state, and for him none is possible. This negro question is one of the most momentous that ever engrossed the attention of mankind. The solution is not nearer in the popular passions which the war has evoked and excited; and it is possible that the two confederates, who are now so lavishiv shedding each other's blood, may be able to agree on one point-the destruction or expulsion of the pitiable race which served as a pretext for their dispute. Though slavery was a substratum for every discord, without it the arrogant propeneity on one side, and the exacting disposition on the other, would have found matter for quarrel .- Dublin Frecman's Journal, September 18. THE USELESS ESTALISHMENT-WHY NOT TUMBLE IT

TO THE GROUND?-We saw a minister of the Established Church is Dundalk the other day, on a jaunting car, accompanied by his wife and children. They employed themselves in shopping, and in purchasing various matters to supply their household wants. The parties who took their money never inquired where it had come from, or who had supplied it to the parson. The said parson has an income of about £250 a year, and those who attend his Church on the Sabbath number exactly three families, and his congregation amounts to twenty human beings. He receives yearly £12 10s a head for instructing them rather a high figure in these disastrous times to pay for religious teaching. Now we have no objection at all to the protestant parsons teaching their flocks, provided the flocks pay for the instruction, just as they pay their tailors' and shoemakers bills. But this is not the rule England observes although she would denounce a similar practice in any other country. She insists that Catholics, who have a Church of their own to support, shall pay a tax levied on their land to sustain the protestant Church in this country What a monstrous injustice! To ask a Catholic farmer to pay a stipend yearly from hard toil, to sustain a Church whose teaching he repudiates, and whose doctrines he rejects as erroneous is one of the greatest tyrannies to be found in the world. The parson to whom we allude has scarcely anything to do. He officiates on Sundays, and for about an hour's labour he receives a £5 note, and £4 15s of that sum comes from the pockets of the Catholics of the parish! How, in the name of won-der, does Catholic Ireland submit to such an injustice? Why do her people look at it from year to year, and tolerate such an evil amongst them? Scotland was attempted to be treated in the same way; but Scotland would not submit to anything so odious or tyrannical. Her gallant people buckled on their broad swords, and resisted the collection of a tax to to sustain a Church in whose creed they did not believe and the result was, that they triumphed in their opposition. Thirty years ago Ireland adopted a similar resolution. She emphatically declared that if the parsons were to starve the would not pay for a morsel of food to keep life in them. Blood was shed in the contest, and the parsons with an army at their back, endeavoured to wring the means of subsistence from a Catholic people, on whom they had not the slightest claim for services rendered, But still no tithes were paid, and there was the pampered law church, with an empty stomach, its cheeks growing long and lank, its body too small for its garments, and its once plump frame growing ' small by degrees and beautifully less.' For two or three years the tithes were virtually abolished; and they would have remained so but for the unfortunate mistake made on the question by O'Connell, who thought when be had twenty-five per cent. struck off that he had rendered a service to the country. The great man was much mistaken. We know farmers who pay more tithes now than before the apparent reduction, as they pay for every acre they hold; whilst under the old arrangement only arable land was subjected to the impost. We think it is time for the Outholics of Ireland to put an end to the degradation which this Law Church has imposed upon them. They are the only people in the world subject to such a wrong. England has spared the Hindoos and Mahomedans from such an infliction, whilst she reserves it for the Catholics of Ireland. It is a shame for the Irish race to submit to a wrong which no other nation would. tolerate. It is a disgrace to their manhood and intelligence. If they once proclaimed that the odious rent-charge should have an end, they would find sunporters amongst the protestants themselves; for many of them are ashamed of the injustice which the Church Establishment, that can make no converts, inflicts on their Catholic countrymen .- Dundalk

Those who think they can earn lasting fame by political agitation in Ireland should be warned by the fate of O'Connell and his faithful and chivalrous companion, Steele. There is no question that the remains of the latter have been removed from the vault in which they were deposited, near those of the chief for whom and for whose party, he sacrificed everything. The vault, it seems, was wanted by a wealthy alderman, and the Glasnevin Cemetery Company thought themselves justines has the coffin of "Honest Tom Steele,"—Times.

The present. The Company thought themselves justified in removing

The famine in Ireland is over for the present. Mansion House Committee have concluded their labors by publishing their report; and in the face of a harvest which is not uncompromising, there is hope that the people shall not want, - Universal News.

Dustin | Sept. | Tu-The Weather had been for some time, all that the farmers can desire, the heat genial, and almost up to the summer mark Nothing could be more favourable for harvest operations, which are going on in a most satisfactory man, ner: Considerable progress is made in reaping, but büt in many districts the oats are in la backward state; which must always be the case while the draining of the land is neglected. The potato crop is the main reliance of the peasantry, and this year it is excellent The disease has appeared in some places, but it has tuber has acquired the peculiar flavour for which the Irish people have so keen a relish that many of them would be content to be vegetarians if they could get enough of this, their favourite edible. The potato crop, says the Western Star, 'will be the sheet-an-chor of the small farmers. It is so superior, and so comparatively free from disease, that it will afford a a large proportion of food, while an abundant yield West of Ireland next year. An ample store of fuel has been prepared for the winter, so that we have before us a prospect of comfort and contentment among the industrious classes. Wheat is considered not while the potatoes are far better than they have ever been since the famine. The bay is a good crop, and well saved. There is an ample supply of all sorts of than the fact that they are not grumbling. On the contrary, they rejoice in the prospect of a plentiful This is the general tenour of the rein-gathering. This is the general tenour of the re-ports from all parts of the country. - Correspondent of Times.

all and the second

PHE-PRUE WITNESSAND CAPHOLIC CHRONICLE

On Monday 240 emigrants of a superior class embarked for Queensland in the Duke of. Newcastle, at Quenstown. They were selected by the Rev. Dr. Quinn, Dublin, brother to the Roman Catholic Bishon of Brisbane, Queensland: The Government inspection took place at three o'clock, after which there was a dejeuner in the saloon, at which a number of ladies and gentlemen from Cork were entertained. A classification of passengers was made, with a view to guard the morals of the passengers. The married persons were placed in the middle of the vessel, to bar the communication between the unmarried of both sexes, the young men being located at one end of the vessel, and the young women at the other .-Times.

IMMIGRATION PROM AMERICA. - A Cavan paper states that if it is to judge from the number of persons who have arrived from the States in its neighbourhood recently, it is quite evident the precautions of the Federal Government to stay the tide of immigration have proved ineffectual. From appearances the parties to whom we allude belong to a comfortably well-to-do class, all of them being very respectably attired. Their description of the sufferings of their countrymen in America is truly heartrending, and they declare that any Irish who can by possibility leave that country are most auxious to do so. They say they have only visited their native land for a short sojourn and that as soon as the war terminates they will again seek the protection of the 'Stars and Stripes.

THE GOVERNESS EMIGRATION SCHEME. - Mr. Lindsay M.P., has, in connection with the well-known emigration scheme of Miss Rye, consented to reduce the passage money to British Columbia from £25 to £20; and, on the half of the latter sum being paid, he has intimated his willingness to take an 'I O U' for the remainder from each, woman sent out in his vessels.

WHAT IS A "GROWING" CROP?-At the Trales Petty Sessions on Monday the opinion of the law officers was read, to the effect that growing grass was not a growing crop within the meaning of the act, and that the magistrates were right in dismissing a complaint for rescue of grass taken under a civil bill decree.

THE MURDER OF MR. J. W. BRADDELL .- The following proclamation (says the Clonmel Chronicle) has been issued by P. C. Howley, Esq., Resident Magistrate of the Tipperary district, within which the supposed murderer of Mr. Braddell is presumed to be still lurking. This reward of £500, comprising a substantial contribution from Mr. Howley's private purse, is announced in addition to a sum of £300 already offered by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant : "Hayes' Arrest -£500 Reward.—I will hand £350 to this result.—Morning News of Thursday.

any one who gives me private information where MELANCHOLY DEATH OF KEAN MARGINE Michael Hayes, of Carrickmore, charged with Mr. Braddell's murder may be found; such sum to be paid to the person who gives such private informaion the instant he is arrested by the Constabulary Moreover will pay £150 for information that will lead to the conviction of the persons who harbored him or aided him to escape from justice. Such information to be given in both cases within six months. Given under my hand at Tipperary, 6th September, 1862 .- P. C. Howley, Resident Magistrate." The police constable who, in company with another member of the force, saw Hayes lately in the midst of a crowd without making any attempt to arrest him, has been visited with the displeasure of the constabulary authorities. They have removed him from his present station to another .-Hughes alleges that, under the circumstances, it would have been unwise to attempt the capture of Haves. The crowd would have resisted. Hughes alleges, and probably the lives of both himself and his companion would have been taken.-Post.

An awful proof of how drunkenness exposes its victims to the danger of being drawn into crime, is afforded in the case of Walsh, who was hanged in Limerick on Monday week. This wretched man had some time in last spring taken his passage to America, and was to have embarked at Queenstown. The night before the vessel sailed be got drunk, lost his passage, and his clothes, which were in the vessel; had then to return to Kilmallock, where he fell an easy prey to the villains who were then plotting the murder of Mr. Fitzgerald. These diabolical miscreauts put Walsh, as he stated, under the influence of drink for seven consecutive days, until he became an instrument ready to their hands, a fell murderer, with no truth in him .- Waterford Citizen.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BALLYCLOUGH MILLS. - A destructive fire broke out this (Saturday) morning at Ballyclough Mills, about four miles from Limerick. the concerns of our highly respected fellow-citizens, the Messra. Bannatyne, resulting in the total demoli tion of the premises, with their contents and machinery, but fortunately a second milling establishment of theirs, nearly of equal extent, and contiguous to the building consumed, escaped without injury. We understand the premises were insured, but not at all to the extent of loss sustained by the respectable firm to whom they belonged. The origin of the fire is as yet unknown .- Limerick Chronicle.

THE BIRD'S NEST AGAIN! -At the sitting of the Kingstown Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Wyse, an application was made by a respectable looking woman named Mrs. Granger to have her two children rescued from the above institution, which has now acquired a most unenviable notoriety, at least among the Catholic population of this locality... The magistrates having requested her to state the nature of her application, she arose, and, apparently overpowered with affliction, said that she was the widow of a man named Granger who had been a serjeant in the 30th Regiment, and clerk or assistant to the pay master of the regiment. They were stationed at Fermoy. Her husband took ill and died in Fermoy on the 20th ult. Her circumstances being then limited, and having a sister living in Manchester, she resolved to go there with her two children, but before completing her arrangements for so doing she was visited by the Rev. Mr. Collis, a Protestant, clergyman in Fermoy, and some other Protestant individuals who had been acquainted with herself and her husband dur-

ing their residence, in Earmoy. .. The Rev. Mr. Colliss in particular, seemed anxious to act as a friend to-wards herself and children, and, in compliance with his request and solicitation, sher consented to splace her two children in the Bird's Nest, until she would have an opportunity to bring them with her to Manchester. 'Having completed der arrangements for leaving Fermoy, she came up to Kingstown and went to the Bird's Nest. Having arrived there on Saturday evening last, she told the parties whom she saw, that it was not her intention to leave the chilmade very little progress. The crop is abundant, dren there more than a few days, as she would bring and this year, for the first time since the familie, the them to Mauchester, her intended home. The parties received the children on these conditions, and Mis. Granger proceeded by the evening boat to Liverpool, saying that she would return on next Monday and take away the children. She did return from Mauchester with as much punctuality as she possibly could but could not arrive in Kingstown before this morning. Immediately after her arrival she went to the Bird's Nest; and requested to see her broader difference than exists between almost any of oats will pay rent, taxes, and old scores incurred children. She was met at the door by two sturdy other two races." Just so. They cannot and shall during the winter. It is consolatory to reflect that servant girls, who told her that she could not see we are not likely to bear anything of distress in the them; that she had promised to come and see them on Monday, and that having failed to do so she could not see them now. Mrs. Granger, who is a strong healthy woman of about thirty years of age, became indignant at the attitude and demeanor of the saucy officials, and instantly demanded the possession of her children. The varlets refused, pct themselves in an attitude of defence, and called for the assistance of two workmen who were engaged in the grounds of the institute. Before they arrived, however, the two servants tore the cloak off Mrs. Granger's back, drove her away from the door, and otherwise illtreated her. Finding that she could not see her children nor get any redress, she came to the police office, and was informed that she should get a summons against these parties for an assault in the first

The Magistrate said it was not in his power to get possession of the children, but he had no doubt on proper representation being made to the authorities of the institution, that they would be given

Mrs. Granger said she was a complete stranger in Kingstown, and she did not know who were the peoale who had the management of it. All she knew about it was that the Rev. Mr. Collis had told her that her children would be as well taken care of there as his own children; out she found that was a gross deception, for the children there were not half fed, and, independently of the character of the institution she would not leave her children there at

The Magistrate said he could do nothing in the matter but order a summons for the parties who had committed the assault. Mrs. Granger-But, your worship, I don't know

their names. Magistrate-Well, you must find out the names of their servants. I believe Mrs. Smyly is one of the heads of the institution, but I am sure that she would

not prevent you from getting your children. Mrs. Granger-I had no intention to leave them there at all permanently. I told them I would come for them on Monday, but I could not arrive here yes-

Magistrate-This is rather a complaint against the servants of the institution. Find out their names and have them summoned before this court:

A Catholic gentleman who was present, seeing the forlorn condition of the poor woman, who was a complete stranger in the town, and really not knowing how she could go about vindicating her rights, brought her to the office of Mr. William Thomas Rogers, solicitor, Mulgrave street, who took immediate steps to have the names of the parties ascertained. and the rights and interests of the poor woman pro-

Mrs. Granger, at the conclusion of the hearing said that she and her husband were Catholics, and that it was their fixed determination to rear their children in

their own faith. The girls were aged respectively eleven years and eight months, and ten years and two months.—Morn-

ing News of Wednesday Mr. Rogers, having taken the Bird's Nest affair in hands, sent his clerk to the police court, who requested the magistrates to send a constable with Mrs. Granger to find out the names of the servants who assaulted her. On their arrival at the institution, Mrs. Granger saw Mrs. Smyly, who ended the affair by giving up the children. No doubt, thefear of public exposure and public denunciation led to

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF KEAN MAHONY, Esq., OF CULLINA .- On Wednesnay Mr. Mahony spent the day shooting grouse on the mountains near Killarney, in concert with Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, Bart. returning home in the evening, and while yet at the foot of the mountain, he carried his gun on his shoulder, both barrels being loaded. By degrees the barrels got detached from the stock, and slipping downwards, the muzzle struck him on the inside of his left leg, and instantly exploded, inflicting an extensive fracture of both bones of his leg, and a frightful wound—muscles nerves, and blood vessels being torn. A terrible homorrhage took place on the spot, some pints of blood being lost. Sir Rowland, with great presence of mind, tied a handkerchief firmly about the limb, and then proceeded for assistance to convey the wounded gentleman to his residence. Medical aid was immediately procured and Dr. Crumpe was sent for, by express to Traice, but before his arrival he ceased to breathe, death having occurred in five hours after the injury from the great shock and loss of blood which followed the wound. Mr. Mahony was on the roll to serve the office of High Sheriff for this county .- Kerry Star.

· THE LOUGH-CORRIB VIADUCT AT KNOCKFERRY .-A communication from Headford, which has reached our office, places us in possession of the following gratifying intelligence, with reference to this important undertaking:—" Mr. Roberts' staff arrived here on the 12th with their engineering apparatus, and have commenced the great work of bridging the Corrib. The people are all in raptures at the idea of their being employed on such a work, during the ensuing season; for all they require is 'wages not alms.' The fact of the carrying on of the work being placed in the hands of Mr. Roberts, with whose prompt efficiency we are all well acquainted, is, in itself, ample proof that the Government is fully alive to the importance of this great project, and a sure guarantee for its speedy and satisfactory completion."

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATHOLICS IN GLASGOW. - According to Doctor Strange, our numbers, including the city suburbs, is something near to 110,000 souls! or about a quarter of the entire population. With such an array of force we naturally ask, what power does this large body wield for the maintenance of its political rights? We blush to answer Nil. At the Parliamentary elections the Catholics of Glasgow certainly vote on the Liberal side; but so disorganised and disunited are they, that the smallest matter conducive to their interests which they may ask, and as a united body obtain for the asking, from any of the city members, is scornfully withheld. Then, as to the municipal elections and the Council Board, where all direct taxation on citizens is made, how stands our power? Just as in all matters of the kind, we are utterly and shamefully powerless. As powerless as if every Catholic in the city were exempted from every description of taxation. In fact, what is our position in any of the numerous councils, chambers, committees, boards, directors, trustees, and guardians, of our hospitals, poorhouses, asylums, institutions, and public bodies and places of every description, which flood this city, and with which our dearest interests, i political and otherwise, are so closely

We pay our taxes, like (simpletons, but, not a word escapes us as to their proper distribution nerve and muscle have almost done more to raise Glasgow, to its prosent state, than, anything else, and with this patent fact staring us in the face we are daily dalled upon to witness acts of glaring cruelty towards; the Irish people, which readily prove that their masters here are as unmindful of, benefits done to the country, as they are studiously disposed to deprive them of every status, religious and political.— Now, we candidly ask, whose fault is this? Just as candidly we answer, the Catholics and none else are to blame. There is an abundance of power amongst us backed up by intelligence, respectability and wealth, 10 enable us to have Catholic Town Councillors, Catholic Poor Law Guardians, and Catholic Magistrates. Let us use that power for those and other purposes. - Glasgow Free Press.

THE "TIMES" ON ABOLITION. - The slave insurrection which the Federals and their European admirers wish to excite would, if successful, be, without a doubt, the ruin, not only of the white population of the South, but of the negroes themselves. Slaughtered and slaughtering, they would wage for months and years a war of extermination with the whites, and all traces of civilization would disappear over great regions of the South; and in places where the negro race is numerous, as in parts of South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisana, we may conceive it possible that they would extirpute the white population as completely as in St Domingo. The white women and children and the older men who remain in the country districts would either perish, or have to flee into the larger towns, where the ruling race might make a stand. But it is only in such thickly slave-filled districts that there would be any chance of a result so completely in accordance with the Northern hopes. In nearly all the States the negroes form a minority of the population, and, though the flower of the white race has gone to the war, there would be enough left at home to take a deadly vengeauce on the unarmed and unskilful blacks. --It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that the first result of any serious attempt at insurrection on the part of the negroes would be the destruction of thousands of the unfortunate creatures at the hands of the whites.

The people of the Confederate States have made themselves famous. If the renown of brilliant courage, stern devotion to a cause, and military achievements almost without a parallel can compensate men for the toil and privations of the hour, then the countrymen of Lee and Jackson may be consoled amid their sufferings. From all parts of Europe, from their enemies as well as their friends, from those who condemn their acts as well as those who sympathize with them, comes the tribute of admiration. When the history of this war is written, the admiration will doubtless become deeper and stronger, for the veil which has covered the South will be drawn away and disclose a picture of patriotism, of unanimous self-sacrifice, of wise and firm administration, which we can now only see indistinctly. The details of that extraordinary effort which has led to the repulse and almost to the destruction of an invading force of more than half a million men will then become known to the world, and, whatever may be the fate of the new nationality or its subsequent claims to the respect of mankind, it will assuredly begin its career with a reputation for genius and valour which the most famous nations may envy. Within a period of eighteen months a scattered population, hitherto living exclusively by agriculture, and accustomed to trust for every product of art and manufactures to the North, has been turned into a self-sufficing State, able to raise an immense army, and conduct what is now an offensive war. ENGLISH ver. IRISH MURDER. - We do not forget

how much we have bad to say on the savage brutali-

ties which have characterised so many of our Irish

murders. They are certainly bad enough; but, originate how they may, they recal in their incidents the simplicities of a vindictive violence which belongs to a primitive state of society. Fearful as they are, considered as tragedies, and mischie ous as they are to the best interests of society, considered in their relation to property on the one side and labour on the other, they ought to impress us iess' seriously than the long series of English murders which have been filling our columns during the same period. The Irish murders have at all events about them the solemnity of great crimes. The victim is warned; they say too he is tried; it is certain that he is publicly executed, often before witnesses, even in a lawless and miserable community, and as one who has committed an offence worthy of death. The crime may not the less, but all the more originate in the vilest or most atrocious motives of miscreants unworthy a place in the human society, but the very horrors which surround the circumstances of the crime carry with them an acknowledg ment to the importance of human life. But with us here in England husbands have taken up the mania to murder their wives, and wives their children, and citizens one another, and then to essay the same crime on themselves with no more remorse than Falstaff talks of when drowning "a bitch's blind puppies, fifteen i' the litter." We have among them the sort of feeling which makes the Chinese set up their life at anybody's purchase, with the distinguishing circumstance that while the subjects of the Celestia Empire cannot sell their lives too dear, ours act as if they could not sell them too cheap. Soldier after soldier puts his rifle to his shoulder and shoots down an officer or two—he is not particular who may be in his line of fire-because he has received a verbal insuls or been punished a point beyond his descrts .-The man at Manchester killed his family, and then killed the man who had made some mistake about his kitchen fireplace, with no practical view beyond being later killed himself at the state's expense.— Two happy brothers go out to fish : a sudden thought seizes them; one kills the other, and then himself .-The youth at Chatham, who inveigled away the child that he might slay him, had hardly committed the crime before he makes his avowal to justice as a ground for rigidly exacting the right to be strangled himself by the county hangman. Take, again, the case which occurred this week between the two respectable Dorsetshire farmers. They had been for some time in feud about the parish rating, and could not agree about the terms of a new survey and va luation of the parish. Hereupon one of these gentlemen, perceiving the other to be passing the door on a fine autumn morning, brings out his double-barrelled gun, and, taking deliberate aim at his enemy's back, sends a bullet through his head, by which he instantly dies. The one great event accomplished, he now seeks the usual sequel, and discharges the second barrel upon himself. Unable, however, like so many of the participators in these tragedies to direct against himself the effectiveness he could command against second parties, the wound failed of its effect, and he will shortly have to appear be-fore justice to try the question whether the purpose he could not carry out bimself shall be carried out for him. These facts show what our assizes have been busy demonstrating for some time and our doctors as active in explaining, that murder, is growing into one of the instincts. People take to it as to their tobacco or their beer. If they now have a paroxysm, this is the turn it will take; and you know of its existence by finding next morning some half-dozen corpses ready trimmed and set out for interment. The Roman poet laughs at those who to live' deliberately forego everything that makes life a boon. Here we have men who do the same thing, and more, to die; and the question arises, what is it in the constitution of modern society which predisposes so many, in what are ordinarily felt ato be comfortable circumstances, to be so willing to part company with the world, even under the disadvantage of one or two murders, if need be. In a world made so full of sunshine and gladness - where the endless beauties of nature get the added charm identified ?. Our position is simply that of thought man's infinite negentifies of use and contrivance the loss on lookers, certainly not like not like that of saddest of all hypotheses is surely the one which reour fellow-citizens of other religious persuasions .- presents life-the first instinct, and dearest posses-

sion of our natures to turn into so hateful a boon that men in sound boalth and the full possession of their faculties are content on provocations the most insignificant to risk-svery consequence, moral and physical, to wreak any excess of crime, and violate, besides, everylls w-the most fundamental of their being, in order to dispossess themselves of the trust. In all this let us say, with Hamlet- There is something more than common if philosophy could find it out.

أسيع ليجر والمرسوا لماراتها والهلاو أأتجابها

IRISH MURDERS .- The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the Daily News :- " Sir - [perceive that some of your contemporaries still harp on Irish murders, as if the relative proportion of such unfortunate crimes were reversed as applying to England and Ireland. But however sophistical newspaper editors may be, they cannot alter facts, and whilst the commission of murder approaches to something like an hourly occurrence in England, is it not indecent in the extreme for the leaders of public opinion to overlook such a condition of things under their nostrils and transfer their kind attention to the other side of the Channel, where murders, however frequent, bear no proportion to those in England? -Not to refer to the statistics of last year, during which the infanticides in London reached 1,004 - not to refer to such atrocious murders as that at Fordingbridge and others - are not boards of guardians constantly asserting that infanticide in Lighdon is on the increase, although it has now reached awful proportions? During the present week Dr. Lankester, one of the coroners for Middlesex, solemnly asserted, whilst presiding at an inquest, that the discovery of the bodies of children now excited no more surprise than that of dogs or cats. This is the state of things in this enlightened metropolis, whence issue the great luminaries to teach all the world religion and politics. Here we have pious correspondents addressing the Times, suggesting that an Irish murderer should be punished even after death, as far as possible, by depriving him of the rites of religion. : 1 appeal to your liberality to ask some of your pharisaiacal contemporaries to look at home, where charity should begin. — I sm, &c., G. M. D."

HAPPY ENGLAND - England is overrun with excep-

tional and peculiar crimes of the blackest and most unwarrantable order. Infanticide never reached such a height. The murder of officers by private soldiers gives constant employment to the law, and demands new legislation by the House of Commons. Prosy as we consider these times, we hear one day of a deadly combat in a little room in a street in the Strand, in which two men injure each other fearfully -one receiving fatal wounds-for the worthless love of a wanton woman. Another day, and, the story of Taylor and his wife appals all ears with its ghastly accessories of white dresses and beautifully curied bair, and its antecedent story of brooding frenzy. Yet another and a well-to do bonnet builder of London is under arrest as the murderess of two beloved children. And anon the country is perplexed by the interminable story of Constance Wilson's poisonings. These are but, a few of the leading cases amongst the murders, and murder is not the only crime into which the criminal frenzy of the times betrays its ministers. Women and children are sacrificed to it in numbers it is terrible to contemplate, and in ways that cannot even be hinted at here. -There is nothing too brutal, nothing too eccentric for the crime of these days. We are prepared every day to read at breakfast any tale of homicide or violation, or both. We almost look for it as a portion of the daily contents of the papers; and doubtless there are those who feel actually disappointed if there is not something of this horrible sensational kind to deepen the tint of the day's gossip And all this while there is no apparent reason why crime o any kind should be rife. England is on the whole bappy and prosperous, and the fearful atrocities of rage and last by which its fair fame is daily sultied, are in no sense owing to that degree of distress which prevails. The poor we have always with us, and the crimes of, poverty are serious, enough to prevent our ever forgetting its gaunt and, corrupting presence; but the gross and brutal crimes of late so prevalent have no relation to it. They, are for the most part unexplained by ordinary causes, and not referable to any known laws. These facts ought to be more generally observed than they are. They ought to be regarded in a more philosophical spirit and with far wider scope. Here, in a happy country, and from no obvious or readily ascertainable capse crimes of the most horrible character are committed in an abundance that might well excite attention with details of atrocity such as are unknown rough and ready crimes of countries in which widespread and violent criminality is the natural result of comprehensible causes. Surely this is a subject which may well provoke the scrutiny and meditation of sociologists, physiologists, psychologists, and all whose special studies may enable them to bring to one of the darkest problems of any age, informed, cultivated, and open minds .- Liverpool Journal

A RAM FOR THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT BULL DING IN THE MERSEY - Shipments of Iron Plates for the South .- It would seem judging from the contracts now in the hands of the shipbuilders and iron plate manufacturers of this country that the Confederate government is exhibiting as much energy and resolution in the creation of an iron-clad fleet as it has manifested in the series of battles which have thrown the army of the Potomac defeated and broken behind the shelter of the defences of Washington. Besides the commissions committed to other shipbuilders by the Southern Confederacy, and which are being pushed forward with all possible dispatch, a large irou-plated ram is now being constructed on the Mersey without any attempt at: concealment. We withhold the name of the builder, for prudential reasons; but the fact is without question, and the ram, from the high character of her builder, will be most formidable opponent when equipped for sea, and should the blockade of the Southern coast not terminate previous to her arrival before Charleston, she will attempt to pass the Federal cruisers with every chance of impunity. In addition to this ram and other contracts held by our shipbuilders - which, by the way, are highly flattering to their reputation, and which hitherto have been financially discharged in each instance, when completed, with scrupulous punctuality - a vessel now in the Brunswich Dock, whose name we do not wish to give for obvious reasons, has a cargo, consisting principally of iron plates, on board, tendy to fasten on the sides of Southern vessels waiting their arrival out at Charleston. The owners of the vessel are imbued with Southern entiments, but whether or not, we are too neutral in the gigantic conflict raging across the Atlantic, to allude too pointedly to this transaction. It seems very clear, from the present vigorous conduct of the Southern Confederacy, that the South at no distant period will possess an iron-clad fleet capable of coping as successfully with that of the North as its armies have triumphantly met those of the Federal Government, if but; the same dashing spirits that lead the armies of the South can be found to com-mand it. Of one thing, however, we think we can speak with certainty, and that is, that in the wessels built on the Mersey the South will have an advantage over the Federals in strength of build, equipment, and invulnerability. For the rest their own courage will do, and we may yet hear of the gallant performance of more than one No. 290 before the announcement of peaces gladdens the heart of all Europe. Liverpool Telegraph, institute have the ed at it set

THE OPENING OF BOTANIC GARDENS ON SUNDAY.
We (Dublin paper) are informed that the success of the agitation in Dublin hast-year for the opening of the Glasgavin Gardens, has stimulated, an effort in Edinburgh for the opening of the Royal Botanic Gardens to Amemorial just forwarded to the Pords of the Treasury received in Edinburgh, in the few days it was open for signature, 14,160, names, none; but Edinburgh; officers; being allowed to sign Counter memorials from the Sabbath Alliance and Protestant Association have been sent.