Your contribution LAND QUESTION. (To the Editor of the Times.)

Sir, As you take a gloomy view of the state of at Ballina as affording a solitary gleam of hope, I would write a few lines on the same subject in a more boyeful strain, believing that Irishmen need not despair of their country. I quite agree with you that the emigration movement 'is one of those great movements brought about by the force of circumstances, and wholly beyond the control of Governments, of classes, or any bodies of men; but, before we despair of the results of it, look at the causes and progress, and thence judge of its probable

You say truly that Irishmen differ as to the causes of this move ment. I could attribute it to the patato famine of 1856-7 8 coming on a thoroughly unsafe and corrupt state of society; the immediate results of the famine are matters of history, the more remote are passing before our eyes.

Now as to the progress of the movement. In the famine years the great emigration began, the emigrants proceeding from two classes of society-labourers and small farmers. Many of the labourers who first emigrated were young men and women, who employed their first carnings in assisting other members of their family to follow them, thus commencing a self-supporting stream of emigration, which has continued steadily ever since, producing a considerable rise in wages all over Ireland.

The emigration of small farmers never ceased, but received a considerable check in the prosperous yours immediately preceding 1860; the bad harvests of that and the two following years gave it a fresh impetus.

Now, as to probable results, I should say-first, their condition in this country shall be at least as good as it is in England, scarcity of hands necessarily producing an increase in wages. This will be attended, doubtless, with great inconvenience, for a time at least, to the other classes of society, and in conjunction with other causes will probably-cause I also believe that the emigration of small farmers time. Now, I do not suppose that all the small fartry I am most acquainted with) who are rising in the social scale; want of capital, of knowledge, of improved agriculture, and, above all, of suitable farm building, will force numbers of these men to keep much land in grass; but that, I thank, we may hope will be remedied in due time. And lastly, many of the small farmers will sink into the labouring class, which, we may hope, will be in such an improved condition as to reconcile them to the luss of social

Much, I know, has to be done before all I anticipate can come to pasa; many difficulties have to be overcome perhaps soffering to be endured; but much is being done. The condition of the labouring class is being improved, farms are being consolidated, farm buildings and cottages are being built, and agriculture is improving, though i must admit there is less progress in this respect than in the others I must idmit there is less progress in this respect than in the others I have mentioned; but surely where there is progress, however slow, there is ground for hope.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

As leish Lasolord. The Hav. Dr Faley, Protestant Rector of Tempetuoby, writes to the Daily Express:-

'I have now for the last 10 years settled in the midst of an agricultural population. I have anxibosty observed the wretchedness with which ! am surrounded, and my observation of facts has forced small farmers are doomed, and that nothing can save | by the grand jucy .- Kerry Evening Post. them from the effects of the process which sweeps them away, I see that even large farmers can only of freland, born in Coleratoe, in the county of Lansucceed by giving up all tillage, except what is ab- donderry, in the year 1831, who emigrated to Amesolutely necessary for their stock, and that they are | rich in the year 1852 from Navan, in the county of universally aware that they never again can compete Menth, and has not been heard of for the last ten with America and the Billie, &c., in the matter of | years corn, but that they are able to compete successfully and Londonderty, where his parents resided. Any with the world as to hatter and ment; that neither information concerning him will be a great relief to rents nor profits result from tilling, and that both his almost heart-broken ingther, and will be thankcan be made and realised, as well as at any former | fully received and gratefully acknowledged by his period, by stock and pesturage

'I see, as the necessary consequence, the miseries of an unemployed labouring class, unable, after repeated trials and failures of the potato crop, to live mon the land on which they are squatted, if they bel it rent free. The following conclusions appear to me to follow :- That it is better for Ireland, for the labourers themselves, that such as cannot find employment at bone, or adequate wages, should emigrate than remain a source of misery, disaffection and weakness at home, the prey of these influences which heed not truth or reason when they have to deal with idleness and misery, disaffection, and weakness at home, the prey of those influences which need not truth or teason when they have to deal with idleness and misery. That emigration, in spite of the quotation from Goldsmith, is a remedy and not a disease, which the God of nature has ever employed beneficently for the lands repleted and depleted. The ishouring people of my neighborhood esteem themselves well off if they can get a shilling a day witheach week for the next six months, and this is acthat'ly what the fortunate few receive and what the one resident proprietor who endeavours to find employment for them gives. In the summer they berrow a little to feed them while cutting their but, and throughout the winter the wife, the son, or the father, takes the ass-load of that five Irish miles to sell for 8d. or 10d., and often 6d., which is to feed and my for the ass and the guide, and meet the demend of the loan fund. These people are wretchedly ful, clothed, housed. The farmers will give no emplayment till the long days return, though they thus low late and lose their harvest. When some of these wirtched people succeed in escaping to America or New Zealand, with a kindliness which is an honour to our outive land, they soon gladden the desolate homesteads they have left by the remittance to the aged parent, and the passage warrant to the brother or the sister. The pensantry will go and prosper without considering other interests than their own and the land which they have allowed to perish with water and to become the prey of weeds, which they have not dug or tilled, and which they have poisoned with bog stuff for manure, will yield four fold with ordinary skill and capital, instead of becoming 'a desolate Campagna."

Dr. Wilde, the vice-president, exhibited a large tollection of gold ornaments purchased for the Museum during the last year. One was a beautiful torque, 28 inches in circumference, found in a quarry at Gorey, and which probably weighed 14 z. It had been unfortunately cut up in bits in order to be sold secretly in Dublin. It was bought again for the Academy and put together. The other was found in an old ditch in the county of Down, and purchased by Messra. Neill, Belfast. It was in an unfinished. state, proving, Dr. Wilde thinks, that gold was manufactured in ancient Ireland.

number of Orangemen, all strangers, and from the County Down side, who were joined by other members in the locality, with fifes and drums, and wear-ing scarls, murched through this town on yesterday, playing party tunes. They also fired several shots when leaving the town. Resoud this no other disturbance took place. The Down men who were the sashes, being all strangers in the locality, none of them could be identified .- Cor. of Dublin Freeman.

The local papers record with regret the demise of Sister Madeline, of the world-famed order of Sisters of Oburity, which said event took place at the Convent, Drogueda, on Saturday, the 7th ult., in the 37th year of her age, and seventh of religion, resulting from violent fever, caught by the good Sister whilst sugged in her consoling and holy mission of visiting the sick poor. Sister Madeline was sister to Mr. Michael O'Shea, T.C., of Waterford

The new telegraph line of the Magnetic Company to Cape Clear has been brought into successful operation twice - in the case of the Inman extra steamer the City of Limerick, and the Cunard steamer Olympus, whose news was telegraphed yesterday. It is stated that this line brings New York virtually six hours nearer to London.

According to the meteorological register kept at the office of the Ordnance Survey, Phoenix Park, Dublia, the rainfall during the month of October last was 5.748 inches, which was much greater than in the corresponding month of any year since 1937, when the register was commenced. fast year the rainfall in October was only 3.860, inches, and the average since 1827 was 2:907. The number of days on which rain or snow fell last month was 20.

The celebrated case of the Belfast Corporation has been settled by arbitration, after nine years' costly that the emigration of labourers will continue until litigation. The corporation, in their zeal for improvement, borrowed various sums amounting to £84,000, which they expended in new markets and streets. It turned out that they had no legal power to borrow this money on the security of the rates, and therefore the creditors were unsecured, and have been ever since without principal or interest, and hand now tilled to be converted into pasture pending the suit in Chancery, which was instituted talso believe that the emigration of small farmers by the relator, Mr. John Ren, solicitor. The arbiwill continue until they, as a class, shall have utter- ; trators were Messrs. Bryden and Wyntt, of London; ly disappeared from some parts of Ireland; but I do their award being subject to the sanction of Mr. not on that account despair of the country, or expect Gardwell. Mr Rea has gained his point in establish freland will become a vast passure. There are lishing the illegality of the loan, but the creditors and outsted parts of the country which it is a sin to are to be paid both principal and interest. Gertnia put a plough in, but that only applies to certain dis- members of the Corporation called "special respontricts. I believ that the greater part of Ireland can dents' have to pay in addition a very heavy bill of be more profitably tilled than grazed. Much of this costs, consisting of the following item :- Costs of a and will, I date say, be converted into pasture for a Royal commission which sat in 1858, amounting to £1,500; cost of arbitration, £5,500; Mr. Rea's costs mers will emigrate. There are districts where they and personal expenses, £6,500; expenses of Mesets. are fairly prosperous; in other districts the emigra- J. F. Ferguson and Co. for opposing two Bills in tion of some leaves room for their neighbours to be- Parliament £5,000; costs of Indemnity Bills, £4,000; come large farmers, for our 30 acre farmers are not costs of Mr. Rea's solicitor, £2,000: the costs of the all such as they have been facetiously described to special respondents, £12,000. The total amount of be. There are large numbers of them, certainly, in costs is £41,000. These details are given on the the south-east of Ireland (being the part of the coun- | authority of the Belfast News Letter, which appeals to Mr. Cardwell to modify the award.

THE WHATERS. - THE CROPS. - The mesettled state of the weather has caused the complaints of the scanty produce of barley and outs, and the inability of the farmer to secure the potato crop to become more general. Indeed, crops, both rereal and green, of which favorable hopes were entertained some time ago, are now described as not being worth the expense of gathering them. The fine weather of Monday last was bailed by the agriculturist with great delight; but his expectations were not to be realized, for, on the same night, we had a downpour of rain which continued yesterday with few in-termissions. Now is the time for bandlords to assist the poor tillers of the soil and exheavor to keep them in the country. - Kilkenny Journal.

DUBLIN AND ENNISCORTHY RAILWAY .- We have just learned that the line of railway between Ovoca and Runiscorthy will be opened for traffic on Monday, the 16th uit. This is good news for the county. To Sir James Power and Mr. Dargan much credit is due for accelerating the advont of the iron horse amongst us. - Wexford Independent.

TRALSE AND FORMS CALLWAY. - The greater part of the proprietors and lessees along the long have aiready sent in their assent to take the terms for the purchase of land required by the promoters; and the

Ingounation Wanted - Of John Doherty, a pativ lie was well known in Dublia, Enniskillen, affectionate father, James Doherty, Mail Guard, Genetal Post Office, Dublin. His address in 1852 was - Care of Mr. J. Willibey, av Mr. Dunne's Spirit Stores, Rosevillet street, New York. In 1854, Post Office, Philadelphia.

The Auglia is not to proceed on her voyage to America, and the mail-bags were returned to Dublin yesterday. She has been surveyed by Mr Harding. Admirality Inspector of the port; Captain M'Kenzie, emigration officer; and Captain Moore, harbormaster. Though not much damaged and not leaking they consider that she has been so arrained as to require ber to be dry-docked and remained, for which purpose she must be taken back to Liverpool, as there is no dry dock at Galway. The fog had cleared away before the captain weighed anchor, and it is said be cannot account for the accident un-tess he was deceived by the compass. The rock is quite near the shore, and only three miles from Galway. The captain, knowing that time was precious, and not seeing the pilot thought be could guide the out house, mest, or drink, for three or four days of | reself into the roads himself. The pilot arrived I when she was on the rock. The passengers, most of them women and children, were taken out in bonts, and todged to various places to the town at the expense of the company. They numbered nearly 200. There were probably about an equal number about the quay, waiting auxiously for the arrival of the Anglin. The Harber Board held a special meeting yesterday, to consider the accident. They refused to avestigate the pilot's case, as no one from the ship was present. It was unanimously resolved to memoralize the Coard of Trade for an immediate inquiry while all parties are on the spot. Some blame the enplain, an excellent officer, and some the pilot.

ATTACK UPON MR. M'MAHON, M.P .- On Thursday night bunfires blazed in different places along the shores of the Suir, Nore, and Barrow, testifying the satisfaction of the fishermen at the probability of the salmon lisheries being again thrown open to them. As will be seen by the following nearly tragic oc-currence, the feelings of those who are suffering for the public good are of a very opposite character. On that evening Mr. M'Mahon, to whom, as it is well-known, the public are mainly indebted for the just and ceneficial measure of last session, proceeded to Ross, accompanied by Mr. Blake, M.P. Both gentlemen spect the evening with some friends, lay and clerical, favourable to the cause. Next morning Mr. M'Mahon proceeded on an outside car, to visit a friend residing near the Tower of Hook. Mr. Blake, who first proposed accompanying him, decided eventually on not doing so, being anxious to return to Waterford to attend the Fishery Commission, which had not yet concluded its sittings; and the cil cumstance, as the sequel will show, probably saved both from injury. While pursuing his journey Mr. McMahon was recognised by a weir owner, who being answered in the affirmative, he brandished a their improvements.—Coleraine Chronicle.

ORANGE OUTRAUE. - Portadown, Nov. G .- A large | large iron bar and exclaimed, 'Only for the company you are in I'd give you this.' We may men-tion that the seat which Mr. Blake would have had was occupied by a Roman Catholic clergyman. The driver whipped his horse to full speed to excape. The weir owner apparently altered his mind as to refeataing from violence, as he immediately started in pursuit of the car, which he followed for upwards of two miles. Mr. McMahon made the best of his way to Ross, and started en route to London, being obliged to abandon his intention of visiting several of his constituents, not liking the hazard of travelling further through a county abounding with owners of fixed engines of all descriptions. - Cloumet Chronicle.

It appears by a remarkable report by Professor Murray, that of the young people admitted into the Gleaciee Reformatory, no less than four out of every seven have been found to have been the children of Catholio parents aducated in Protestant proselytising schools. Demoralising as we always knew the system to be, this result, we confess, takes us by surprise. Considering how very small a proportion of the Catholic children in Dublin and its neighborbood are educated in these corrupting schools, it is truly astonishing to find that these few misecable children supply as nearly as possible one-half of the young criminals of the district. We have no statistics to show what percentage of the Catholic children is taught in these schools. We imagine it would be an exceedingly liberal estimate to put it at two per cent. That two per cent, then, supplies as nearly as possible as many young criminals as the remaining ninety-five, including in the larger number not merely all the children educated in all the Catholic schools of all kinds, but also (we fear considerable) which, in fact, receives no education at all. We repeat it - the result is, that the handful of Catholic children educated in the Protestant proselytising schools supply three youthful criminals against four supplied by all the rest of the population .-Werkly Register.

Dr. Trench, a man of great talents and attain ments, succeeds Dr. Whately as Hor Maj-sty's Archbishop of Dublin. It would probably not have been easy to make a better choice if (as the Times sava) the situation were to be retained at all. May be be the best of the Protestant occupants of the Cathedral of St Lawrence-and the last. He is a gentleman and a scholar. We wish that were a sufficient security against his patronising Birds' Nests and such like demoralising and disgraceful concerns. After all, he may say, truly enough, that a man of talents and energy does not like to receive enormous revenues for doing nothing, and that bribery and corruption are the only means of doing unything open to a man in his situation. Dr. Trench was educated at Cambridge. He was afterwards Curate to the present Bishop of Oxford at Alverstoke in Usuts | He was appointed by Lord Ashburton to a benefice near Winchester, and became Protessor in the King's College, London. Thence he went to the Deanery at Westminster. He has published several very interesting little books upon language. They show much thought and learning. Unluckily they are prominently marked by a tendency to go out of his way to make a sly hit at some Catholic doctrine or practice under cover of a discussion of the meaning of some innocent word. To say nothing of the moral quality of these attacks, it is certain that Dr. Trench had no idea how small they made him appear to those few of his readers who knew anything of the subject on which he was speaking. The new Archbishop was born in England, but is of Irish extraction, his first cousin being Lord Ashtown, an Irish Peer and resident landlord in the county of Galway. We believe that he is of the same family as the Earl of Clancarty, though the relationship is remote; and Lord Ashtown was a friend to Catholic Emancipation, of which the Trenches of Garbaily were strenuous opponents, as they are of everything iberal and popular in Ireland .- Ib.

IRISH PROSELYTISM .- At a meeting of the Mana gers at St. Bridget's Orphanage at Dublin last week, it appeared that the admissions of children during the last year have been 76, making the total number up to the present time 460. What is amusing is that a ery of "Proselytism" has been raised against this excellent institution in Protestant quarters. The report of the Secretary, Miss Aylward (a lady well known for sufferings as well as doings in the cause others outstanding are known to be favorable. At of Catholic children), shows that no children have the presentment sessions held at O'Dorney and in been admitted except those of Catholic parents. In upon me several conclusions which are, I think, of Listowel, resolutions were unanimously adopted in all cases either the father or the mother, in almost weight in this discussion. I see that as a class the favor of the guarantee of £4,000 a-year, apportioned every case, both father and mother have been Catholies. The impudence of the complaint strikes every who knows anything of Ireland. So far as Pro testantism has ever had any success at all in Ireland clutch of the Tartar whom he so mawisely caught been taken to establish such institutions exactly in den visitation (like cholera), so that it was possible even to pretend ignorance of their religion, has been educated in hatred of the Catholic religion, even in Protestant, and where it is certsin that the parents of all such children must have been Catholics t was to such an Orphanage, situated in an exclusively Catholic district, at Clifden, that the Bishop of Oxford gave his testimony the other day at the Manchester Congress. Nay, the newest plan of the Rugh Cairos, as well as the Bishop of Oxford and holds by the felon's title. That the frish people will permit such an iniquity to be consummated we do not lear. -- 16.

RAMBERTION FROM SLIGO .-- It is a remarkable fact that, although we are now in winter, the stream of emigration still continues from the port of Slige. On Monday several batches of emigrants left this port for Liverpool en route to the United States All of the parties whom we saw on board the steam. Rescue! It is, however, the only natural or proba-er appeared to belong to the small tenant class, and ble result of the policy pursued. The tone of overwere strong athletic young men and women, comformbly clad for their station in life. It is somewhat care that the cold month of November witnesses the departure of emigrants from this port -Sligo Chronicle.

THE KILKENNY MODEL SCHOOL - The clergy of this city have taken preliminary steps for the prevention of Catholic children attending the model schools. The citizens ever auxious to be guided by their pastors, have withdrawn their little ones, and sout them to the Presentation Convent. There are still a few going to the obnexious schools. However, we may fairly congratulate the clergy on the great success that has accended their efforts in this most imporfant movement. As soon as St. Patrick's Christian Schools open, we expect that the Model Schools will

be completely deserted.—Kilkenny Journal. TERANT RIGHT IN THE NORTH.-It would almost seem that tenant right in the soil has become as vainable with us as the land itself. Last week, a small farm of eleven statute acres, held at will under the Coleraine Town Commissioners, at the increased rent of 1l 1s per acre, sold for 1651-a sum which several were willing to pay. When it is recollected that the landlords stipulated for the demolition of the buildings on the farm, that the purchase money for the tenant's interest is to be paid at once, and and that the incoming tenant is bound to make proper fences immediately, the price paid becomes remarkable, and affords a striking illustration of the value put upon what is known as tenant-right. We should state that the commissioners always re-

DESECRATION OF THE SABBATH. -" Desecration of the Sabbath" has long been the cauting cry of sourminded zealots who would shut up the working classes on Sundays in their crowded and itt-ventilated homes, and deprive them of healthful exercise and open air recreation in the fields, far away from smoke or factory. The attempt in England to stop Sunday railway travelling was manfully resisted. It was only in Scotland, against the opinions of the enlightened few, that the "bitter observance of the Sabbath" intercepted the legitimate convenience and recreation of the people. This frigid and unso-cial system - which so cruelly denied the Duchess of Sutherland the opportunity of visiting her dying father, the Earl of Carlisle, by the empty mail train, which left the station before her sorrowing eyesnever obtained a footing in Ireland. But your toursts and your commercial travellers, your men of pleasure and business, will be alarmed to hear, as we are, and indignant too, that the Limerick and Waterford Railway Company, forgetful of the great principle upon which the railway system was founded - public convenience-bave taken the initiative, given notice that Sunday trains are to be discontinued on and from the 1st of November next. There is to be no train on and from the 1st of November next. There is to be no train on Sundays to or from Ennis, to or from Foynes, to or from Oastlecouncil or Killaloe, or to or from Cork, Waterford, or Dublin. But I trust the public voice will be potent enough to stay this audacious mandate of directors, which was not, as in Scotland, called for by the almost universal voice of the people. - Dublin Cor. of the London Telegraph.

THE MAYOR OF BELFAST P. JOHN REA. - We understand that Mr. Rea has commonced an action against the Clerk of the Crown for refusing to receive certain pleas rendered by him as defendant in the above case, and referred to in his motion before the Queen's Bench, last week. It is said the new record will be set down for hearing during the after sittings of the present term .- Ulster Observer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversion. - The Rev. Father Franciscans at Sciender, near Liskeard, are untiring in their holy labors in Cornwall, where they have charge of several small scattered Missions. Among the rest they serve the Mission at Liskeard, where a short time since they opened a new church, which already is found rather small for the numbers that flock to hear them. Among their most recent converts is Mr. Henry Tomlinson, Certificated Master and, till his conversion, in charge of the National School of St. Mabyn, near Bodmin. Or the occasion of Mr. Tomlinson's public renunciation of the errors of the Angliean Church and public reception into the One True Church, Fr Bruno delivered an able and fervid discourse on the True Rule of Faith, to a large mixed congregation at Liskeard, who appeared very much impressed by what they heard and saw.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS .- There have been eight acancies by death in the ranks of the House of Commons to be supplied during the recess. Mr. F. M. Calcutt, M. P. for Ciare, died a few days before the prorogation, and seven members have died since time-the Right Hon. Edward Ellice, member for Coventry; Mr. Potts, member for Barestaple Captain Willes Johnson, member for the Montgo mery Burghs; Mr. Beriah Bottield, member for Lud low; Mr. Hope, member for Windsor; Mr. Langston, member for Oxford city; and Mr. Cubitt, member for Andover. Three vacancies have occurred by the elevation of members of the House of Commons to the peerage-namely, Pontefract, by the elevation of Mr R Monckton Milnes, who is now Baron Houghton; Tamworth, by the elevation of Viscount Raynhom, who is now the Marquis Townshend; and West Worcestershire, by that of Viscount Elmley, who is now the Earl Beauchamp. Arising out of this last elevation there is a vacancy for Tenkesbury, in the room of the Hon. F. Lygon, who has succeeded his brother as member for West Worces tershire. Three vacancies have been caused by official appointments - namely, Richmond (Yorkshire) by the appointment of Sir Raundell Palmer to the Attorney Generalship; Plymouth, by the appointment of Mr. R. P. Collier to the Solicitor Generalship; and Reading, by the elevation of Mr Serjeant Pigott to the dignity of a Baron of the Exchaquer. Of these vacancies all have been filled but fournamely, Tewkesbury, Windsor, Oxford, and And-

Earl Russell has withdrawn himself from the

it has been by getting the children of Catholics into | The despatch which was published by the Foreign Protestant Orphanages, where they are taught, be- | office on Friday is a formal retreat from the neighfore they know good from evil, to hate and blaspheme | hood of the unreasonable Russian who refused to be the religion of their parents. The greatest care has frightened. Lord Russel has had to do with a man who would not stand when he was bidden, and he those parts of the island where there are no poor has been fain to follow neighbor Dogharry's advice, Protestants. Even the law has been abused for the and take no note of him, but let him go. ' der Masame purpose. Every founding, or abandoned justy's Government have no wish to prolong the child, every child whose parents have died by a sud-correspondence on the subject of Poland.' This is the end of the cogent demands, of the half suggested menace, of the load tone of dictation, and of the feint to form a league for armed coercion. The threat districts in which there is notoriously not one poor | has broken against the definace. The bear holds his victim in his bog, and the bystanders, who cried shame' and threatened spears, fold themselves up in Their cloaks and withdraw in andignified dudgeon when he shows his long teeth. Lord Russell has been the first to perform this inevitable ceremony of retrocession, and he has done it in this curt and cading Anglicaus, including, he it observed, Sir sulky desputch, the most lame and impotent conclusion of an ill-advised policy. We have given a great Canon M'Neile, is to employ in the maintenance of diplomatic triumph to Russin. We have strength-proselytising establishments the revenues which were ened her hands to do evil deeds. We have taught given long ago by Irish Catholies to their own reli- her to know her own power to work her own will gion, ard which the Protestant Establishment now upon these unhappy Poles. We have shown her how hollow are the threats of interference and how vapid are the mere cries of sympathy. We have irritated and provoked her to a point where craelly and oppression seem to her to be identified with her national honor; and in that most we take a salky leave of her and let her alone with her victim. This is not a pleasant or a creditable termination to a somewhat hoisterous 'Harrah of Europe to the cina we adopted had but one chance of success, and that chance lay in the presumed cowardica of Russian statesmen. It was just possible that the Rus sians might be cowed into mercy; but it is not wise to speculate upon pusitianimity in an adversary, and it is not generally esteemed to be creditable. Russians were not frightened out of their wits, and they had the wit to see that there could be no ceal danger in Lord Russell's words. Very little reflection was required to show the Russian Minister that England and Austria would never allow themselves to be led on by France to make war upon Russia in order to found a second France in the East of Europe. Russia well knew that the threat to do this was but as the threat of a rich and humane bouseholder to set his next door neighbor's house on fire if he continued to ill-use his servants. The indigment rich man would certainly think better of it when he paused to calculate consequences. Our difficult task is to reconcile the rights of humanity with political exigencies, and to give effect to our bumane as mpathies without compromising our own national safety. Earl Russell attempted this man was there "both in hody and spirit" he had not the interests or the ulterior designs of France. If the Emperor of the French could have carried Eugland and Austria with him into a war against Russia, it was, according to the French reading of French interests, the game of French diplomacy to provoke Russia to defiance. But as England never intended to be led into such a crusade, the French tone which we adopted was constercely demanded was he Paddy McMahon, and, on | cognise the claim of their tenants to the value of sistent neither with our interest nor our credit .-

THE ALEXANDRA CASE .-- The Attorney-General, on Thursday, obtained a rule wast for a new trial in this case, and the whole law, as laid down by the Chief Baron at the trial, will therefore shortly come on to be argued before the full Court of Exchequer. Even since the 5th of last April the unfortunate owners of this ununished gunbost -- a mere hall, ining at Liverpool, 'unequipped, unfurnished, unfittedout, and unarmed'-have seen their property arbitrarily seized by our Whig Government, and still held, against the deliberate judgment and verdica of a competent Court, and jury-rotting and going to decay - actually perishing before their eyes: whilst Lard Russell and his legal advisers, noder the dicintion of the Federal Ambassador, Mr. Adams are striving to turn and twist a highly penal Act of Parliament, and to strain our nunicipal tawa, for the purpose of condemning to absolute forfeiture this unlinished vessel, upon the evidence of the spies of the Pederal Guvernment. - John Bull.

One of the most remarkable cases occurred in London recently. In order to get rid of his wife and two children, with whom, he lived unbappily, a man named Huns placed them in a cab, and directed the driver to certain places, amongst others to a public house, where he ordered a nint of mail liquor, and, appearing to particle of a portion himself, handed the remainder to the inmates of the cah, paid their fare, left them, and desired that they might be set down at a place indicated. Following the instructions, the driver proceeded to open the door, when he was herrified to find that the woman and the children were lying dead at the bottom of the vehicle. When the astounding fact transpired, he was requested to drive to the pencest hospital, and there it was discovered that the victims had been killed by a quantity of pruceic soid infused into the beer. A full description was given of the nulprut, but he cluded apprehension until it occurred to a letter carrier, whose duties lay in the neighborhood of Camberwell, that the cabman's account represented a person living in that locality, who had a wife and children answering to the published accounts of dead ones. To the house thus pointed out, the officers proceeded. It was late at night, and Hunt had retired to rest. It was roused from his slumbers, opened the door, and finding that he was in the hands of the justice, contrived to swallow poison in the dorkness, or semi-darkness of the lwelling, and died the same night at the palice sintion to which he was taken. Hunt, it appears, acted as a town traveller to a herbalist establishment where he acquired a sufficient knowledge of drugs to take his own life and the lives of those depending on him. A more cald-blooden proceeding has rarely sbocked the public, and the novel way in which the diabolical scheme was conceived and carried out. has accested more than ordinary attention Musner and Suicion. - London was on Friday the

seen of an awful tragely. At twenty minutes past

eight pain, a men who was in company with a wa-

man and two children bailed a cab at the railway

way station at Shoreditch, the man telling the driver

to proceed in the direction of Westbourne grave. On reaching the Green Dragon in Bishopagate-street, the man stopped the cab and sent the driver in for beer, which was drunk by those within the esh. The man then told him to drive on. When the party reaches the foot of Holinga hill, the man, after stopping the vehicle, got out, and having paid the fare on to Paddington, told the estiman to drive the party to the Royal Oak, at Westboune grove, alleging that he bad a call to make in the neighborhood, and would follow on in another call. The driver proceeded to the Royal Oak as directed, where, upon spening the door of the vehicle, he saw the woman and the two children buddled at the buttom, one on the top of the other. His first impression was that they were insensible from intoxication. He shock the woman, but as she did not move be took the coungest child in his wrate and found it quite stiff. He dropped it again, and jumped back into the middle of the pavement, where he stood transfixed with horror. The passers by, seeing the calman in such a state, run to the cab, where the truth became apparent sthat all were dead. Medical men growded round from the neighborhood, and all came to the conclusion that the three unfortunate persons had been peisoned with trussic acid. Much excitement and speculation was caused in London on Sunday and Monday with respect to the tragedy; a reward of £100 was at once offered for the apprehension of the man, and policemen were placed on dary in plain clothes at all the railway stations lending out of London. The inquest was opened on Monday, without anything of consequence being added to the facts and during the course of the week the misters wa cleare i up, though another horror was added to the tragerly A letter-carrier at Camberwell, named Present, and read in the papers an account of the circums onces enunected with the munder, and as he remembered having seen a neighbor, named Hunt, enter his house above on Bunday, the thought crossed his mind that Mrs. Hunt and her children might have been the victime, especially as the description circucated by the police applied very closely to them. He communicated his suspicions to the police, who at once went to the house in Wellington-street. They found the door barred, but succeeded in obtaining admission, and met Bunt in the passage. They followed has into a room, where he sank into a chair. The policitoid him what their object was; and Hunt, said it reply. I cannot speak to your I have a pain - a discore of the heart. The inspector and his collengue saw that the man was in a dying state, and they had him at once removed to the Camberwell police striler, and obtained the immediate usess unce. of two medical gentlemen, residing in the district, but withis three quarters of an hour of the first interview the police had with him, he died from the effeets of acouste, which he no doubt took as soon as he was aware of the presence of the police at his door.' From statements which he made, there is ue resean to entertain any doubt that he was the mur-

deter of his wife and children. A GHOST ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN, - OR the 11th, Captain W. Patton, while addressing the members of the Mercantile Marine Association, in reference to the plan for repairing the hig ship, mentioned a singular occurrence which took place in New York An impression got abound that the ship was baunted, the aftered phost being no other than the impression of an unfortunate rivetier, who was heard plying his avocation in one of the wells or compariments. Captain Patton stated that before the vos at left this country be believed that one of the mer, conferred in her construction was missing. The mas wern riverter; he was missed from the ship, and never came for his wages; the supposition being thee he had been riverted up in some part of the vestel. So firmly impressed were some of the men with this idea that they left the ship in coasequence. Pucy off med that they had heard their departed friend busily engaged rivetting in the middle of the night. The story was believed by many persons in New York and on one occasion while the ship was under repair a diver signalled to be drawn up. He appeared pale with fright, and declared the ghost of the rivetter was busy in the bottom part of the ship; in fact, that he began riverting immediately over his head. Such was the consternation among the dirers that they called in the aid of one of the spirit mediums, who are somewhat numerous in the city of New York. The medium came on board the ship, and after an examination declared the missing clumsily. He beld the language of France when nately he (Captain Patton) by pure accident was enabled to dispel the allusion. Being in a hoat near the hows of the ship, he discovered that a swivel connected with the moorings worked to and fro, the movement causing a clink or vibration which at times, more especially at night was heard throughout the vessel. It was this sound which had conjured up, in connection with the supposed fate of the unfortunate rivetter, the phantom whose mysterionse duings spread such consternation on board the big ship. Liverpool Timer.