

DEATH OF LORD DUNKELLIN, M.P.—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of Lord Dunkellin, M.P., for Galway, which occurred at an early hour yesterday morning at the residence of his father, the Marquis of Clanricarde, in Stratton-street, Piccadilly. Lord Dunkellin had long been in ill health, but was only for the last few days that he was known to be in danger. He was the eldest son of the Marquis of Clanricarde by the Hon. Harriet Canning, only daughter of the late Right Hon. Geo. Canning, the distinguished statesman. He was born on the 12th of July, 1827, and had, therefore, just entered his 41st year. In March 1846, he entered the army as ensign in the Coldstream Guards. He served with his regiment in the Crimean campaign of 1854, and was present at the battle of the Alma and the siege of Sebastopol, where he was taken prisoner in front of the trenches before daylight on the morning of the 22d of October. By command of the Emperor Nicholas Lord Dunkellin was removed to St. Petersburg, and was liberated before the termination of the war. His father, Lord Clanricarde, being well known to the Emperor from having been several years British Ambassador at the Imperial Court, from 1846 to 1852 Lord Dunkellin was aide-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in January, 1853, was appointed State Steward of the Lord-Lieutenant's household. In 1856 he proceeded to Calcutta to fill the appointment of Military Secretary to his uncle Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India. During his sojourn in India he served as a volunteer on the Staff of General Sir James Outram during the Persian expedition of 1857-58. On his return to England in 1857 he was elected member for Galway, which borough he had unsuccessfully contested in 1852, and at the last general election in 1865 he was elected for the county of Galway. Lord Dunkellin's course in Parliament was remarkable for one extraordinary achievement. In Committee on Lord Russell's measure of Parliamentary Reform in June, 1866, he moved his memorable amendment to Clause 5, providing that the rating instead of the rental value should be considered in estimating the amount required for the franchise, which was carried by a majority of 11 against the Government. The result of this division was the resignation of the Russell Government. Lord Dunkellin was unmarried, and his brother, Lord Robert de Burgh Canning, is now heir to the title and estates of the Marquis of Clanricarde. In his regiment in Parliament, in Ireland, and in general society Lord Dunkellin was universally popular; his abilities were far above the average, and, being embellished by a ready wit and a keen sense of humour, would probably have led him to high distinction had not his career been crippled and ultimately cut short by constant ill-health.

COURTESY AND POLITENESS OF THE PEASANTRY.—The first remarks I have to make concern the peasantry, the class of whom I saw more than any other in Ireland. Their courtesy and politeness were something surprising. As a pedestrian traveller, with an imperfect map, and finding few milestones and no direction posts, I was obliged to make constant inquiries with reference to the route to take. But these were invariably answered with cheerful readiness, and only in two or three instances, arising probably from ill health or some local disturbing cause, did I ever receive what may be termed a short reply. The peasant or farmer would often put himself to some inconvenience to answer one's question. If riding, he would bring his horse to a standstill, or driving, would stop his vehicle. A man would allow his team to go on regardless of the trouble of overtaking them and be surprised at an apology of delaying him; a boy going down hill with a donkey cart would slowly and with difficulty, bring the animal to before receiving and answering a question. When you entered a peasant's cottage or hut, the soul of its possessor in a short time raised one above the insignificance of his dwelling. In dialect, also, the peasant is very superior, his language being pure, simple, and easily understood, and swearing scarcely to exist as a perceptible habit. I regret to say that, as regards courtesy and politeness, the peasant class seemed superior to many of those I met in the ranks above them. Frequently on leaving an hotel in the morning did I reflect that in Ireland nature must have made some mistakes, and given all the land and property to men and women, but left the gentlemen and gentlewomen poor indeed! However, as dyspeptic feelings were removed by exercise, and the morning air from the healthy moor fanned my cheeks, then these hypochondriacal or misanthropic notions passed away, but still the wish remained, and continues now, that something might be done to alleviate the condition of the Irish peasant, to give him a better dwelling and more healthy diet, and suitable clothing and a higher education.—*A Walking Tour Round Ireland in 1865 by an Englishman.*

It is one of those perversities continually to be noted that, in the most glorious season for touring in Ireland we ever remember, we should have few or no tourists. Our summer has been more like a continental than an Irish one. Since June set in there has hardly been a continuous wet day in the south. Nearly sufficient rain indeed, has fallen, but it has been for the most part at night, or when by in showers only. Our scenery never unfolded itself in lovelier guise nor to fewer strange eyes. It is true, we have had more than a usually large number of Americans, who, on their way to Paris, take Ireland on their route; but during the busiest part of the season these did not amount to more than two or three hundred a week. Whether it is that all England is going to the Paris Exhibition, or that the Fenian bogie continues still to scare Englishmen from our shores, it is certain, we have had literally no tourists from across channel. If Fenianism has any effect in producing this result, the thing is perfectly preposterous. American tourists do not think the risk worth a remark. Other foreigners, as Germans, for instance, who have pushed their tour to Paris further to the northwest, never seem to regard Fenianism as more than an interesting national problem—certainly not as a thing to create personal alarm. Only the Englishman who runs the risk of breaking his neck on the Alps, or of being drowned in the Nile, or overwhelmed with sand in the desert, or eaten in the jungle, is too timid to venture on foot in the most peaceable part of Europe; lest the Fenians may invent some hitherto unknown horror. Curious, is it not?—*Cork Examiner.*

The Irish descendant of Dermot MacMorrough, the last King, is now working as a stone-mason at buildings at Toxteth Park, Liverpool. The undoubted representative of the celebrated Earl of Ulster, who flourished in the time of Elizabeth, and who gave that monarch a good deal of trouble in Ireland, is a policeman in the Liverpool police force.

JOHN HILLIARD CAMERON IN BELFAST.—A late English paper says the Orangemen of Belfast have lately had a demonstration in honor of "Brother the Hon. John Hilliard Cameron, M.P., Grand Master of British America." The hall was filled by about 2,500 of the brethren, the majority of whom wore the insignia of the Order.

The Dublin Exhibition Palace proved a bad financial speculation. Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, M.P., presided at a meeting of shareholders Aug. 5, to consider the question of raising £30,000 or £40,000 to pay off the liabilities of the company, or having it wound up. A strong feeling against pursuing the latter course was expressed, and a committee was appointed to report in September whether it is possible to retain the building.

DRUGGERS, Aug. 16.—Messrs. Brennan and Costello, the contractors for the erection of the magnificent two-arched stone bridge, which will span the Boyne from Shop street on the north side, to the Bulling on the south, are carrying out this important undertaking in a most creditable and satisfactory manner.

The Dublin correspondent of the *London Post*, writing on the 15th ult., says:—The terrible disease known as the "purple fever" has manifested itself in the city of Cork. Two serious cases, in which the patient became purplish in the face and decomposition actually set in before death, have occurred there. A local paper urges the authorities, in the face of such a dire and awful visitation, to "take prompt and effectual means for removing from the lanes and streets everything that could effect or injure the public health."

SCOTCH MILLS IN IRELAND.—According to a return issued yesterday from the office of the Registrar-General, we learn that there were last year 1,393 scotch mills in Ulster, 39 in Munster, 49 in Leinster, and 32 in Connaught. The county of Donegal boasts of 295, Down 289, Derry 292, Tyrone 199, Antrim 180, Cork 20 Sligo 8 Mayo 8, Westmeath 8, Meath 9, and Dublin, the metropolitan county, is represented by one.

We are glad to learn that during the past half-year emigration from Ireland has considerably decreased; the number who left this country up to the 30th of June last being more than fifteen thousand less than had left it during the same period last year. *Dundell Democrat.*

THE HARVEST—THE CROPS.—The weather is becoming positively glorious, and under its influence the cereals are ripening fast. About the Little Island, Belvelly and Carrigrohilly, a good deal of corn has been already cut, and we have seen a field near Inishannon with its produce stacked. A fortnight or three weeks of the present favorable weather would probably see the bulk of the harvest saved. The potato disease has appeared contagious to the city, but the farther you go into the country parts the lighter do its visitations appear to be. In no place does it cause much alarm, the produce being so large as to leave a considerable margin for the loss, while its appearance, in such cases as it has appeared, was not made until the tuber was fully grown and hard enough to resist in great measure the influence of the blight. On the whole, there is no reason to go back of the statement that the crop is the finest that has been seen for more than twenty years. *Cork Examiner, Aug. 13th.*

The *Baltimore Chronicle*, of a late date, says:—Our accounts of the state of the crops throughout the district are, we are happy to announce, most favorable, with the exception of turnips; in that crop the late sowings are defective; but, in other instances it is up to an average yield. So luxuriant and promising are the crops, generally, along the sea coast around Westport, Newport, &c., that the people of that district are full of hope for the future and begin to forget the dread privations that many in that neighborhood have suffered from a scarcity of provisions this season.

The *Tram Herald* of a late date says:—The weather during the past week has been very changeable, the warm sunbath alternating with heavy and refreshing showers, rendering the season so very genial to the growth and rapid development of the growing crops. The potato crop is everywhere luxuriant, and the cereals are looking in every direction well. On the whole, we may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, congratulate on the prospects of a bountiful harvest.

SLIGHT SYMPTOMS OF THE POTATO BLIGHT have appeared on some fields in the vicinity of Waterford. **FLAX CULTIVATION.**—From a return issued yesterday by the Registrar-General, Mr. William Donnelly, showing, in statute acres, the extent of land under flax in each county, &c., of Ireland, in 1866 and 1867, we gather that in Ulster in 1866 there were 245,356 acres, which in 1867 have fallen to 234,491, showing a decrease in that province of 10,865 acres in the present year. In Leinster last year there were but 7,262, which have increased in the present year to 8,050, being an increase of 788. In Munster last year there were but 4,170 acres under flax, and this year the extent has diminished by 920 acres, there being but 3,250 acres the present year devoted to flax cultivation in the entire of Munster. In Connaught last year 6,719 acres were under this crop, and this, we are happy to observe, has increased to 8,314 acres in the present year, exhibiting an increase of 595 acres. The total extent of land under flax this year is 252,105 compared with 263,507 last year, being a decrease in the present year of 10,402 acres.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Pope has intimated his desire to the heads of the English College that the restored Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury should be ready for consecration at the Assembly of the Bishops for the Ecclesiastical Council in December, 1868. A wish so expressed cannot but be zealously responded to on the part of the English Catholic body, being as it is a signal act of maintenance of the See of Peter in Rome in the moment of its direst peril. The works are in full progress, and the subscriptions are, though far from adequate to the completion, such as to justify the confidence His Holiness has expressed as to the readiness of the Church for the signal honor he intends conferring on it, by assisting in person at the consecration, if they continue in a proportionate measure to those of the past year.—*Catholic Opinion.*

It is reported that no less than eighteen gentlemen will next month take the habit as novices in a celebrated religious Order in England. Some of these are converts, but the majority were born in the old faith. Two or three of their number have been clergymen of the Anglican Church; one, not long ago, was a distinguished officer in the English army; more than half of them are abandoning fortunes or good prospects, which by men in general would be considered folly to leave behind them. One is heir to an old English peerage, with a most ample income; another would, had he remained in the world, have inherited, at the death of his father, a fortune of about thirty thousand a year, which will now be abandoned to his younger brother, should he persevere beyond the term of novitiate. We do not name the Order these gentlemen are about to enter, for we have no wish to see Mr. Watley confined in a lunatic asylum. As a mere idiot the honorable gentleman is very amusing, but as a raving maniac he might become extremely dangerous. Hence our silence on this point. The problem will, however, be very easily solved by our Catholic readers.—*Weekly Register.*

The *Register* hears from good authority that the heir to one of the oldest Catholic baronies in England is about to join the Papal army, and that his brother has been studying for some time for the priesthood. The parents of these two young men belong to two of the noblest and most ancient families in England. The Church also claims two uncles of these two young gentlemen—one a well-known bishop the other a priest of the Society of Jesus.

PROBATION OF PARLIAMENT.—The ceremony of proroguing Parliament by Royal Commission took place on the 21st. The absence of the Sovereign deprived the proceedings of the interest which usually attaches to them, but there was nevertheless a large attendance of strangers, most of whom were ladies. The Royal Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Devon, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Bedford, and the Earl of Bradford, who entered the House at half-past two o'clock, and took their seats upon a bench in front of the throne. The attendance of peers was very limited.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The Lord Chancellor read her Majesty's speech as follows:—
My Lords and Gentlemen,
I am happy to be enabled to release from the labors of a long and more than usually eventful session, and to offer you my acknowledgments for the successful diligence with which you have applied yourselves to your Parliamentary duties.

My relations with foreign countries continue on a friendly footing.
At the commencement of the present year great fears were entertained that differences which had arisen between France and Prussia might have led to a war, of which it was impossible to foresee the ultimate result. Happily the advice tendered by my Government and by those of the other neutral States, aided by the moderation of the two Powers chiefly interested, sufficed to avert the threatened calamity, and I trust that no ground at present exists for apprehending any disturbance of the general peace.

The communications which I have made to the reigning monarch of Abyssinia, with a view to obtain the release of the British subjects, whom he detains in his dominions, have, I regret to say, thus far proved ineffectual. I have therefore found it necessary to address to him a precatory demand for their immediate liberation, and to take measures for supporting that demand should it ultimately be found necessary to resort to force.

The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland, to which I have before called your attention, broke out in the early part of the present year in a futile attempt at insurrection. That it was suppressed almost without bloodshed is due more to the disciplined valor of my troops and to the admirable conduct of the police than to the general loyalty of the population and the absence of any token of sympathy with the insurgents on the part of any considerable portion of my subjects. I rejoice that the supremacy of the law was vindicated without imposing on me the painful necessity of sacrificing a single life.

The bill for the abolition of certain local exemptions from taxation enabled me to avail myself of a liberal concession made in anticipation by the Emperor of the French, whereby several taxes were removed which pressed heavily upon British shipping. I have concluded a postal convention with the United States of America, whereby the rate of postage between the two countries will be diminished by one-half, and further arrangements are in progress for increasing the intercourse between this country and the continent of South America.

The Act for the union of the British North American provinces is the final accomplishment of a scheme long contemplated, whereby those Colonies, now combined in one dominion, may be expected to give additional strength for the purposes of defence against external aggression, but may be united among themselves by fresh ties of mutual interest, and attached to the mother country by the only bonds which can effectually secure such important dependencies—those of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to the British Constitution.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.—
I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,—
I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to a bill for amending the representation of the people in Parliament. I earnestly trust that the extensive and liberal measure which you have passed may effect a durable settlement of a question which has long engaged public attention, and that the large number of my subjects who will be for the first time admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise may, in the discharge of the duties thereby devolved upon them, prove themselves worthy of the confidence which Parliament has reposed in them.

It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration which you have necessarily given to this important question has not prevented your entering on any subject to which your attention was directed at the commencement of the session, and particularly to such as have immediate reference to the well being of the industrial classes.

I have had especial pleasure in giving my assent to bills for extending to various trades, with such modifications as have been found necessary, the provisions of the Factory Acts, the success of which has proved the possibility of combining effectual protection to the labor of women and children with a due consideration of the interests of the trades immediately concerned. I confidently anticipate from the operation of the present Acts, the same improvement in the physical, social, and moral condition of the working classes which has been found to accompany the application of the Acts to those trades to which they have hitherto been confined.

The restraints alleged to be imposed on workmen and their employers by trades unions and other associations appeared to me to call for enquiry, and the revelations derived from the examinations before the Commission, to which you gave your legislative sanction, have disclosed a state of things which will demand your most earnest attention.

The administration of the Poor laws, which generally has conferred great benefit on the community, and especially on the poor themselves, requires constant supervision, and I have readily assented to a bill which, applied to the metropolis alone, will tend to equalize the pressure of taxation and improve the treatment of the sick poor, whose condition will be greatly benefited by your well-considered legislation.

The bill for the regulation of the merchant shipping contains important provisions, calculated to add to the health and comfort of those engaged in the mercantile marine.

These and other valuable amendments of the law have been the result of your labors during the present session, and in returning to your homes you will carry with you the gratifying consciousness that your time and pains have resulted in a series of measures which I hope and earnestly pray may contribute to the welfare of the country and the contentment and happiness of my people.

The Lord Chancellor then declared that Parliament was prorogued until Wednesday, the 6th of November; and the members of the Houses of Commons having withdrawn the session of 1867 was brought to an end.

THE FUTURE OF THE REFORM LEAGUE.—Mr. J. S. Mill and Mr. Bright have addressed letters to Mr. Edmund Beales, approving the resolution of the Reform League not to break up its organization, but to employ the machinery of its 430 branches for the purposes of registration, educating the people to the use of the vote, and promoting the return to the next Parliament of members pledged to advanced Liberal principles. Mr. Mill says:—"With regard to the further object of promoting the election of candidates professing advanced Liberal principles, I should be glad if, not only the Reform League, but all the other organizations of Reformers throughout the country would keep themselves in existence for that purpose. There will be ample work for all of them, and I can only hope that they will not confine their support to candidates who adhere to their own particular programme, but will extend it to advanced Liberals of all shades, a close union of whom among themselves was never more needed than it will be at the first general election under the new Act." Mr. Bright thinks that with regard to the franchise no further agitation is necessary, at least so far as the boroughs are concerned. But the concession of a wide franchise," he remarks, "is most incomplete so long as the security of the ballot is denied. As a machinery for conducting elections without disorder, the arrangement of the ballot is a piece, and, if on that ground only, it should be adopted. But there is a higher ground on which all Reformers should insist upon it. The more wide the suffrage, the more there are of men in humble circumstances who are admitted to the exercise of political rights, the more clearly it is necessary that the shelter of the ballot should be granted. I am confident it would lessen expenses at elections, greatly diminish corruption, and destroy the odious system of intimidation which now so extensively prevails, and that it would make the House of Commons a more complete representation of the opinions and wishes of the electoral body. I have a very strong conviction on this subject, and I hope all our friends throughout the country will accept the ballot as the next great question for which, in connection with Parliamentary Reform,

they ought to contend. Without this safeguard there can be no escape from corruptions and oppression at elections, and our political contests will still remain what they now are, a discredit to us as a free and intelligent people." If the Reform League and Reform Union will make the ballot their next work they must soon succeed. I need not tell you that I shall heartily join them in their labors for this great end. I hope the friends of the ballot—those who care for freedom and morality in the working of our representative system—will provide the needful funds to enable you to move on with an increasing force to complete success."

HONOR TO THE CATHOLICS OF BIRKENHEAD. They have deserved well of their fellow-citizens. A fire-brand has been amongst them, apparently determined to insult them beyond all power of endurance. One would almost suppose the existence of a deliberate intention to provoke such a retaliatory spirit in the Catholics as necessarily to create a disturbance. But, by their conduct, they have given the very best answer that contempt could frame to the vile slanders of their foul-mouthed traducer. Never was defeat more humiliating nor martyrdom more provokingly withheld. Let there be no mistake, however, as to the influence through which such a result was attained. It may be all very well for the Birkenhead Commissioners to compliment their Oblique Constable upon the elaborateness of his preparations for a row; but whenever Irish blood was aroused on former occasions it was not the flourish of a policeman's baton that was able to quell or prevent the development of its fury. No, the potent power before which Irishmen swallowed their indignation was the voice of their priests. All honor to them for it! They have shown that all the envious malice of their enemies is insufficient to sever the golden tie that binds them to the pastors of the Church, and so far they have taught a lesson which it would be well for the bigoted-mongers to digest. But this question has another phase. This lecturing creature and his miserable satraps call themselves the agents of the Protestant Electoral Union. This would seem to give them a political connection, and it may be worth our while to watch the course of this Union. We should like to know what party it represents, who are its authors, and what the objects it proposes to itself. We can tell both parties, and especially that one concerned in these disgraceful proceedings, that Catholics will not always submit tamely to the insolence which of late has pursued them. The cooler nature of Englishmen may suffer patiently for perhaps a long time, but we cannot promise that the warm blood of the Celt will always, under every provocation, recognize the wisdom or the prudence of the teaching which, when we get a blow on one cheek bids us turn the other to our insulter.—*North-ern (Liverpool) Press.*

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—It must have appeared extraordinary to those who have watched the condition of the submarine telegraphic lines connecting Europe with America that while the 1865 cable, which was picked up from the depths of the ocean after it was thought it had been irretrievably lost, has since its junction with America remained intact that of 1866 has been ruptured twice. The explanation of this is, however, exceeding simple. It appears that when the shore end of the 1866 cable was being laid from the Great Eastern the vessel was in a fog, and unfortunately this part of the line was laid over a shoal patch, about 40 fathoms in depth, so that the icebergs which so constantly occur in that region, reaching, as they often do to the bottom cut the cable. The wire has been completely repaired, but it has been resolved upon to raise the shore end of it as soon as possible from its present bed and remove it to a deeper channel. Meanwhile, with a view to more perfect communication between Europe and the United States, the ship *Challenger*, which had been commissioned by the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, sailed on Tuesday last with the telegraphic wires of the material of which we gave an account some time ago, which are to be laid from Placentia, in Newfoundland, to the island of St. Pierre, on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. She carries 320 miles of wire, which is packed in new water-tight tanks. There is no doubt that until perfect telegraphic communication is established between Europe and the United States in such a manner as to avoid adopting the assistance of the land lines in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland our correspondence will be subjected to the interruptions by which it has been so often retarded during the past year. With a view, however, to temporarily remedying the evil it is contemplated to establish throughout Nova Scotia a series of land lines from Sydney, via Halifax, to the United States and Canada; should these fail during the winter, and there is no doubt that they will have to bear the brunt of snow storms and sustain the weight of superincumbent ice, it will become absolutely necessary to lay submarine lines between Halifax and Boston in 1868. A Franco-American Company is, we understand, in course of formation, with the object of laying a submarine cable from Ushant to Boston, so that it will be advisable for us to take such measures as will obviate the necessity of availing ourselves of the new projected line. This is not a subject, however, in which Englishmen alone are interested, the whole world will doubtless have more or less anxiety for its success.

ENGLISH WORKING CLASS MORALITY.—We are a moral people, sir, said an American fellow traveler of yore to Martin Chuzzlewit; and so will ninety out of every hundred Englishmen say their fellow-countrymen are! But the *Manchester Examiner* tells us that a meeting was held at Sheffield last Tuesday night, which was composed of members of the Saw-grinders' Society, and was called to consider a proposal to expel Broadhead and Crocker, whose names were so prominent at the recent inquiry at Sheffield, from the union. The meeting, which was largely attended, passed a resolution declining to make victims of Broadhead or any one else, pronouncing the outrages as but the effects of a cause, and adding, "We decline to disgrace ourselves as cowards by deserting the men who have taken upon themselves the task of risking their lives and their liberties for what they believed to be the good of the institution." A pleasant place truly must Sheffield be, with quite a pious population of the labouring classes inhabiting it! Henceforward Broadheadism will, no doubt, form one of the popular religious tenets of the place. Compare the fate of this ruffian with that of the unfortunate Fenians at Portland, or even with the poor mechanic who, because he owes some robber of the poor, called a grocer, a few pounds, is shut up in prison again and again by the County Court until he can pay it. But it is only scoundrelism on a large scale that pays in England. We are a moral people, sir!—*Weekly Register.*

SCOTCH MORALITY.—The Scotch Registrar-General's returns for the past quarter do not show any improvement in the morality of Scotland. The general marriage rate continues the same as in former years, seven per thousand of the population, and the illegitimate births are still in the large proportion of 89 per thousand of the total number registered. The Scotch Kirk expended a great deal of energy a few months ago in an effort to prevent people from indulging in innocent amusement on Sundays, and the ministers and their intolerant followers affected to be greatly shocked at the scandal of people wishing to travel by railways on Sundays, in order to enjoy the fresh country air. Yet, here is an amusement by no means innocent, and a scandal continuing all the year long, which seems to give them very little concern. We don't hear of a crusade against immorality, ignorance, drunkenness, which, exist, in monstrous proportions in Scotland; we find only a campaign against Sunday travelling, and such indecorous exhibitions as whistling in the streets on the Sabbath.—*Cork Examiner.*

The *London Daily News* of the 22nd, advertising to the outpouring of Mr. Thomas Carlyle, against the tendency of the new Reform Bill which he describes in a late number of *McMillan's Magazine*, as "abolishing Niagara," giving over the Government of "England to the householders," "ousting the middle class," and "inaugurating democracy," says:—"That it (the Reform Bill) is Democratic is undoubted—that it hands over England to democracy is absurdly untrue. Perhaps the true description of the measure is, that it strengthens very greatly the democratic element in our constitution, but does not cast out the aristocratic element; that it renders future progress in the democratic direction easier, but does not prevent the long perpetuation of aristocratic supremacy; and that so far from constituting the practical abnegation by the middle classes of political power, it calls the great body of the people to stand at their side; and if the eventual result is that we hear less of classes and more of the great national interests which are the same to all the classes who depend on and sustain our vast commercial system, the gain to us and our posterity will be great."

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The *Times* this morning has an article commenting on the correspondence between the British and American Governments in the *Alabama* case. It remarks that Secretary Seward shows by his despatches that he is unwilling to forego by a definite settlement a popular ground of complaint against England, and, like a lawyer, is less anxious for judgment than to prolong litigation. It asserts the counter claims of England for indemnity at least balance those of the United States, and complains that Mr. Seward now declines to adopt the plan of a mixed commission, which was proposed by himself. The article concludes that Lord Stanley had acted all along in good faith, and with determination not to give capital to the circle of American politicians who are ever seeking causes of complaint against England; but under the circumstances he will wait until the United States Government reduces its pretensions.

NEW LINE OF AMERICAN STEAMERS.—It will be seen from our advertiser columns that a most powerful steamship company has been established to run between Liverpool and Boston. This company has been set on foot by the leading importers of Boston, and is supported by all the principal merchants of that city, in addition to which it has the support of the great railway companies that make Boston their terminus, so that the facility to shippers and passengers will be greater than is usually afforded by steamship companies. Messrs. W. Searle and Co., of Liverpool, the noted American and Canadian Emigration firm, have been appointed agents for steerage passengers, and Messrs Taylor, Tipper, and Co. for goods and cabin passengers.

The labors of the Ritual Commission, will be suspended during the vacation. The exceptional legislation in regard to vestments, recommended for parochial churches, has been disallowed, and the attempt to exempt private and proprietary chapels from the obligations of uniformity has been also defeated, although by a similar majority.

The poor Princess of Wales, after months of torturing confinement without the possibility of exercise, has been ordered to the baths of Germany, as a last resort. It is to be feared that this most delicate and beautiful Princess has been crippled for life.

'JOHN BROWN.'—The caricature called a 'Brown study,' of very questionable propriety, which recently appeared in a new satirical publication in London, has attracted so much attention that over 90,000 copies of the publication have been sold. A fact which does not prove that the English public are over loyal.

UNITED STATES.

SISTERS OF THE HOLY CROSS.—We notice from France the appointment of Mother Argelo as provincial of the order of the Sisters of the Holy Cross in this country. This is a society which already rivals in numbers and charity the Sisters of Mercy and Sisters of Charity. During the war they were in charge of many of the army hospitals and distributed their kind offices among those who had most need of them. The same order has also established many educational institutions throughout the country, the principal one being St. Mary's Academy, near South Bend, Ind., at which the newly-appointed mother is to reside, and of which she is to take charge. Mother Argelo is an American lady of great accomplishments, and belongs to the well known Ewing family of Ohio. The presence of such women as she; and hundreds of others who are members of the Catholic religious orders who devote these associations from the sectarian calumny that is so often heaped upon them. The goods acts of the Catholic sisterhood are too many and too valuable to be ruthlessly attacked, and the acquisition of American ladies of high social standing cannot but contribute to elevate still more the standing of the sisterhood.—*Chicago Times.*

Six new Catholic Churches have been dedicated in Wisconsin within the last two weeks.

A LIVELY TRADE IN DIVORCES IN NEW YORK CITY.—A large number of the divorces obtained in the Western States are of New York inception. Disaffected partners repatriating from this city to distant parts in order to avail themselves of the facilities there afforded. An active correspondence on this subject is maintained by New York lawyers and practitioners to distant courts, and one can be put in rapport with the latter to a very short time. Barry Gray issued an interesting volume last year entitled, 'Matrimonial Infortunes,' and hundreds of illustrations of this book may be found without much effort. In fact there is very little domestic happiness in New York. The style of living and the style of thinking prevent it. The superficial education, the silly conventionalities, and the concentrated selfishness of city life, are powerful obstacles for home comfort. Our young men are addicted to their mere pleasures and their dissipation, and our young women have their fashions and their indolences, and each is absorbed in the claims of selfishness. This will be found to be the case among the rich or poor. The *habitus* of the Fifth Avenue soon pines under the restraint which cuts him off from a round of pleasures and shuts him up to the society of an empty-headed and frivolous woman, while on the other hand there is some chance that a wife may get wearied with the petulance, the complaints, the dissensions and the general selfishness of a confirmed top. Among the lower classes, the young men, soon after their marriage, return to their first love—the bottle—and a life of misery is a matter of course. Either they continue to live together in a state of armed neutrality or else they separate under the plea of incompatibility; while some seek a more definite solution of their difficulties in the shape of a divorce. To aid these discordant parties, sundry lawyers offer their services, and we find them parading their claims in the columns of a morning paper. Mr. George Lincoln announces divorces legally obtained in any State, without publicity or exposure, and good everywhere. 'Mr. Holmes, repeats the same announcement, and makes no charge until a divorce is obtained, while Mr. King offers the same inducements and does not confine himself to the English tongue. In addition to these friends of the unfortunate, Detective Wilkey informs the public that he has added the divorce business to his regular law, and will find evidence if it exists in any State in the Union. Detective Wilkey might have added that if the evidence did not exist he would manufacture it with despatch; as witnesses can be found here to prove anything. Let, all, therefore, who wish absolute freedom from the bonds of matrimony, beware of the legal quackery. Once they asked the aid of a clergyman, now they may try an antagonistic profession, by which it is claimed that whom God hath put together the devil may soon put asunder.

Wendt, the Lutheran Minister, guilty of gross outrages on orphan children, has been sentenced to years solitary confinement.