



IRELAND

THE LAND WAR

NEWS BY MAIL AND CABLE.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.—In the inquiry into the murder of the Huddys, near Lough Mask, informer Kerrigan and wife testified that the elder Huddy was stoned with a stone as he was serving a process. He was then kicked, and one of the assassins fired four rounds from a revolver into his body, killing him. The younger Huddy's head was then dashed against a heap of stone, and he was afterwards shot in the presence of a crowd of villagers. The corpses were placed in sacks and taken to Lough Mask.

ATHLONE, Oct. 13.—A largely attended convention of residents of the County of Galway was held here to-day to consider the questions of home government, land reform, Irish manufactures, &c. No clergymen were present. The police attended the meeting and took notes of the proceedings. The convention declared Captain Nolan and Mitchell Henry, members of Parliament, had both forfeited the confidence of the electors.

DUBLIN, Oct. 15.—Invitations for the National Conference next week have been sent to 1,500 persons, including all the delegates to the National Convention of 1881, and all the suspects imprisoned during Foster's administration. Subscribers to the Mansion House Fund will be *ipso facto* entitled to membership in the new organization. Industrial revival will be assisted by the local organizations for fostering the demand for Irish manufactures. Other points of the programme are the payment of members of Parliament, the extension of the system of elective county governments. National self-government is to be the basis of the new League.

It is expected that 1,200 to 1,500 persons will attend the National Conference next week. The main purpose of the Conference will be to establish a new organization known as the Irish National League, and provide for the election of a National Convention which shall choose the executive of the new League. An account of the expenditure of the Land League fund is to be rendered to the Conference. The principal object of the new League will be the vigorous agitation of redress grievances, the abolition of landlordism, and improvement in the condition of the laborers. Frictional measures will be proposed and a definite policy marked out. Plans will be submitted for the revival of Irish industries and the promotion of home manufactures. It is understood that a dissolution of the Home Rule League will be announced at the Conference.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—Three London detectives have arrived with three of the crew of the "Gladstone," on which Westgate, the self-accused assassin of O'Connell and Burke, sailed for the West Indies. The sailors have been subjected to searching examinations. The authorities are determined to thoroughly sift Westgate's story, so as to quiet the public mind. Westgate will probably be brought home for the same purpose, but the police firmly adhere to the belief that Westgate is crazy and unworthy of belief.

HUNDERSFELD, Oct. 14.—Thomas Power O'Connor, member of Parliament, denies the report that the Irish in America ceased subscribing to the Irish national fund. The mob stoned the police. A constable had his leg fractured. The police charged the mob, and arrested the leaders.

DUBLIN, Oct. 15.—A riot was caused by the arrest of a drunken man here to-day. The mob stoned the police. A constable had his leg fractured. The police charged the mob, and arrested the leaders.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—Invitations for the Irish National Conference, to be held next week in Dublin, have been sent to 1,500 persons, including all the delegates to the National Convention of 1881 and all the suspects who were imprisoned during the administration of Mr. Foster as Chief Secretary. The main business to come before the Conference will be the proposition to found a new national organization, probably under the title of the Irish National League. The Conference will be invited to select an organizing committee to settle the details of the new organization. The committee will be empowered to summon a regularly elected convention, which will choose an executive on whose guidance the affairs of the League will be intrusted. A statement of the balance of the Land League fund now on hand will be submitted to the conference, and a detailed account of the expenditure will be made to the new executive for audit. Subscribers to the Mansion House fund will be *ipso facto* entitled to membership in the new organization. It is believed that the principal object of the Irish League will be the prosecution of a vigorous agitation for the amendment of the Land Act as a preliminary to the abolition of landlordism by purchase. Special stress will be laid on the definition of Mr. Healy's clause so as to secure to tenants the entire value of their past and future improvements on the admission of leaseholders to the benefit of the Act and on the State at a low rate of interest, the principal to be paid during an extended period. Proposals will also be advocated for the purchase of poor, rack-rented estates for

the benefit of tenants. The claims of laborers to better dwellings and allotments will be incorporated in the programme. Laborers will be invited to co-operate in obtaining such improvements in the Land Act as will enable farmers to deal generously with them. The industrial revival will be assisted by local organizations for fostering the demands for Irish manufactures. Other points of the programme are the payment of members of Parliament, the extension of the franchise and the establishment of a system of elective county governments. It is understood that at the Conference a deputation from the Home Rule League will announce the dissolution of that body and the resignation of its functions into the hands of the Irish League, of which national self-government will be the basis.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The *Tribune's* London special says:—The approach of the autumn session has brought as yet only a few members of Parliament to town, but it has again made *cloude* the burning question. The *Times* once more leads off with ponderous denunciations of the measure. Tory papers follow, and a strong effort is being made to create the impression that Ministers are willing to compromise and substitute a two-thirds for a majority vote. There is reason to believe that this is without foundation.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—It is reported that elaborate military arrangements have been made at the Viceregal lodge. Soldiers have been ordered to leave the barracks only in couples. Directions have been given that half the available forces be retained in barracks. The demand for local self-government in the programme of the National Conference includes the abolition of nomination by Government to the office and the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant.

The central council of the new League will consist of 30 members, 20 of whom will be elected by county conventions and ten by the Irish parliamentary party. Dillon will not attend the conference of Irish Nationalists. **DUBLIN, Oct. 16.**—An inspector left for Kingston to-day to bring home Westgate, the self-confessed murderer of Cavendish and Burke.

Davitt, speaking at Edgeworthstown yesterday, declared the only thing that could bring peace to Ireland was the recognition of the tenant's absolute ownership of any property in the soil he either created or purchased, and the right of undisturbed occupancy for the tenant.

(BY MAIL.)
[From the *Dublin Weekly Freeman*, October 7.]
Mr. Michael Roberts, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, died on Wednesday. The Dromalaie Mill, Newry, has passed into the hands of the Beechcroft Spinning Company. The further spread of typhoid fever at Bangor continues to cause considerable alarm in that district. A fierce storm has raged over various parts of the country, and the spire of a cathedral was blown down at Limerick. The first arrests under the Crimes Act at Lurgan took place on Wednesday, three men being arrested for intimidating a witness.

A large portion of the large woollen factory of Messrs. Gleeson and Smyth, at Athlone, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. The Church of our Lady of the Angels, Church street, was solemnly dedicated on Wednesday by the Cardinal Archbishop of Dublin. The Corporation of Drogheda, after an animated discussion, passed a resolution conferring the freedom of that town on Sir Garnet Woolesey. A farmer named Thomas Bolton, residing at Dromoulton, near Castleislead, has been fired at and killed in a field near his own house. At Now Pallas, Co. Limerick, on Wednesday, a boy was sent to jail for breaking a window in a house from which the tenant had been evicted. There was a very considerable falling-off in the display of sheep at Ballinasloe, and as a consequence prices showed a considerable advance. A man named Hartigan has been committed for trial at Bantry, for the alleged murder of his wife. The woman was found drowned in a well. A meeting of the Drogheda Independent Club was held on Tuesday evening, at which the proposed branch railway to the quays was warmly approved of. A bailiff named Smyth, while attempting to execute a decree on a farmer named Murray, near Kingscourt, county O'avan, was fired at by Murray, but fortunately escaped unharmed. The annual harvest home has been celebrated at the Model Farm, Glasnevin, Mr. Carroll, superintendent of the institution, presiding. The evening passed off very agreeably. A rumor is current in Ballyshannon that Mr. Hugh Bonner, merchant of Tullaghan, is about to offer himself as a candidate for the representation of Limerick on independent principles.

Mr. Daniel De Courcy MacGillhouddy, J.P., committed suicide at his residence near Tralee, while laboring under deep mental depression in consequence of pecuniary embarrassments. A farmer named Lynch has been stabbed at Oathame by another farmer who had a dispute with him about some sheep. Only slight hopes of the wounded man's recovery are entertained. Mr. Michael Davitt has written to Mr. J. T. Luther, town clerk, acknowledging the communication sent to him conveying the votes of the County of Limerick, of the borough of Olanee. The statement that the Irish Sunday-closing Act had expired was erroneous. The act was

renewed for another year in the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, passed previous to the adjournment in August.

The Press Association understands that the Government has decided to despatch half a battalion of Marines to Ireland as soon as possible after the arrival home of the battalion now serving in Egypt. In an interview on Tuesday night with the Cork correspondent of the Press Association Mr. Henry George said he regarded nationalisation as the only solution of the land question, not only in Ireland but in the United States.

It is reported that a farmer named Magee, while returning to his home from Newry on Saturday night, was severely beaten by a mob of men and stabbed near the ear and eye. He was removed to the hospital. Two arrests were made. At a meeting of the Drogheda Harbor Commissioners on Tuesday a committee was formed to take the necessary steps to ascertain the views of the inhabitants of the town as to the necessity or otherwise of an extension of the railway to the quays.

One of the signal men at the military signal hut over the railway station at Queenstown reported to the police that while on duty about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, he was fired at by a man from the Upper Esplanade road. Up to the present the affair remains a mystery. A man named William Dwyer, of New Pallas, a farmer, has been arrested on the charge of writing and posting a threatening letter to Michael Ryan, publican. It is alleged that Ryan was suspected of bidding for a farm from which Dwyer's father had been evicted. The prisoner was remanded.

Within the last few days the Millican tenants on townlands, the property of Mr. Klerman, Clerk of the Crown for the county of Leitrim, were informed by the agent that on each paying one year's rent all arrears would be wiped out. Many of the persons residing on the estate owe from two to five years' rent. At a place called Drom, near Thurles, a young man named Fogarty stabbed his father in the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound, and, having made a similar attack on his stepmother, attempted to destroy his own life. The young man and his stepmother are in a very precarious state, but the father is expected to recover.

An inquest was held on Wednesday at Drogheda, near Castleislead, on the body of Thomas Browne, who was found dead in a field the previous evening. The jury returned a verdict that deceased met his death at Drogheda on the 3rd October from result of certain gunshot wounds inflicted by some persons unknown. A meeting of the Central Executive of the National Land and Labor League Great Britain was held at Westminster on Saturday. Mr. John McCarthy, M.P., presiding, at which a resolution was passed, regretting the announcement of Mr. Dillon's retirement from Parliament, but earnestly hoping that he might yet be induced to reconsider his resolve.

A melancholy case of suicide occurred in the neighborhood of Clontarf on Saturday. Mr. Hugh Graham, a Dublin solicitor, cut his throat with a razor. It is stated that his wife was present at the time, and that her efforts to prevent him from carrying out his desperate purpose were unavailing. Mr. Graham had had, it appears, an attack of stroke in Australia. The Chief Secretary received a deputation from Ulster composed solely of Liberals, delegated to present a memorial and urge views as to the present administration of the Land Act. In reply, Mr. Trevelyan discussed the working of the Land Act at considerable length, and said the Government was actuated by the same views as the members of the deputation themselves. At a meeting of the Naas Board of Guardians on Wednesday a resolution was submitted from the Mullingar Union in favor of tenant-right for towns so far as affected tenants' improvements. On the motion of Mr. Hefferman, seconded by Mr. Farrell, the resolution was adopted, the chairman (Major R. H. Borrowes, D.L.) remarking that he thought it a very fair one. With reference to Judge Lawson's statement that the fine which he imposed on Mr. Daniel MacLennan, at Belfast, was paid "after some difficulty and delay in collecting it from his friends," the latter gentleman has written a letter explaining that, instead of difficulty being experienced in making up the sum, £1,200 was subscribed by his friends, the amount of the fine being £250.

Intelligence has been received in Limerick of the death which occurred on Monday at Cairo of Lieutenant J. J. Bayley, eldest surviving and only son of Mr. Thomas Bayley, of Green Park, in this county. A few days ago Lieutenant Bayley was stricken down with dysentery at Cairo, and he died yesterday that he succumbed to that terrible disease. The deepest sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Bayley in their deep and trying bereavement.

The Athlery Convention.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—A convention at Athlery yesterday adopted resolutions declaring right of country to national independence, accepting the principle of the land for the people, approving the system of peasant proprietary, and the amendment of the Bright clauses of the Land Act, and deprecating the prevalence of grass farming of land as tending to paralyze industry and increase pauperism. The convention also resolved to prevent hunting until the extra police drafted into the country were dispensed with.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.—Davitt, after the Irish National Conference, will start on a tour through Great Britain. He will speak in the large towns.

THREAT TO MURDER THE PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—A commercial traveller named Brookshaw has been committed for trial for threatening to murder the Prince of Wales unless he received money from him. The threat was made in a letter to Col. Teesdale, Equerry to the Prince. The prisoner is apparently a crack. He said he served several years in the United States army.

BISMARCK'S POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin reports that the appointment of Count von Hatzfeldt to the Foreign Secretaryship has been definitely settled. Herr von Radowicz, Minister at Athens, will succeed him as Minister at Constantinople. It is considered by some persons that the appointment of Count von Hatzfeldt is an indication that he will eventually succeed Prince Bismarck, who is known to entertain the highest opinion of him.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RETIREMENT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—The *World's* London special says:—Once again the belief current among Gladstone's friends that the Premier intends absolutely to retire into private life after the autumn session, which begins next week. A correspondent hears that there is good reason for believing the summiss well founded, and that Gladstone really intends to say farewell to public life in his forthcoming Midlothian speeches. He will certainly be succeeded in the Premiership and leadership of the House of Commons by the Marquis of Hartington. This arrangement will not be satisfactory to the Radical element, which is now strongest, and the disruption of the Liberal party as at present constituted may be the result of Gladstone's resignation. The result is clearly foreseen by the leaders of the party, and great efforts will be made by Radicals as well as Whigs to induce the Premier to change his decision.

DEATH OF COUNT NAPOLEON NEY.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—Count Napoleon Ney, Prince de la Moskowa, son of Marshal Ney, died yesterday, aged seventy. Napoleon Henri Edgar Ney was born in Paris on March 20, 1812. He was the fourth son of the Marshal. After studying at the school of Saint Cyr, he served in the cavalry, and when he had reached the rank of Major he was summoned by Prince Louis Napoleon in December, 1848, to form a part of his military household, as officer of ordinance. Being charged with a special mission to Rome, he received from Napoleon on April 18, 1849, that famous letter which excited such a lively discussion in the Constitutional Assembly, and in which the Secularization and the "Code Napoleon" were mentioned as the conditions of the restoration to power of Pope Pius IX. M. Ney rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in 1856, and General of a Division in 1863. He was pensioned in 1871. He obtained the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor in 1867. By Imperial decree he succeeded to the title of Prince of Moscovia on the death of his brother. In 1859 he was made Senator. His wife was the Countess of La Bedoyere.

THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE.

[By Telegraph from Buffalo.]
At the meeting of branch No. 1 of the Irish National Land League yesterday, James Mooney, National President, and J. J. Hynes, secretary, attended. The action of Patrick Ford, of the *New York Irish World*, in closing subscription and declaring the Land League out of existence was discussed, and a motion of confidence in the National League was proposed. Mooney deprecated the motion as unnecessary and said it was best to await advice from Ireland. Hynes stated that such had been the determination reached at the meeting of the general council of the National Land League, Saturday. The action of the Dublin conference was awaited. Ford's defection was of no national consequence. The resolution was withdrawn and it was resolved to wait for statements from Dublin and for the address of A. M. Sullivan here next Saturday. The branch then resolved to forward \$1,000 to National Treasurer, Wales, Waterbury, as a contribution to the \$250,000 fund.

THE "RICHELIEU" DISASTER.

VERDICT OF CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE ON THE PART OF THE OWNERS, THE GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR AND THE ENGINEER.
That on the 21st day of the month of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, an explosion occurred on board the steamer "Richelieu," by the bursting of the water-jacket, a part of the machinery of the said steamer, near the first light-ship, on the River St. Lawrence, near the town of LaChapelle, in the District of Montreal, by which Edmund Perceux Amyot, Pierre Duquette, senior, Pierre Duquette, junior, and James Richardson came to their deaths by the said explosion and not otherwise. And we the jurors, find that the death of said parties resulted from the criminal negligence of Samuel Filgate, owner of the said steamer; of John Burgess, Government Inspector of Steamboats of the Division of Montreal, and Michael Frechette, second-class engineer, and in charge of the machinery of the said boat at the time of the said explosion. And we the jurors recommend to the Government that steamboat machinery and boilers should be more frequently inspected, and with greater care, at least once in every two months. And we, the jurors, cannot refrain from ex-

pressing our appreciation of the ability and courtesy manifested during this inquest by Charles F. Davidson, Q. C.

That we, the jurors, having visited the Notre Dame Hospital in the city of Montreal, to examine the wounded engineer Frechette, and having been politely shown over the establishment would record our approval and admiration of this useful and benevolent institution.

THE "ASIA" DISASTER.

VERDICT:
COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Oct. 12.—The inquest into the disaster by Coroner Crockett, of Barrie, closed to-day with the following verdict:—"We, the jury empanelled to enquire into the death of Isaac Locelle and others, found dead in the Georgian Bay, after duly considering all the evidence laid before us relating to the matter, following as follows:—"1st. That the said Isaac Locelle came to his death from exposure and exhaustion while escaping from the steamer "Asia," which foundered on the 14th September, 1882; "2nd. That the loss of the "Asia" was owing to an unprecedented storm which prevailed on the Georgian Bay on the 14th of September last, and through narrow judgment on the part of the captain in leaving Presque Isle with the reading of the barometer so exceedingly low; "3rd. That the Board of Steamboat Inspectors are indirectly to blame for the loss of lives in not notifying the Collector of Customs at Collingwood to detain the "Asia" until a new certificate was granted or refused her.

"4th. We also find from the evidence produced that the "Asia" was in a good state of repair, and, as far as repairs go, seaworthy. "5th. From the evidence produced we do not consider the old Welland Canal style of propellers suitable for lake navigation, on account of their bluntness, fore and aft, causing them to draw the water after them, thereby rendering the steering of them difficult in bad weather, especially on local routes, where the quantity of freight varies from one to three or four hundred tons. We also condemn them for the lightness of construction and height of upper works. "6th. We also condemn the practice of granting certificates to steamboats to carry more passengers than they have life-saving apparatus for, and recommend that all passenger steamers be compelled to carry life boats and life rafts sufficient to save all the passengers and crew they are allowed by law to carry, and would also strongly recommend that all captains and mates of all vessels, steam and sail, be subjected to a strict examination before they be allowed to hold such position; "7th. In conclusion, we would suggest that, as far as practicable, a list of passengers from the principal ports of embarkation be kept on shore."

A MURDER IN ST. LOUIS.

AN EDITOR KILLS A NOTED POLITICIAN AND LAWYER—GREAT ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 13.—The business part of the city was thrown into a high state of excitement at half-past five o'clock this evening by the report that John A. Cockrell, Managing Editor of the *Post-Dispatch*, had shot and killed Col. A. W. Slayback, a prominent lawyer and politician of this city. Particulars as to how the shooting occurred cannot be stated at this writing, as no one directly concerned in the matter will make any statement, but Henry W. Moore, City Editor of the paper, who was sitting at his desk writing, says:—"While Cockrell, John M. McGriffin, business manager, and Victor T. Cole, foreman, were holding a business conference in the editorial room, Slayback, accompanied by W. H. Clifton, entered the local room and passed on toward the editorial room-door, which was closed. Moore turned in his chair as he passed by, and he observed that Slayback, as he opened the door with his left hand, had his right hand in his pistol pocket. In less than half a minute after Slayback entered, Moore heard the report of a pistol. He immediately ran into the editorial room and found Slayback stretched on the floor and Cockrell bending over him, apparently wiping blood from his face. Cockrell asked Moore to send for a physician, which he did, and a few moments later Dr. McOrty arrived, but not until Slayback was dead, he having died three minutes after being shot. Meanwhile Cockrell washed his hands, and in less than five minutes after the shot was fired he and McGriffin entered a carriage and drove away. It was said they went to Four Courts and surrendered to the Chief of Police, but subsequent inquiry proved that such was not the case, and it is not yet known where he is. The affair seems to have given out of the publication of an editorial by the *Post-Dispatch* this evening, stating that Slayback in a speech at a political meeting last night applied strong, vile and virulent epithets to the *Post-Dispatch* and its conductors.

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

AN APPEAL BY VICTOR HUGO—ARAB'S TRIAL.
PARIS, Oct. 16.—An appeal by Victor Hugo, deprecating the execution of Arabi Pasha, is published. **LONDON, Oct. 16.**—The *Times* says:—"Unless proper arrangements are made by the Egyptian authorities to secure a fair trial for Arabi and his leaders, it is possible the British Government will require that they be handed back to English custody." **CAIRO, Oct. 16.**—Sir Edward Malet announces that the trial of Arabi and his associates will not proceed unless they are defended by English counsel, while the Egyptian Ministry has informed Malet that it will not be responsible for the Government of the country if English counsel introduce a method of procedure unknown to the Egyptian courts.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Professor Leone Levi, an eminent European statistician, recently read an address before the British Association at Northampton, in the course of which he drew a comparison between the criminal statistics of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and proved conclusively that there was less crime in Ireland than in either England or Scotland.

In the criminal department, covered by riots and offences against public order, we find that the proportion for England and Wales was 16 per thousand inhabitants; for Scotland, 5.13, while for "turbulent" Ireland the ratio was only 1.24!

We are also glad to know that the Irish people still preserve their national superiority in their respect for morals, the proportion of offences against which was 0.21 per thousand inhabitants in England; 0.08 in Scotland, and 0.04 in Ireland. The same remarks hold good regarding crimes against property, and we are glad to see such an impartial authority as Professor Levi acknowledge, in the presence of an English audience, that "honor and property were safest in Ireland."

Inasmuch as this question of the comparative scale of crime in the countries named is frequently the theme of conversation, we republish the statistics of the last ten years, as presented by Professor Levi in his recent lecture:

He stated that the number of indictable offences reported to the police within the last ten years showed a slight increase in England and Wales—from 1.97 per thousand in 1871 to 2.05 in 1880, and in Ireland, from 1.51 to 1.63. The ten years included five of great prosperity and high wages, and five bad years, and indictable crimes were greater in number during the five bad years. The number of crimes reported in Ireland was uniformly smaller in proportion than in England. As to Ireland, the large number of crimes at the commencement and end of the period—viz, in 1871-2 and in 1879-80—was clearly due to the crimes which occurred in the unhappy relations between landlord and tenant. In the number committed for trial there had been a diminution in England and Wales from 0.71 to 0.58, and in Scotland from 0.79 to 0.69, but in Ireland there was an increase from 0.83 to 0.98. In both Scotland and Ireland the number of commitments was larger than in England and Wales. Evidence of the difficulties in the administration of justice in Ireland was given in the fact that in the ten years the percentage of convictions on commitments was 75 in England and Wales, 76 in Scotland, and only 55 in Ireland, the proportion in Ireland in 1880 having been only 50 per cent. The proportion of convictions in different classes of crimes in Ireland, moreover, was dissimilar, the proportion in cases of offences against property being considerably greater than in cases of offences against the person. In England, in 1880, 72 persons were apprehended for murder; of these 13 were discharged for want of evidence or want of prosecution, and 59 were committed for trial. In Ireland, in the same year, 54 persons were apprehended for murder; of these 37, or 69 per cent., were discharged for want of evidence, and 16 were committed or bailed for trial. In England 28 out of 61, or 46 per cent., were convicted of murder, whereas in Ireland only three out of 35, or 8 2/3 per cent., were convicted. The aggregate of commitments for trial and summary offences gave 26.5 per 1,000 for England and Wales; 32.32 for Scotland, and 46.12 for Ireland. Offences against public order and justice, riots, breaches of the peace, were—in England and Wales, 16 per thousand of the population; in Scotland, 5.13, and in Ireland, 1.24. The proportion for offences against morals was—0.21 per 1,000 in England and Wales; 0.09 in Scotland, and in Ireland, 0.04. Murder and manslaughter—in England and Wales, 0.01; in Scotland, 0.03, and in Ireland, 0.04 per 1,000. Assaults—in England and Wales, 0.21; Scotland, 1.155, and Ireland, 6.50. Offences against property were—per 1,000 of the population, in England and Wales, 3.31; in Scotland, 4.66; in Ireland, 2.27. Offences against public decorum and drunkenness were 6.77 in England and Wales; 7.26 in Scotland, and 16.60 in Ireland, per 1,000 persons. Great difference existed in the classes of crimes and offences in England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively. Honor and property were safest in Ireland, the person was safest in Great Britain, drunkenness was worst in Ireland. Geographically, crime was least in the North, Midland, and South-western counties, and worst in the North-western. The agricultural counties had less crime than the manufacturing and mineral. Crime following the density of population, the bulk of our criminals consisted of persons having no occupations, and common laborers whose means were precarious; hence the relation of crime to savings and wealth was very intimate. The number of persons committed for trial in England and Wales in 1880 was 19 per cent. less than in Scotland, and 53 per cent. less than in Ireland; and so the amount of deposits in the savings banks was 30 per cent. more in England and Wales than it was in Scotland, and 73 per cent. more than in Ireland. Prosperity moved hand in hand with virtue; misery with depression and crime. The bulk of criminals were generally found to be illiterate, and drunkenness was both a direct and indirect cause of crime. Family dissensions were found to contribute a large quota to crime, and another active cause was the existence of the criminal classes. The Professor pointed out that the prospects of crime in the United Kingdom were somewhat larger than in France, and remarked upon the wide extent of the field of labor, of the social and moral reformer, in the improvement of the homes of the people, in the promotion of health, comfort, education, temperance, and self-control among the masses.