

The worst that, after all, was ever said against the late King of Naples, was, that he put down the revolution and punished rebellion. Well, at this very time we are doing the same thing in Ireland. And doing it wisely. Only it happens to be the very same course which we reprobated in Hungary and Italy. No Hungarian or Italian patriot has ever denounced the Austrian or Neapolitan Governments in terms more opprobrious than the fine English statesmen have employed in reference to the abuses of our rule in Ireland; the Protestant Establishment for example. And no one fancied for a moment that the Irish people are satisfied with it. No one supposes that they are so because they do not support the folly of Fenianism. Yet our statesmen would not be very ready to pay attention to a popular demand for separation.

At the least appearance of a movement in that direction, they prepare to put it down as rebellion. The English Government is strong and is resolved to use its strength; and resistance is wicked, for it is unavailing. But force does not constitute right, and ours is the Government of force after all. Nothing worse can be said of Austrian rule in Hungary or Italy.

The Hungarians claimed a Parliament and a national flag; and England supported the claim. The Irish had those things and we took them away, by such foul means as may be read in the life of Lord Cornwallis. People may think the Irish people are none the worse for the change. But others may think the Hungarians are no better for it. The question is of moral right, and it cannot vary with locality. That which is no tyranny in Ireland is no tyranny in Italy or in Hungary.—Weekly Register.

In the gallery of the theatre in Orow street, Dublin, one night, a coal porter made himself disagreeable; there was a yell of 'Throw him over,' followed by the exquisitely droll idea, 'Don't waste him; kill a fiddler will him.'

THE FARMER'S PROSPECTS.—Whilst foolish young men are plotting to overthrow the English power in Ireland, whilst England is at peace, and whilst English officials are making much ado about nothing, it can do no harm to take a glance at the prospects of the farmer, and ascertain if he has any well-founded hopes of being able to stand his ground, or if he must sell his stock, and take his place in one of those numerous crowds of Irishmen who start every week for the shores of America to escape the desolating rule of England in their native land. The corn crops are now out and stacked in excellent condition; the flax has been sent to the scutch-mill or is safe in the haggard and all is known about the potato and green crops, and the prices going for corn in the markets.

We regret to say that the present is not so favourable a year as many expected. Where the wheat crop was grown on good land, it has been abundant, and the same may be said of oats and barley; but there are thousands of acres, such as may be found between Dundalk and Carlingford, Dundalk and Newtownhamilton Dundalk and Monaghan, and the crops will not defray the cost of rent, seed and labour. The same may be said of root crops; and only in the matter of potatoes and hay can the farmer say he was successful in his farming. Taking, then, the poor produce and the low prices into account, we must reluctantly come to the conclusion that this has been a bad year for the Irish farmer, and we fear that unless rents are largely reduced, emigration will still go on, and the population of the country continue to decrease under the blighting influence of English legislation.

We do not know how the landlords feel on this question of depopulation; but we believe that most of them would care more about the decrease of cattle than of men. We are told, indeed, by those who are pretty well acquainted with their sentiments, that the decrease in the population causes them to rejoice as they would like to see the number of inhabitants much smaller. But a time may come when they will regret their present doings; and it might be as well if they would treat the people justly, and strive to keep them at home.

This however, cannot be accomplished unless rents are largely reduced. It is the high rent that chiefly banishes the people. Want of tenant right is certainly a great injustice, as it prevents improvements and the employment of labour; but it is the enormous rack-rents—double, and sometimes treble, what the land is worth—banish the population. How can a farmer live on land for which he pays 30s or 40s an acre, and which this year has produced no more than five barrels of oats, which are worth only about 50s? It is altogether impossible. Land such as this is worth only from 10s to 12s 6d per acre; and some of it is not worth 2s 6d. To save the country from the loss of its peasantry, a large reduction in the rent of land should be effected. Some may think it impossible to succeed in such a project, but we say it can be and the sooner the good work is commenced the better for all classes of the people.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE CROPS IN IRELAND.—With reference to the crops in the north of Ireland the Northern Whig says:—

'Another week of magnificent weather has enabled the harvest in this district to be very nearly completed. The cutting of the grain is for the most part ended in all but the most backward localities, and the greater portion is safely stacked in excellent condition. Our previous estimates of the various crops are not varied by the actual results as now ascertained. Wheat is above the average, but oats are short in the stem, though the yield of grain will be very fair. Turnips and other green crops have improved very considerably of late, but they are all deficient, the long drought in the early part of the season having effectually prevented their attaining to large dimensions and causing a good deal of the seed to miss. The potato disease is spreading but very slowly, and the tubers have yet been affected but very slightly. Flax is a much better crop than we were led to anticipate from the appearance it presented in the earlier part of the season. It is now nearly all stepped, and a great deal has been sent to the scutch-mill, where, both in point of yield and quality of fibre, it is pronounced a most superior and remunerative crop.'

The Derry Sentinel says:— 'The weather has been delightfully fine for the last few days. The harvest has been completed except in mountainous districts. A good account is given of the yield in cereals, with some exceptions, such as shortness of the straw in oats. The rumors of the potato blight appear to have abated.'

The Tralee correspondent of the Cork Reporter says:—

'Nothing could be more delightful and more encouraging than the weather which we have had here for the past few days. The harvest is now almost at its close, and the green tinted head of the cereal stands erect but in very few quarters. The reaper has nearly completed his work; the corn is thrashed in every direction, and the market is the only place where it is seen in quantities. In several parts of the country where the corn stood growing but a few days since the fields are to be seen turned up by the plough and the horses. I have seen ploughing going on in several places, which shows that the farmer wishes to leave his ground idle but for a very short time. This is indeed very rapid work, and a very early preparation for the next harvest.'

The Belfast Northern Whig of yesterday says:— 'We have received the following communication, which informs us that the dreaded "Bladder" has made its appearance among us. We give the letter to the authority of the writers, and while we hope that no unnecessary alarm will prevail in consequence of the announcement of its contents, we urge upon those concerned the duty of adopting stringent sanitary precautions so as to be prepared to meet the

crisis which must necessarily arise should the opinion of Messrs. M'Dermott and M'Kenna be correct.

To the Editor of the Northern Whig.

'Sir,—As we were called upon to hold a post mortem examination at the request of Mr. Gaffikin, Inspector of provisions in Belfast, we consider it our duty to the public and to those parties who are interested in the prevention of this disease, known as Rinderpest, or the cattle plague, to give you the following particulars:—Through our post mortem examination we discovered that the plague has made an inroad in Belfast. This is the first case yet known not introduced by foreign cattle, and, in our opinion, was caused by atmospheric influence, miasma, &c. We would recommend all cattle dealers, especially those who keep milch cows, to have their byres well ventilated and saturated with chloride of lime. For general information we will state the result of our post mortem, the morbid appearances of which were fully developed on dissection. We found effusion of lymph on the eye, a dotted condition of the tonsil glands, the trachea lined with layers of coagulated lymph, the mucous membranes in a state of ulceration. In cutting into the small intestines we discovered all the symptoms of the disease with ulcerated spots on their surface. The blind end of the large intestines was found in the same condition; the gall bladder and the ducts filled with bile and also thickly covered with spots; the urinary organs only slightly inflamed; the lungs in a state of hepatisation; the heart of a flabby condition, and containing coagulated blood; the liver highly congested, and easily broken down. We may state that the stomach from the carcass was almost unbearable. From the results of our examination, and information elicited from the owner, we have come to the conclusion that if proper sanitary conditions are not speedily enforced by those parties who have the authority, the cattle plague is not far distant.

JOHN M'DERMOTT, Veterinary Surgeon, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London.

JOHN ALIX M'KENNA, Veterinary Surgeon, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London.

'From what we have heard, the animal was purchased six weeks ago in Belfast fair, but we have not been able to learn where it came from—whether it was bred in this country or imported, and, if the latter, how long it had been in Ireland. It took ill, we understand, on Thursday last and died on Friday morning. There was no other animal near it at the time, and it was not seen by any veterinary surgeon before it died.'

Mr. P. Y. Fitzpatrick, formerly well-known as one of the most faithful followers of O'Connell, and treasurer of the "Catholic rent," died yesterday at 12 o'clock, at his residence in this city, having attained the age of 74 years. The Freeman says:—

'He was possessed of genuine qualities of head and heart; he was a tried and true friend of Ireland, and the affection with which he ever regarded his great political leader and friend was fully reciprocated.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Established Church of Ireland has suffered greatly, and, perhaps, unfairly, in the estimation of the Catholic public, and of very many of its own members, by its supposed connexion with a society of zealous, well-meaning, but unsuccessful and in discreet proselytisers. Every single lay Protestant gentleman, and almost every Protestant clergyman, with whose opinions on the subject I have become directly or indirectly conversant, views unfavorably the extreme measures adopted by this society. It was only of late that I was walking with two friends whose attachment to our communion is undoubted, but who have numerous friends attached to the older form of faith, when at a turn in the street, we read on a large placard staring us in the face the following words:—'The Hope of the Christian as contrasted with the Hope of the Roman Catholic!'

I cannot say which of the three felt the most banished by the perusal of this mischievous and most un-Christian insult. If such a placard were posted up by the emissaries of a religious minority in the streets of Belfast, Aberdeen, Glasgow, or Manchester, the posters would be fleet of foot; indeed, if they escaped out of any of these towns with a sound head and a whole skin. It speaks well for the forbearance of the Catholic clergy, and the orderliness of our poorer population here, that the periodical appearance of such indecent manifestoes has never led to a disturbance of the peace.—Professor D'Arcy (Protestant) in McMillan's Magazine.

A GOOD THING TOO.—We sincerely wish that Dr. Livingstone would give up Africa for a while and turn his attention to Sheffield. From a report which has just been published of the Children's Employment Commission, it would appear that missionary labor is as urgently required in that city as it can possibly be on the banks of the Zambezi. We read in it of lads of fourteen years of age—good lads, too—with money in the savings bank, who are entirely ignorant of everything but the trade by which they live, who have no knowledge of God, or Jesus Christ, or the Bible, who have never heard of Paradise, and who believe the Garden of Eden to have been a tavern; who are not aware that they live in England; who go to church sometimes because they are sent thither, without knowing whether it is a Protestant or a Roman Catholic church, or for what purpose they attend it. Were it not that the report bears the signatures of Messrs. Tremereur and Tufnell, it would be difficult to induce people to believe that such a state of things could exist in England in the nineteenth century.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A few evenings ago a spirit dealer in Greenock, upon opening his shop in the morning, was considerably astonished to find a couple of very large rats lying behind the counter on their backs, and kicking away in a very ludicrous manner. Seizing a bung-starter he slew them on the spot, and shortly afterwards discovered the cause of their eccentric conduct by ascertaining that a tin basin which he had placed behind the counter of a cask of strong Scotch ale had been nearly emptied. The rats had no doubt been indulging freely, and becoming top heavy from the effects, met an untimely fate before they could stagger into their holes.

Dr. Bennet started the physiological sub-section at Birmingham on Tuesday morning by declaring that the tendency amongst physiologists at present was towards assigning to mankind six senses instead of the five they are generally supposed to have. 'If said the doctor, two cubes of lead over to look alike and made of the same temperature—the one lead, the other wood—be laid before a man, none of his five senses will tell which is wood and which is lead. He must feel their weight; and it seems as if physiologists would have eventually to agree to call this—the sense of weight—the sixth sense.'

Lord John Russell, in a despatch to Sir James Hudson, quotes the following from Vattel, a famous writer on international law:— 'When a people, for good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties.'

Lord John Russell then says:— 'Therefore, according to Vattel, the question resolves itself into this—did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their governments for good reasons? Upon this, grave matter Her Majesty's Government hold that the people in question are themselves the best judges of their own affairs.'

The Leeds Mercury, one of the most influential of the English journals, is grieved to acknowledge that Ireland is as disaffected towards England as Venetia is to Austria, or Poland to Russia.

A SUSPICIOUS SEIZURE OF SHOT AND SHELL.—A vessel from St. Nazaire was seized by the customs authorities in Liverpool on Monday, with 120 tons of shot and shell not stated in her manifesto.

These instruments—the detective, the informer—have ever been the great allies of every defect in the Irish Government. They have been the first and last props upon which the constitution in this country is supposed to rest. They are the worst; and they have done ever too grievous and evil work amongst the people that their season of ascendancy ought not to be regarded with fear. It will be the public duty now to see that they are not looked up to as the head pivots of the people. Whilst the Government are perfectly justified in every constitutional course they may take—and it must be remembered that the constitution in Ireland is narrower and much different to that of England—it will be well to watch that there are no victims made in this time of excitement. Public justice must, in order to be respected, be above clamour or claim for 'examples.' Chief Justice Monahan uttered from the Bench one of the most sublime sentiments that could guide the administration of the law, and he uttered it, too, on the trial of a man more than suspected of murder. 'Justice,' he said, 'demands a victim!' Let us trust that this maxim will be remembered now. Let us trust that the wisdom and humanity that fills it with an appeal to all that is noble in human nature will make it fresh and forcible and influential. Prejudice may run high; but in each and every instance that merciful and true interpretation of the law ought to direct the issue of the Government prosecutions which are sure to follow every arrest—that interpretation which proclaims it to be better that 'ninety-nine guilty men may escape than one innocent person should suffer'—Anglo Celt.

Let us contrast England's conduct towards the Papal Government with its conduct towards England. British sympathy, connivance, and co-operation were mainly instrumental in robbing it of half its territory. Englishmen did their very best utterly to overthrow the chief organ of Lord Palmerston, the Post, is engaged in assailing the Roman Government and bounding on the Revolt, against it; and at the same moment the Times, the leading organ of the British people thanks the Holy See for its discouragement of treason in Ireland. The Catholic Clergy are against it,' says the Times; the Catholic Prelates discourage it much to their honour.' Yes, they are consistent. Revolution is revolution everywhere the same. Everywhere alike it means bloodshed, and strife, destruction of peace and social order and the ruin of individuals. Too well the Catholic Clergy know its dreadful tendencies. They do their best to discourage it—in Ireland not less than in Italy. There is not the double-faced morality of discouraging it in the dominions of a Catholic Power and fomenting it in those of a Protestant Government. There is not the base expediency which does evil that good may come, and calls in Revolution to suppress an obnoxious hierarchy.—London Weekly Register.

The Liverpool correspondent of the Glasgow Herald says that the Liverpool association is the centre authority of the organization in Europe. A number of unavowed Fenians have retired from the Volunteer corps, which, it appears, they only joined for the purpose of learning the drill.

A Liverpool correspondent of Saunders's News Letter gives the following particulars with reference to George Archdeacon:—

The information which has accumulated during the last few days incriminating certain persons in Liverpool in the Fenian conspiracy has at length attracted the attention of the authorities in Dublin, and two officers of the Dublin police (detective department) arrived here to-day for the purpose of executing a warrant for the arrest of a man who has long been known as the leader-in-chief of the party in this neighborhood—George Archdeacon, formerly a schoolmaster, and lately a news-agent and agent for the Irish People newspaper. The officers commissioned with the arrest were Acting-Sergeants Smolton and Dawson, and they, having obtained the assistance of Detectives Smith and Laycock, and the co-operation of the acting chief of the detective force here, Mr. Superintendent Kehoe, proceeded to Archdeacon's house, No. 11, Bidder street, Islington. They found him in the shop, and called him into the street, where they charged him with high treason, explained their errand, and apprehended him. Without allowing him to communicate with his family, and with the object of preventing any excitement in the neighborhood, they conveyed him at once to the police-station in Dale street, and placed him in a cell. When he was first confronted with the officers outside his own house, he said, 'You have no right to touch me; I am an American subject, and I have a paper in my pocket to show it.' At the detective-office he was again formally charged, and he asked to see the authority for his arrest. The warrant, in which he was charged with divers other persons for treasonable purposes, was shown to him, and he repeated that he was an American subject, and produced a certificate, or what purported to be a certificate, of his naturalization as an American subject. After he had been locked up the officers returned to his house, and made a search, which was, we believe, so far successful that they obtained possession of most important papers. Some of these letters were from head quarters in America, recognizing him as the 'delegate representing Lancashire in the Fenian Brotherhood'; others were communications from New York, London, Sheffield, and various towns in Lancashire, showing that Archdeacon had visited a large number of places in promotion of the objects of the movement; others were documents referring to sums of money transmitted from America to enable him to organize a Fenian agent in various districts; and one was the receipt for money apparently received by him in support of the movement, as the result of a collection made at the close of a lecture in the Free-trade-hall, Manchester. In the shop they found a large number of copies of the Irish People. After he had been taken from the house to-day his wife, who was thrown into great grief by his sudden removal, said to the officers— 'I lost my father, my brother, and my son by the English, and now I shall lose my husband through the English laws.' It is stated that several of his relatives were mixed up in former Irish troubles, and that one of them (probably the father) suffered death in 1793. I believe the authorities have documentary evidence apart from what may have been found in his possession, showing him to have been actively engaged in promoting the Fenian movement.

THE SPARROW V. THE CATERPILLAR.—A circumstance has come to our notice which forcibly illustrates the utility of our small birds in the economy of creation, and the folly of seeking to extirpate them. A gentleman in the county who has a choice variety of gooseberry bushes, apprehensive of the visits of the sparrow tribe, and of the damage that would ensue from their fruit, took the trouble and expense of getting a stout wire awning thrown across that part of the garden where his cherished plants were located. He anticipated a splendid crop as the result of shielding his fruits from the attacks of Master Sparrow and his companions, but was doomed to disappointment. He had checkedmate the little birds, but in doing so he had given a fair field for the ravages of the caterpillar, and, at the maturing season he found, to his no small annoyance, that both leaf and fruit had disappeared. This little incident adds another proof to the many that the small birds are, after all, the best friends that the gardener has. They do not doubt help themselves liberally to a share of the best, but, in so doing, give a valuable equivalent in helping to keep down the numbers of one of the most destructive pests the gardener has to contend against.—Huddington Courier.

THE ALTAR OF THE TABLE.—The Bishop of Ely enables us to continue our examples of 'Anglo-Catholicism,' as it is held and taught by authorized guides of the Church of England. A fortnight ago we reported the Bishop of London's proceedings with reference to ecclesiastical vestments and pictures; last week we reproduced the Bishop of Ripon's views on the Church and Dissent; now we are in a position to show the doctrine of the Establishment as to the altar and 'communion table,' and (consequently) the Eucharistic Sacrifice and the Anglican Priesthood, as it is held by another member of the Episcopate. The following is extracted from the Cambridge Independent:—

The late lamented Bishop (Dr. Turton) for some time stemmed the progress of the High Church party at Sudbury, where they were headed by the Rev. J. W. Molyneux, the Vicar, who has lately corresponded with the Bishop of Ely on the subject of lights upon the altar. The Bishop contends that there is no such thing as an altar (except figuratively) in the English Church, and that therefore the Rubric which allows of the retention of such ornaments as were in use in the second year of Edward the VI. is inapplicable and of no force on the point. The Bishop logically argues thus:—Granting that altars were then in use, yet as the Privy Council decided in the Round Church case, that we have at the present time only Communion Tables and not Altars, the injunction of King Edward that there should be 'two lights upon the High Altar,' does not now apply.'

The Builder of Saturday last, speaking of the chapel in Haddon Hall, says:—'The old altar slab, it will be noticed, has been put down for the present table to stand on.' The significant fact thus curtly recorded is but a type of what took place throughout the whole country when the present Church of England was established in the reign of Elizabeth; and the Bishop of Ely, in holding the views he does on the Altar and the Priesthood, does no more than preserve the traditions he has received from his predecessors of that period.

We observed with satisfaction the announcement, in continuation of the report quoted above, that Mr. Molyneux had since resigned his living. For that gentleman's own sake we earnestly pray that this act of self-denial may be rewarded by the instinctive grace of becoming a member of the Catholic Church, when he will be able to exercise his faith and nourish his charity without any of those distressing difficulties and inconsistencies that have harassed him at every turn in the Anglican Establishment.—Weekly Register.

TORPEDOES IN ENGLAND.—'Torpedoes' are said to be finding favor at the Admiralty. An eminent American ship builder, Mr. Donald McKay, is alleged to be giving the benefit of his experience on this subject to the authorities at Whitehall. An old sailing frigate, the Terpsichore, is being routed out from her hiding place in Chatham Dockyard, in order to be immortalised as a victim to the torpedo engine. The Royal Engineers are preparing the subaqueous battery which is to give the coup de grace to the old ship, and the Admiralty indulge in the hope that by sinking 'torpedoes' in the front of our harbors we shall be able to spare more of our vessels for foreign service. By all means let it be done. England, with all her power, may not wisely disregard any element of security. That torpedoes can really be applied to the purposes of war has been abundantly proved in the course of the recent struggle in America. To the Confederates the torpedo was of special service, and to the ingenuity of the Southern engineers we are mainly indebted for its present efficiency. At the same time there is nothing extravagant in supposing that so novel a method of destruction is capable of being carried to a much higher degree of perfection than it has yet attained. In the Russian war the torpedo was but a clumsy contrivance, and though it inflicted a rude shaking on one or two of our vessels, was in reality more of a curiosity than anything else. The Confederates, during their struggle for independence, turned it to more serious account, and many a Federal commander was either actually damaged or considerably harassed by the presence of those submarine mines. It is also a matter of note that the torpedo is not to be defied by the ordinary system of armour plating. This subtle engine strikes its blow where the ship is defenceless, and renders armour as necessary below the water-line as above, while it is questionable whether any practicable sheathing would really protect a vessel from serious damage in the event of a torpedo exploding directly under her keel. In regard to the experiment which is to take place in the vicinity of Gillingham Creek, there can be very little doubt as to the result. The engineers may be uncommonly clumsy, or furnished with a machine very stupidly devised if they cannot manage with a certain quantity of powder to shiver the timbers of the old Terpsichore. The same thing has been done before, under circumstances of greater difficulty, in British waters. The late Captain Warner blew up the John o'Gaunt at Brighton in a manner which was so successful that his 'invisible shell' was looked upon as too simple to be of much service though to this day no one seems to understand exactly how the thing was done. Unfortunately the freaks of the gallant captain with another of his inventions—designated the 'long range'—rendered the whole affair somewhat ridiculous, and it has needed no more serious results of the American conflict to render us conscious of the enormous mischief which may be wrought by these sub-marine contrivances. Some time ago the Admiralty tried some experiments off the Isle of Wight, when large quantities of powder were exploded under water, and some very astonishing effects were produced. The only real difficulty appears to be that of providing for the explosion to take effect at the proper moment. Even this would seem no very arduous matter.—There can be no necessity to employ electricity or to devise any very recondite contrivance for the purpose of ignition when so many frictional and percussive agencies are at our command. If it be wise to use torpedoes at all the mechanical difficulties in the way of their employment are neither many nor great and there is no need to put a cask full of powder under a wooden ship in order to see whether an explosion will blow the vessel to pieces. Of course, there is the question of 'keeping the powder dry.' Contrivances for this purpose, however, may be tested without blowing up a ship, although there is no doubt that the act of breaking up an 18-gun frigate adds immensely to the cost of such proceedings.—That it is practicable to keep powder dry under water may be readily believed, and if it has not been accomplished, we should hope there was genius enough in England to devise the requisite arrangement without much further loss of time.

THE USE OF SNUFF IN SCOTLAND.—We are informed upon the most competent authority that during the last two years the practice of snuff taking has been discontinued in Scotland to an almost incredible extent, and continues rapidly to diminish. The aggregate orders taken for the supply of the retail shops by several travellers do not now come up to the 'lines' formerly booked with ease in one good house.—Edinburgh Courier.

THE CHOLERA.—We are informed on most unquestionable authority that a decided and undoubted case of Asiatic Cholera, with a fatal result, has occurred in Southampton. The victim was a man named Rose, about thirty years of age, residing in Brewhouse-courty, Brewhouse-lane, who died on Sunday about thirty-six hours from his first attack, the symptoms at every stage being those of the most virulent form of this dreadful disease. The unfortunate man manifested his illness from having been engaged a few days previously in cleaning out a very offensive cesspool. Another case, that of a woman living in a different part of the town, is also reported as presenting similar symptoms. Although these cases should they both prove to be Asiatic cholera, may not presage an immediate prevalence of the epidemic,

they are sufficiently alarming to call for vigilant and energetic measures, without an hour's delay, on the part of the local authorities, and, if necessary, the Government itself. With a full consideration of the fact that the town of Southampton is in direct communication, by means of the mail steamers with the Mediterranean, and only four days from Gibraltar, where the cholera now prevails, and at which port these steamers call, every possible sanitary precaution should at once be taken to guard the health, not only of the inhabitants of Southampton, but of the country at large.—Times.

The prospectus of a new Transatlantic Telegraph Company has been issued in London. The route selected is by Falmouth, Oporto, the Azores, and Halifax. This scheme originated in New York, and has this advantage over the line now laid down, that the lengths of cable will be shorter and easier to work.

UNITED STATES.

A GIANTIC FRAUD.—Maine is excited just now over the discovery of a fraud; it appears that during the war, seven hundred men, chiefly negroes, were enlisted in the rebellious States for its service, but instead of being credited on the quota, they were sold by the officials to other States, the guilty parties putting the money, \$350,000, into their own pockets.

A Philadelphia despatch of the 6th inst. says, three murders have been committed since ten o'clock last night. Bernard F. Kane, aged nineteen years, was shot by Ed Simons in the southern part of the city. A member of the 24th Colored Regiment killed another in the cars near Havre de Grace. Burglars were secreted in White's dental depot, Arch street, this forenoon at six o'clock. When the store was opened by a negro, the burglars seized him and strangled him to death. The burglars took from him the key of the safe, and plundered it of \$3500 in notes.

The death at New York, last week, of Commodore Moore, of the Texan navy, prior to the annexation of Texas to the United States, brings to mind some facts of his career which are interesting in connexion with the present American doctrine relative to belligerent vessels fitted out in neutral ports. In 1837, Moore then a first lieutenant in the U.S. navy, resigned his commission in order to enter the service of Texas, which the previous year had revolted from Mexico. In 1843 he purchased, armed, and equipped in New Orleans two vessels of war and a tender, and sailed thence to cruise against the Mexican squadron in the gulf, which he fought and nearly destroyed in the Bay of Campechy.

According to the new Federal doctrine he was only a pirate, and the United States is liable to Mexico for the damage he did; yet in after years the Federal Congress voted him a large sum of money as pay while absent on leave.—Evening Telegraph.

THE PLANTERS AND THE FREEDMEN.—A Washington despatch to the Journal says:—

A gentleman connected with the State government of Ohio, who has just returned from a tour through North and South Carolina and Georgia, states that a large number of the planters in those States express their determination to entirely dispense with the services of their slaves on the first of January, as after that time they assert they will scarcely have enough to support themselves, let alone feeding and caring for their laborers, until the next time the crop is gathered. Speaking from personal observation, he says he does not believe that more than one-third of the able-bodied colored population in the States above mentioned are steadily at work. The other two-thirds are either leading idle lives or travelling from place to place, seeking to better their condition.

Snow fell on the 5th instant at Philadelphia.

It appears from the Customs returns for the last three months that the average duty levied in the United States on foreign goods is fifty per cent.

In the jail in Boston are two babies—one seven and a half years of age, and one of nine, both small for their years and evidently infantile in mind. Their offence was stealing a few grapes, and they are committed for non payment of fine and costs. Going from the meeting on Social Science, to visit the jail, strangers would be surprised to see such a spectacle in Boston.—Boston Transcript.

There are some smart rascals in Memphis, Tennessee, who, when they find a horse unmarked, represent themselves as government agents, and boldly claim the animal as a 'U.S.' horse, that has been stolen from the government. If the owner of the horse claims that there are no 'U.S.' marks on the animal, the rogues produce a glass, which they declare is a magnifying one, and, as the lens of this glass has a faint 'U.S.' lined upon it, the looking through it makes the 'U.S.' visible, apparently on the horse. This astounds the owner of the beast, and with cool audacity the thieves ride off with the horse they have thus appropriated.

A Dr. Wade, in Crawford county, has been arrested and bound over for trial on the charge of murdering his own child. His wife lately gave birth to a child, which appeared strong and healthy. The Doctor took it in his hands and held it a few moments, when he said it was dead. Suspicion being aroused, the Doctor was arrested. On examining the body of the child, it was found that death had been caused by strangulation, as the blood had gathered at the back of the neck where it had been held. From the testimony of his wife it appears that this is the third child that has died in this manner.

THE PRICE OF FREEMEN'S VOTES.—In a recent speech Mr. Layard, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, alluded to his electing experiences in the city of York, of which constituency he has probably taken his leave for ever. He said that York contains about 200 freemen, who usually abstain from voting until 3.30 p.m., and then tender their votes to the Liberal candidate for the very moderate figure of £5 a head. If the Liberal candidate does not bite, they offer themselves to the Conservative candidate at £10 a head. Colonel Smyth, who recently represented York, and possibly intends to represent it again, is very irate at Mr. Layard's statement, which he declares to be calumnious, and attempts to establish a case against that gentleman by the double-edged assertion, 'that the freemen of York are quite as pure in their electing practices as its 210 householders are.' This may be perfectly true, and yet Mr. Layard's story may not be calumnious.

CRIME RAMPANT.—Never have there more fearful developments of crime in this country than during the past few months. To say nothing of the crimes against the person, which have been shockingly prevalent, the most astounding defalcations, forgeries, and robberies have been committed by men in high standing in our business circles. Six of these occurring in New York amounted to the immense sum of \$5,920,000.—American Messenger.

MORALS IN CHICAGO.—During the last few days, we have, unfortunately, been furnished with an abundance to prove that Chicago has not lost its unenviable name of being just about the very worst city in the United States. We have had murders; shooting affairs, love scrapes, divorces, robberies, assaults, forgeries, on a grand scale, and, in great numbers, not counting the hundreds of comparatively trifling cases which have come before the Police Justices. In addition to these horrors have been increased by fatal accidents on water and on land. And while all this has been going on we have had prohibition-convocations, Christian gatherings, prayer meetings, and literary associations all around us, and certainly in places in the Union has more need for them than elsewhere, would, be another fortune to Bonaparte of the Ledger, or some other publisher of blood-and-thunder literature.