

rapidity. Before the great cause of "O'Keefe v. Cullen" can be disposed of, the case of "O'Keefe v. Walsh" in which a new trial has been ordered, this comes again before a jury in the afternoon. This is an action for slander against one of the late curates of the rev. gentleman. He succeeded in getting verdicts awarding him £100 as damages in getting verdicts against the defendant and another curate, against the "glorious uncertainty of the law," but, owing to the "glorious uncertainty of the law," he finds that he has to fight the battle over again, the Court of Queen's Bench having held, upon full argument, that the Chief Justice ought to have admitted certain evidence which he rejected at the trial. Besides these cases there will be the State trial of the Galway priests and others arising out of the famous judgment and report of Mr. Justice Keogh. This will be held in October if the precedent laid down in the case of the late Rev. Mr. Conway, P.P. of Headfort, be followed. The course of proceeding will be to file informations, and then of course every step in the prosecution will be stoutly contested, and some time will elapse before the legal skirmishing about preliminary points shall have terminated and the forces of the Crown and of the traversers meet face to face before a jury of their countrymen. Who is to lead the former? Will the present Attorney-General, or the learned serjeant who conducted the trial in the Court-house of Galway with so much ability, or the Solicitor-General (Mr. Pallas) who, on occasions of no ordinary difficulty, has shown the highest forensic qualities. If the task, however irksome it may seem, be entrusted to him, no one doubts that he will fearlessly, and efficiently discharge his duty. No positive answer can yet be given to these questions. In the event of Mr. Dowse's expected elevation to the Bench before the trial the conduct of the case would naturally devolve upon Mr. Pallas, as First Law officer of the Crown.

The prisoner Edward O'Kelly, who was remanded yesterday on the charge of shooting at David Murphy, was brought up to-day before the presiding magistrate in the Northern divisional police-court for the purpose of hearing the evidence of Dr. Stammers Hughes, one of the surgeons of Jervis-street Hospital, as to the condition of the wounded man. Mr. D. L. Anderson conducted the proceedings for the Crown, and Mr. Matthew Cane, solicitor, appeared for the accused. Dr. Hughes deposed that Murphy had been progressing favorably since the extraction of the ball, but he could not give a certificate of safety until the wound was healed. He could not pronounce a professional opinion as to how near the weapon was when fired. Murphy might still get erysipelas or inflammation of the membrane of the brain, and could not be safely removed for some time.

The country is so generally tranquil, and so free from crime, that accounts of outrages which form exceptions to the rule attract more attention than they would under other circumstances. Three or four of a serious nature are reported. On Tuesday evening a young man named Kiernan, who resided at the village of Stradone, county Cavan, was proceeding home, between 8 and 9 o'clock, when he was met by two men, one of whom struck him with a loaded whip and fractured his skull. While he lay prostrate they kicked him in a brutal manner. He had given them no provocation, and the only cause which can be conjectured for their attack upon him was that he refused some months ago to become a member of the Ribbon Society. He died yesterday morning from the injuries he received. A bailiff named Crummin, in the employment of Mr. Lawder, D.L., was committed by the magistrates at Mohill, county Leitrim, on Thursday, on a charge of writing a threatening letter and hiring a party to assassinate Mr. Inso, J.P., of the county Down, who had dismissed him.

A highway robbery was committed last night at Finglas, one of the northern suburbs of Dublin. A gentleman named Russell was accosted on his way home by a man who demanded his money. With great presence of mind, he handed the robber his purse, which contained only a pound note and some silver, and the fellow walked away with out making any search. Mr. Russell had £127 in notes in another pocket, which thus escaped discovery. A farmer named Patrick Honihan was committed for trial yesterday by the magistrates at Dunganway, county Cork, on a charge of murdering another farmer of the same name three weeks ago. His brother and sister have been arrested as accomplices. Evidence was given to show that the prisoner entertained vindictive feelings towards the deceased because he got possession of a farm which was formerly in the occupation of the deceased's family, and a threatening letter to an expert was produced which it was sworn by an expert was received in town to-day of a poisoning affray at Ballyrony, county Mayo, in which a man received a gunshot wound. The parties engaged are stated to have been concerned in another affray which at the last Assizes was the subject of the prosecution and conviction of a gentleman for homicide.

The Land Courts are sitting in various parts of the country, but few cases arise in which there are points or circumstances of much interest. It is probably the best proof of the success of the Act that there is so little litigation under it, although it was predicted that the courts would be full of disputes. At the Ballyton Quarter Sessions yesterday a tenant named Hannil claimed, under the alternative form, £246 for disturbance, and, in the alternative form, £246 for improvements. It appeared in evidence that he had been evicted for non-payment of rent, and it was argued by counsel that this invalidated his claim under the Ulster tenant-right custom. Mr. Hans Hamilton, Q.C., the Chairman, said he was disposed to concur in this view upon a consideration of the section of the Act bearing on the point, but the question could only be decided by the highest court. He held, however, that the tenant had not fulfilled his contract, and had no hesitation upon that ground in dismissing his claim under the tenant-right clauses. The hearing of the alternative claim was adjourned. In the Co. Londonderry Land Court a claim was preferred against Mr. King, the purchaser of a portion of the Waterford estate, by a tenant named Scott, who demanded £1,000 for compensation under the Ulster custom. The evidence showed that Mr. King sought to have the lands valued, and made other proposals, which the tenant refused, but insisted that he should have an arbitrator of his own appointed. Mr. Coffey, Q.C., rejected the claim, and made some strong observations upon its character. He held that to recognize the right of a tenant to say to his landlord that he should submit to whatever valuation his nominee chose to put upon the lands would be to subvert the foundations of property and render the Act impracticable. He thought it would amount to positive confiscation, and being of opinion that the claimant had not a shadow of right to bring the landlord into court, he dismissed the case, with costs. This decision will probably have a salutary effect on persons in the county who entertain unreasonable notions as to the relations of property.—*From Times' Correspondent.*

In contributing to the support of his Holiness none of the nations surpass plunders Ireland in generosity. Although suffering from poverty, the fruit of misgovernment, her clergy and people have sent every year a large sum to his Holiness. We publish to-day a list of the parochial contributions of the Archdiocese of Armagh, which amount to the creditable sum of £510 2s 8d. The largest contributions have been made by Dundalk, Ardara, Drogheda and Armagh; and in the rural parishes, Cooley, Kilsenan, Dunleer, Tallanstown, Donaghmore, Droimiskin, Cullyhanna, Crossmaglen, Ballymacnab and Keady have acted very creditably. These contribu-

tions are an excellent testimony of the Irish people's love for the Holy See. They have lost their land, their high position, and their freedom, in battling against those who endeavored to force them to abandon their respect and veneration for the head of the Church, and now, when the Pope is plundered as they have been, they generously give their money to support him. A nation that acts in this generous and chivalrous manner may be worsted in the fight occasionally, but we are certain that it will never be conquered, for it is impossible to subdue men who are ready at all times to lose not only their property but their lives in vindicating truth and justice.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

The ceremony of "restoring" the evicted tenantry of Captain Nolan was performed on the 20th of Oct., in the Roman Catholic Chapel of Cummer, near Tuam. Captain Nolan and the arbitrators, Sir John Gray, Father Lavelle, and Mr. A. M. Sullivan, were present, and 200 people assembled in the church.—A proposed open-air demonstration had to be abandoned on account of the inclement weather. The ten tenants affected by the award were present, except one, who was represented by a relative. The award had decreed the restoration of the tenantry to their original holdings, but as these had been leased to another this became impossible, and land surrendered by the Franciscan monks for the purpose was now substituted. Three of the tenants elected to accept a money compensation, and accordingly received checks, two of £50 each, and one of £45, the last mentioned being taken charge of by Father Lavelle, who stated that he had recently lent the person entitled to receive it £10. Sir John Gray explained the nature of the leases, which he described as the very models of leases, and affording the solution of the land question. The leases are for 10,000 years, the holdings being eight acres each, at rents varying from 15s. to 25s. per acre, liable to increase or reduction by arbitration, on application to the landlord or tenant, and on the basis of the current prices of the crops. Speeches were then delivered, thanking the arbitrators. Mr. Sullivan and Father Lavelle also spoke, the latter in Irish. The principal members of the party then left for "New Portacarron" on cars, to install the tenants in their holdings. The procession was accompanied by the Tuam brass band.

A SHAREY CONCERN.—The course of the Disestablished Church of Ireland may well be watched with something more than disinterested sympathy by the sister, or mother, Church of England. We do not depend on this or that man, or even on this or that House of Commons, but the day may not be far distant when a Minister will announce, "amid general cheering," that our "ancient form of worship," as it has been recently called, is henceforth to stand on its intrinsic merits, like other forms of greater or lesser antiquity. The Anglo-Irish Church therefore, teaches it how to live, or how to die, as may be. If we are to judge by a universal chorus of complaint, the example is one to be generally avoided rather than imitated. The original terms were moderate even to tenderness, and the life-interest of two thousand generally strong and healthy men was itself no small start; but somehow it has come to pass that nobody is satisfied, and the prospects of the Irish Church are said to be deplorable. If you meet an Irish landowner, he is sure to tell you that he is still paying his tithe, but also subscribing largely to the Church fund, yet without as much benefit of the Church as he had, and with still worse in store. The clergy, of course, are open-mouthed. They have no prospects, in "his world at least." And now Diocesan Synods, Bishops, and other authorities proclaim to the world that England will only do the merest trifle. The hat has gone round everywhere, and all that has been collected is 43,000l.—equal to ten shillings a year to each parish clergyman, and a few shillings more to Bishops and Archbishops. The landowners, who tell us their burdens are heavier than before, do not appear to be regarded as sufferers in the ecclesiastical circles of their own country. The Bishop of Kilmore mentions £16 a year as all that could be collected from a parish in his diocese. A nobleman deriving £2,000 a year from property in the parish would not even answer his letter. However, an Irish Bishop is not slow to speak. He thought it strange that men rolling in wealth, living in the very lap of luxury, with all the comforts of life, as well as its pomp, could look on passively and see clergymen putting forth all their energies among their own tenants and struggling with adversity and want, and yet not stretch out a hand to help them. This is strange, but applicable, we are told, to many other landowners and other dioceses besides Ardagh. Even the Bishop of Derry and Raphoe has to tell the laity of his diocese that they have now to choose between truth and a Gospel ministry at a trifling cost and parsimony with superstition and godlessness; but his tone suggests a misgiving that economy will carry the day.

Of course the statements before us are one-sided, and, as Irishmen are advocates, we must not be surprised to find another side; yet the figures themselves are dreary enough, even without the added gloom of just resentment.—*London Times.*

A novel case under the Land Act came before Mr. Jellett, Q.C., Chairman of the King's County. The official assignees of an insolvent appeared to claim the value of his tenant-right, whose name is Lord Rosse, his landlord. The insolvent, whose name is Malley, filed his schedule, and set forth his tenant-right interest as part of his available assets. The claimants called an auction, but on the day of the sale the agent of the estate attended, and stated publicly, before any building was made, that the purchaser would not be accepted by the landlord, that the absolute power of selling the tenant-right was not recognized on the estate, but that the landlord reserved the right of choosing the incoming tenant. Notwithstanding this notice the farm was put up and bought for £240 by a Mr. Kenny, who is joined with the official assignees in promoting the claim. The assignees contend that they stand in the place of the tenant, and claim, as capriciously-evicted tenants, compensation amounting to £168, being four years' rent, together with £100 for unexhausted improvements. During the hearing of the case they abandoned the latter portion of their demand. Counsel for the landlord resisted, and ground that the claimants never had possession, and never could have possession, contrary to the will of the landlord, one of the rules of the estate being that the tenant could not sell his interest unless to the landlord. The Chairman thought the question raised so important that he reserved his decision.

PURCHASE OF IRISH RAILWAYS.—Our Dublin correspondent writes:—"Mr. Gladstone having publicly stated in a letter to the Mayor of Derry that the Cabinet was pledged to consider the question of the purchase of Irish railways by the State, the people of the North are preparing to assist the Ministry to arrive at a conclusion by putting on them a little gentle pressure. On Wednesday the first of a series of meetings with this object was held at Ballymoney. It was respectively attended by magistrates, merchants and other inhabitants of the district. Mr. William Salt addressed them at some length, pointing out the advantages which State control would confer upon the public, and resolutions in favour of the proposal were unanimously passed."—*Times.*

THE MOST REV. DR. O'BRIEN.—The Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, has announced his desire to be relieved from the cares of office. With the full consent of the clergy of the diocese he fixed the 14th of November as the day for the appointment of his successor. The announcement of his Lordship has created a feeling of very deep regret in the city. Several clergymen are named as his successors.

COSTS OF THE GALWAY ELECTION PETITION.—The costs of the petitioner (Captain the Hon. W. Le Poer

Trench) in the Galway election petition are estimated at about £12,000. Of this sum between £4,000 and £5,000 is for counsel's fees. Deducting the average reduction made by taxation, the next amount may be expected to stand at as nearly as possible £10,000. The costs of Captain Nolan's side will probably be about £8,000. Putting the petitioner's and respondent's costs together, both of which, by the decision of Mr. Justice Keogh, have to be defrayed by the latter, the sum of £18,000 is arrived at.

The character of Mr. O'Keefe's movement against authority may be gathered from the allies he has gained to his cause. The Orange Apprentice-boys of Lurgan have resolved to subscribe in his defence. The *Mail* and *Express*, exclusively Protestant organs, have opened subscription-lists for him at their respective offices, and the few subscriptions received come altogether from Protestant sources.

EVADING THE LAW.—The Rev. John Nolan, P.P., of Kildare, calls public attention to a serious matter. He states that the agents of his Grace the Duke of Leinster are endeavoring to induce the tenantry to sign away any rights they may have under the recent Land Act. He dissociates the Duke's family from the transaction, which certainly bears the aspect of oppression and injustice.

Mr. Gladstone has communicated the results of an investigation into certain allegations of ill-treatment inflicted upon two Fenian convicts at Dartmoor and Millbank. The Premier is satisfied that the complaints are unfounded and the Government are still determined not to grant exceptional favours to that class of prisoners.

The Diocesan Synods of the disestablished Church in Ireland are now being held. The financial reports in several dioceses are very unfavourable, and in Ardagh and Elphin the Bishops complained bitterly of the lukewarmness of the wealthier portion of the Church body.

Some excitement has been caused in Dublin by two sermons preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral in the Rev. Mr. Travers Smith and Rev. H. J. Tombs, in which a revision of the Prayer Book was strongly opposed and a strict observance of ritual was urged as a necessity at the present time.

GIFT OF HIS HOLINESS TO ENNISKEAN CHURCH.—The Holy Father has, through the Very Rev. Dr. Kirby, presented a valuable offering to the Rev. Dr. Coveny, P.P., of Enniskean, for the bazaar in aid of the completion of the new church.

MORE EVICTIONS.—The *Freeman's Journal* states that evictions of tenants on a very large scale are imminent in the county Meath.

A NEW CATTLE DISEASE.—A correspondent of the *Mail* writes that a disease of a most virulent and fatal description has broken out at Prior-park, presenting features entirely novel.

REPRESENTATION OF DERRY.—The Derry branch of the Home Rule Association has adopted Mr. Biggar, of Belfast, as the Home Rule candidate at the approaching election.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.—Our working classes have just won a succession of great victories. The campaign of labor against capital may be considered at an end for the present, and the results may be calculated almost as easily as those of the late Franco-German War. They may be stated either in time or in money. Taking the latter test, it is not too much to say that five million men have won on the average a shilling a week from their employers, even when all allowances are made for the increased price of food. That is thirteen millions sterling a year, and, if capitalized, is about the amount of the French Indemnity. We may dismiss the consideration of much more practical and immediate importance as forced upon us. What use are the working classes making of their victory and their gains? How are they spending their increased time and money, their hours of liberty and their extra shillings? For the present, we grieve to say, we see no signs of the working classes taking the place of their own employers, or even honestly trying to be their own employers, as they have a perfect right to do. We may look over our own columns day after day for the proof of that regeneration which ancient politicians have confidently predicted from an extra sixpence and an extra hour a day. In one column, and one only, do we seem to trace a cause and effect. The Police Intelligence is becoming a very serious part of our news; the casualties of a single day are often as heavy as those of a battle. On Monday Mr. D'Erneourt had to dispose of fifty-three charges of drunkenness. At Westminster, of the twenty-nine prisoners on the charge-sheet, the whole had been more or less drunk when taken into custody. At Worship-street and Lambeth drunkenness supplied the chief business of the day. At the other Police Courts there is a strong smell of liquor about all the cases. One of them was that of a painter on glass, who insisted on forcing himself on his dying wife when in a state of intoxication, and giving a violent blow in the eye to the poor woman's mother, for wishing him to wait till he was sober.—After this feat he withdrew to a public-house to get up his courage afresh, and returned to assault another woman. We should think this, probably, a very fair sample of near a hundred cases, for anybody well acquainted with our streets must know that it is not mere staggering, reeling drunkenness that brings a man to the Police Court. So long as a man can hold to the railings and leave the Queen's subjects in the quiet possession of their teeth, eyes, and noses, he is generally allowed to recover himself at leisure, or to find his way to the friendly shelter of the nearest public-house. May we flatter ourselves that all this is exceptional, or that the Police Reports are the worst side of things? Monday may, indeed, be a little worse than other days, and one street may be worse than another; but the Inland Revenue tells much the same tale, and no doubt a considerable percentage of the increase in wages finds its way to the Exchequer. The hours gained from labor are given to the country in one sense at least, that they help to build our Ironclads. These float, so it is said, in strong drink, as the mortar of our old church steeples was said to be made with strong beer.—*Times.*

PROSECUTION OF QUACKS.—The *Lancet* announces that a movement has been set on foot for the prosecution of the infamous quacks who prey so largely upon the fears of young men by the issue of filthy pamphlets and by the invention of imaginary disorders, and strongly calls upon all fathers of families, heads of colleges and schools, and others who are interested in education, to support the endeavor by pecuniary contributions. Only those who have been somewhat behind the scenes can form any adequate conception of the mischief which is done by the class of persons referred to, who often obtain their shameful gains of the law, but whose victims too often shrink from the exposure of their own credulity and of their own views that a prosecution would entail. Not content with advertising in every paper to which their advertisements are admitted, the quacks now send fellows into the streets to thrust filthy pamphlets into the hands of mere boys. The case is one that ought to be dealt with by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and placed on the same level as the sale of obscene prints and photographs; but, failing in this, there remains no hope of abating a public nuisance, but by the kind of action that has now been set on foot.

THE LAST DAYS OF THE GAMING TABLES.—Disorder reigns rampant at the gaming tables, and gross dishonesty lays itself out for a living here. In the old days it was rarely indeed that you saw two players claiming the same stake, when the stake was of any importance. *Chevaliers d'industrie* knew the chief

croUPIER was there to protect the customers as well as the bank, and that a false claim would probably be punished by exposure or expulsion. If the director found himself puzzled to pronounce, or believed both claims to be made in good faith, he generally paid both the claimants. Now such squabbles are of hourly occurrence, and over sums so large that it is difficult to attribute the false claim to misapprehension. That is the reason, perhaps, why the bank has abandoned the old system of conciliation as too costly, and has taken the cheaper plan of leaving the rivals to fight it out. But the result is that the rooms have come to resemble bear gardens, while no gentleman can seat himself to play except at the hazard of an altercation with some brazen-tongued *eccece* or brazen-faced *letelle*. Reason the more, surely, for ladies, and especially English ladies, staying away. At least, one would fancy so; for the tradition still lingers with us of the times when the typical Englishwoman was regarded as the incarnation of a purity approaching to austerity, and ladies of indifferent character were constrained to ape their betters. The Mesdames Crucheasse might sneer at the shy ferocity of the Englishwoman's virtue and the chilly prudery of her demure; the men might abuse and sneer and call her *betonde*. But, on the whole, when the Englishman could carry his head high and declare himself a *civis Romanus* he never felt more proud of his country than when he contrasted the behaviour of his countrywomen with that of their foreign sisters. Now all that is changed. An Englishwoman in difficulties must stand as well as he may on his individual character, and say as little as may be about his Roman citizenship. If any one is entitled to boast or to bully on the strength of his citizenship, it is a subject of that new Holy Roman Empire whose capital is Berlin and whose prophet is Bismarck. We know better than foreigners that if Englishmen abroad have for a time lost something of their self-respect it is owing to the timid penny-wise policy and the sentimental delusions of a Government, and not to any decay of the national spirit. But morals are known to deteriorate when nations suffer in their self-respect, and the greater laxity of manners among our travelling countrywomen is an unpleasant coincidence, to say the least of it. Time was when, if you saw one of them regularly seated at the tables, you could pronounce off-hand on her character with little danger of doing her injustice. Anonymity risked her roulette when out for her summer tour, or some fallen Becky Sharpe came down in faded finery from her garret to try and double the florin or two she had obtained from doubtful charity. Now every one seems to make their game; the women as freely and boldly as the men. They may not stake so heavily as Jewish bankers from Frankfurt, Russian princes, Magyar boyards, or Mediterranean mongrels, and *poor cause*; but they play out to the limits of their tether, and often their tether appears to be a pretty long one. It is not a case of borrowing a florin or two from husband, father, or brother, titowing them end-ways to the cloth, blushing to the roots of the hair as, seeing them roll about, they explain to the croupiers where they desire to place them, and finally showing white teeth and dimples when the stakes were swept up by the remorseless rake. Not at all. Now-a-days the English maid or matron draws in her chair in most business-like fashion, smilingly receiving the cads to cut a gentleman with the brand of the gallery on his features, and possibly the mark of the chain on his ankle. On the other side she rubs shoulders with a lady much better known than respected in the Parisian dancing-saloons, and about whose vocation, indeed, there could be no manner of doubt, even if she did not *attacher* it by a costume excessively *decolt* to and a tawdry blaze of Palais Royal jewelry. Not that in her gorgeous show she has greatly the disadvantage of her English neighbour. Except that the jewels of the one are real and those of the other sham—that the chains of "respectability" are gold while those of disreputability are mosaic—the pair might be intimates if not sisters. Possibly a week or so may bring them yet nearer identity when the couple of ladies have established a play-table intimacy and the English jewels have gone to the *mont-de-piote*. For in the frankness of the excitement of winning and losing as the game goes on the Englishwoman exchanges congratulations or condolences, or holds counsel with her neighbours, and so the intimacy warms fast. The young matrons may show themselves the more easy at first, on the strength of their girlish spirits the matrons soon make up for lost time when once they are fairly intoxicated with the excitement. The intoxication is kept up, for when their impressionable natures have been stepped in the spirit of the game they can never keep themselves away from the tables. There they are the first thing in the morning, when the great professional players, worn with long years of dissipation, are still trifling over their breakfast. There they are the last thing at night, scrambling for napoleons with fingers sparkling with rings, among all the vulgarity and rouerie of Europe. There are women among them, too,—public characters they choose to make themselves, so we need not scruple to write of them,—who bring their children as regularly as they come themselves; and, strange to say, they are not ostracized altogether by their own sex, while they are the objects of assiduous gallantry to travelling countrymen of character who may be presumed to possess humanity and sense. Yet, for our own part, were we to embody the Spirit of Evil, we should scarcely know how to incarnate it more appropriately than in an attractive woman who, day after day, seats her child beside her in a hell just at the age when he is most impressionable. Women of the kind may be the exception, but then they are generally tolerated in such English society as lingers on at a German gambling-place when the lights are being extinguished for the season and the best company has departed. Be the cause of this and change what it may, we may be thankful that the German Government has decided to remove this temptation from the way of weak natures, now that the old conventional restraints are being so fast relaxed. Should any other country extend its hospitality to the tables after the scandals of the last few months in Germany, at least it will do it with open eyes.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Everywhere the principle that the Mother Country cannot afford to spend money on the colonies, in time of peace, and that even in time of war they must do all they can for themselves, has been accepted by the colonists as just and reasonable. Mr. Huggess's lecture concluded with some satisfactory figures, which show how much has been saved within the last few years. The chief complaint used to be directed, as well it might be, against the military expenditure. Everybody has heard of the 10,000 men in New Zealand, and the monstrous Caffre wars still linger in the nation's memory. As late as 1868-69 the cost of the Colonies was £3,620,000, of which £3,000,000 was for regular troops sent out from England. The sum has since been reduced by £1,200,000, owing to the withdrawal of troops from various Colonies where they were no longer needed. Of the remaining £1,800,000, not less than £850,000 is absorbed by Gibraltar, Malta, and Bermuda, which cannot properly be called Colonies. So that the military expenditure on the Colonies proper is now less than a million sterling yearly, and may be possibly further reduced. Contrasting this with the frightful sums formerly lavished, we may congratulate the country on being in the fair way of removing the chief, if not the only, difficulty which besets the maintenance of a Colonial Empire.—*Times.*

DEPARTURE OF RELIGIOUS FOR AMERICA.—Early on Monday morning, the 21st ult., eight priests of the Society of Jesus arrived in Southampton, on their way to America from Germany. Their names are—

Rev'ds P. Hagg, A. Gayer, G. Rafter, A. Haverstadt, Frs. Gronfeldt, Kronc, Knoche, and Tregel. Four Franciscan Nuns, from their Parent House at Aix-la-Chapelle, also arrived at Southampton on the same day. The whole company spent their spare hours in visiting St. Joseph's Church, and sailed on Tuesday afternoon for New York.

In London, in 1861, there were 261 applications for divorce; in 1870 there were 318, and in 1871 the number had increased to 425. The whole number of petitions filed since the establishment of the London Divorce Court is 4,568, an average of 336 each year.

UNITED STATES.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* recently published a sensation in the proceedings of the day previous of the Evangelical Ministerial Association, in which the subject of criminal abortion was introduced and discussed. Rev. Dr. Hatfield, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church formerly of Chicago, and somewhat famous for his terrific onslaught on the theatres, called attention to the appalling prevalence of criminal abortion by respectable American women. He affirmed that there was not a block in Cincinnati that did not contain

WOMEN WHO MURDERED THEIR UN-BORN CHILDREN and thought it nothing. They came to Church, he said, and to the sacraments with hands stained with the blood of the unborn innocents. He called upon the ministers present to look the evil in the face, and confer together as ministers of God, as members of society, and as parents, for the best means to check the evil and save American society and American life from destruction. He stated that upon inquiry and investigation he found that physicians were importuned every day to produce abortion by the ladies of the highest standing, and

of a wealthy and influential lady whom her physician in vain urged to abandon the purpose, for in reply to all his arguments and persuasions she said, "I do not care; if you don't do it I'll do it myself, for my husband don't want any more children, and neither do I." Dr. Hatfield cited the Roman Catholic Church as setting an example of watchfulness over its people in this respect, so much so that he, as a Protestant Minister, stood abashed and silent before the Catholics, he said. And even German infidels were raising more children in this country than any other people in it; and if something was not done to prevent

DESTRUCTION OF FETAL LIFE.

among the American people, the government of the country would eventually pass into the hands of foreigners.

A CROOK'S CASE.—A case of considerable interest is just now being prepared for trial before one of the Courts of California. It appears that a Mr. James C. Cutting, who is represented to be an extensive wool-grower, started some time since, from Boston to San Francisco, via the Central Pacific Railroad. When he arrived at a certain point on the route, he left the train to make inquiries respecting the condition of a flock of imported sheep. Having completed his business, he resumed his journey during the same day. Subsequently the conductor demanded his ticket, but, on examination, declined to take it, on the ground that the rules of the Company required that all through passengers "stopping over" should pay a second time. This Mr. Cutting refused to do, and the result was his removal from the train. Later on, the conductor of another train accepted the ticket without comment. Mr. Cutting declares that by the action of the first conductor he lost the sale of forty thousand pounds of wool, and suffered damage also to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, for which sum he sues the Company. The question here involved is one that concerns every person who travels by railroad, and its settlement one way or the other cannot be too speedily effected.

Boston, Nov. 12.—A terrible scene took place at the finishing store of Hickman on Washington St., where the walls had been wrapped in a deadly embrace by the flames and had become weak and tottering through the heat. At length they fell, and three men were buried up to the shoulders among the heavy fragments of brick and stone. Their terrible physical agony and cries of anguish filled the frightened crowd with horror, but at first no one advanced to their succor. After a few moments two or three men crossed the street to where a portion of the wall was still overhanging the spot where the victims were heaving and shrieking for help, and tried by the utmost exertion of main strength to pull and wrench them out of the terrible vice; but these efforts only made greater their suffering, and the bricks and debris were still falling at every moment. The men relinquished the perilous and fruitless risk and retreated from the dangerous spot, and shortly afterwards, in frightful paroxysms of pain and with cries that will ring in the ears of the spectators to their dying day, the crushed masses of humanity gave up the breath of life, and were in a moment afterwards buried by another crushing fall of the wall.

Miss Susannah Evans, one of America's young women, has just lectured in New York, upon "Fashion and Follies." There is some truth of a painful kind in her words. She considers New York a huge crowd, toiling away without producing a pound of food, and whose vitality and energy affect two hemispheres. It was the most magnificent and the most miserable city in the world, and contained the most licence and servitude. Virtue and vice have been huddled together until the distinction is nearly lost. It is the fashion to be opulent, and the merchant slaves away his life to gratify his wife and daughters in a desire for extravagant display. The fashionable daughter of the time is a creature devoted to shopping, willing to marry if she can avoid maternity and whose idea of heaven is a vast Madison-square, with the elect dancing to Strauss's music. Is this true of places not New York?

LEFT BEHIND.—An Evangelist has been preaching in Hartford, who a few years ago was known as the "wickedest man" in Philadelphia, but whose ones have multiplied so fast that he considered himself pious in comparison and entered the ministry.

VENICE.—You can imagine how old this city is, when you hear that it has a church dedicated to St. James, that was erected in the year 421. It is a very beautiful city. It is built on one hundred islands at the head of the Gulf of Venice. These islands are joined together with bridges, and instead of streets, there are canals running everywhere through the city. Of course, if there are no streets there can be no carriages; so, if you should ever make a visit to the city of Venice, you should go from one place to another in a boat called a gondola. St. Mark's place is the name of a beautiful square in Venice. It is six hundred feet long, and on three sides of it are most beautiful palaces; and on the fourth side is the church of St. Mark. There is an ancient tradition that St. Mark, in his travels, touched at the hundred isles, and was informed in a vision that his bones should one day rest there. After many difficulties the Venetians succeeded in obtaining his relics; and greeted them with processions, prayers, and music, and the city was solemnly conformed to his care and protection. Every Sunday, at noon, the pigeons of St. Mark's place are fed. As the hour approaches flock after flock comes wheeling in, and the air is filled with the rustle of their wings. And then follow great feelings of satisfaction and tokens of pleasure in being alive and in each other's company. The boys and girls who see this sight, show by their happy faces how much they enjoy it.