

even for the sake of novelty, to try what a... measure of justice towards the people would effect. It is the English tenantry deprived of that protection, which they hold, by local custom, and was thus placed in the same position as the Irish tenantry, cases of agrarian outrage would be fully as frequent there as in Ireland. While the newspapers, week after week, contain articles respecting the clearance of tenants and estates; a club of landlords, tenant farmers, and others, has been established in Westmeath for the purpose of endeavoring, amongst other objects, to assist government in effecting an equitable settlement of the land question. It is to be hoped that our efforts will not be marred by the carrying into effect of such an opposite course as that suggested by the writer in the Globe; and I am sure, upon further consideration, that journal will yet stand by the Irish tenantry, as it did so ably this year on another occasion.—Your very obedient servant, WILLIAM J. LEVINGS.—Kilmaglish, Mullingar, Sept. 23, 1859.

THE BRASS EVICTORS.—The county Mayo evictions of Parson Palmer draw from the Nation these remarks:—"It is the old story—the old story still in Ireland—the frightful story without a parallel in any other part of the world—of honest peasant families, the industrious sons and daughters, and true inheritors of the soil, virtuous, peaceful, people, hunted from their homes, rooted out like vermin, and flung in the byways to die. To die; for of all animals that which can worst bear this sudden wreck of its home, and has the least power of retrieving the evil, that which experiences the greatest difficulties in providing for its own support, is the human being, and of all men the tenant farmer deprived of his land is the most helpless. The artisan thrown out of work in one town may find employment in the next; to make his agreement and to set to work again may be only the business of an hour, but land, a farm large or small, is not to be procured so easily; ploughs and harrows cannot easily be replaced; the want of the little stock of cattle cannot be quickly supplied; the earth, even should he get a plot of land to cultivate, cannot be turned into money within a week, and yet the family are to get food and must have where to lay their heads—else they perish. The most helpless, the most to be pitied of all men, is the ejected tenant farmer. But every day these men are being cast out of their homes and lands in Ireland, by men less worthy than themselves. Every day the poor-house is being recruited from the ranks of men who once were kind and charitable masters of their own houses; every day fondly-reared daughters, gentle, guileless girls, are being driven to beggary, and thence to a darker fate: every day little children, loved as tenderly as those that are born with coronets ready fitted for their brows, sickened for want of food and shelter, and die in the arms of mothers who cannot aid them—all because landlords will insist upon exercising a fanciful right, and the law compels the magistrate to 'administer justice.' In Russia nothing like this takes place: the nobles care for their serfs, and do not destroy them; the Government cares for the serfs, and would not allow the nobles to destroy them even if they had a wish to do so; and better than all—the best and truest security—the serfs care for themselves, and would not allow either the Government or the nobles, or both of them taken together, to destroy them. In Italy, whose cry of anguish a king has declared that he has heard and felt, nothing like this takes place. In the Duchies, which have just thrown off allegiance to their rulers, on account of their alleged misgovernment, nothing like this is or ever was going on. Under the Pope's Government, which British statesmen declare would be virtue to resist, nothing like it would be permitted for a moment; the good and kind heart of the foully slandered Pius IX. would not allow one such case to take place within his whole dominions. Nothing of the sort occurs in Naples, whose people have so often been instigated to revolt by British emissaries and British newspapers. Nothing of the sort occurs in France—it is impossible that it could occur there—for there is a peasant proprietary, dating from some sixty years ago. So that wherever else evictions may occur, it is utterly impossible that they can occur in France—that country which, if British writers are to be believed, is so sadly off for want of the British constitution.

The Evangelical Alliance, now holding its sittings in Belfast, have, as was only natural, devoted a day to the discussion of the vexed question of the revivals in Ulster. Thursday was the day chosen, the Lord Bishop of Down, a zealous Revivalist, occupying the chair, and his Lordship and several others of less note having detailed their several experiences, the Rev. William McIlwaine, an eminent benighted clergyman of the Established Church, and prime favorite with the ultra-Protestants or Orangemen of Belfast, got on his legs, but as it was quite notorious that the rev. gentleman had presumed to differ from his brethren upon the genuineness of the movement, his reception was not of the most flattering kind.—Indeed, the audience seemed to be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of Irish reciprocity, which is said to lean wholly to one side, so that Mr. McIlwaine's logic only succeeded in eliciting a storm of hisses, which did not abate until he withdrew behind the curtain. Here is his speech, as reported in the Belfast Newsletter:—"The Rev. W. McIlwaine, incumbent of St. George's Church, Belfast, then came forward to address the meeting. He had very little to say, as he intended to speak of the physical manifestations; and his friend, Dr. McCosh, who from his great powers in mental philosophy was better qualified to speak on the subject than he, had taken it up and treated of the entire question. He would not, however, endorse all Dr. McCosh had said nor all that Mr. Seaver had said. Nor would he endorse all that his respected Diocesan had said. He had a right to differ from his Diocesan, and he felt bound to do so. He differed from the views of the whole of those who had spoken on the subject. (Hisses.) As a member of the Alliance from the beginning, he appeared there, and he had a right, on that platform to hold his own opinions and to express them. He believed there was a great work of the Spirit of God going on, but he believed that the Holy Spirit operated through the means of the preached Word—that was the way the Scriptures pointed out—and would any one tell him that it was the Spirit who operated on the man who fell down in his house, the young woman at her work, or a woman behind her counter, in a public house, selling spirits? He did not believe the Spirit operated otherwise than through the preached Word. (Oh, oh!) A great deal had been said about the catholic spirit which the revival had produced. He would like to see that spirit more widespread; but he knew the revival in many cases was only made a mode of proselytism. (Cries of 'No, no, and hisses.) He could give the names of parties if he were put to it. The revival, he would reiterate, was only made a cloak for carrying on proselytism from other Protestant churches. (Cries of 'No, no, and hisses.) You are injuring the cause of God, and hissing.) He had not much more to say. (You said too much.) The interruptions did not show much of a Christian spirit; but, notwithstanding, he would say whatever he wished to say, and he would express his opinions although they might differ from all present. He would warn his friends from England and elsewhere not to form conclusions too hastily. If they had all the eyes of Argus they could not know as much about it as those who had been living in the midst of the movement. They should therefore be cautious in forming their opinions.—Aad to those ministers and others belonging to the locality he would say,—Wait patiently until you see more of the matter. Let no man tell him that a few weeks were a sufficient test. (Hisses.) He believed the Spirit of God was at work in this land; but let them be very patient and very prayerful as to the result of the movement. The rev. gentleman concluded amid hisses, and, as he left the hall immediately after, the hissing was renewed at his departure."

THE POTATO CROP.—The following very satisfactory statement is taken from the Northern Whig of the 24th ult.:—"Now that the potato prophets have enjoyed their annual festivities, and, as far as possible, revelled in the delights of doleful anticipations, it may be well to say a word or two, if only by way of addenda to their professional reports.—Nearly two months ago, we gave some details of the state of the crop, so important in its influence on the market for food; and in the course of our remarks, noted the very abundant promise of yield in this country. More recent experience has not only borne out the test of our observations, but proved that the success of this year's planting of the Celtic esculent has far exceeded that of any season since the famine, and will almost equal the celebrated turn out of 1832. Those who recollect that season of superabundance will be able to call to mind that in the succeeding spring excellent potatoes were sold in the markets of Belfast at from 8d. to 1s. the hundred-weight, and in the smaller towns of this and the next county the great proportion of sales of inferior quality did not exceed an average of 6d. the hundred. Many tons of potatoes were that year permitted to rot in the pits; in one case that we heard of the owner stored up his extra crop in an out-house, and left it to bud and grow together until it was afterwards thrown out in a decayed mass into the manure-heap. The lightness with which the potato was looked on that year was remarkable; and, in more than one instance, laborers declined raising crops left in the field when the payment offered was the total proceeds of growth. These facts now sound like romance; they tell of a state of affairs never likely again to occur; still, they are not a whit more novel than the scene witnessed this week, when 50 or 60 cart loads of genuine 'Murphies' were to be seen on our quays awaiting shipment for New York by the City of Manchester. Demizens of Broadway, regularly republicanised, or more recently imported from the Green Isle, having on their dinner tables samples of Irish potatoes which, three weeks before, had been snugly sleeping in the hill sides of Down or Antrim, forms one of those realities of modern transport which, in times still within recollection, would have been looked upon as incredible. Successful, however, as the culture of the potato in Ireland has been this year, the mery month of August was not permitted to pass by without an effort to raise the old song of sorrow about the 'disease.' From whatever cause—whether the great humidity of the atmosphere in that county, or some deficiency in the quality of the seed planted—can hardly be ascertained; but it is a strange fact that in Cork the first cry of failure in the potato crop is annually heard—and this season the disease has prevailed there considerably. As we have already stated, the crop has turned out admirably, so far as tested by raising in the North of Ireland. Very few cases of disease exist; still, it must not be expected that all the crop will prove perfect and sound. That would be to anticipate what has never yet been known. Instances of failure will be found in the present as in other seasons, but that there is, to any extent, the existence of the old disease, where tubers rotted in the ground, and were rendered quite useless, either for cattle food or any other purpose, we must utterly deny. On the other hand, an agricultural miller, in which every single potato and every head of wheat or oats will be full of luscious life and free of all decay, is not likely to come upon us, even in these days of 'Revival' miracles and pretended soothsaying."

THE DROUGHT OF 1859.—Although the rains which succeeded some five months of an almost tropical summer came too late to fully retrieve the damage done to grass lands, still there are grounds for believing that the after crops will turn out more remunerative than might have been expected. Nevertheless, it is pretty certain that cattle feeding will be an expensive tax in the ensuing season on farmers' resources, and that prices of all kinds of fodder must rule excessively high for a long time to come. The Northern Whig of 24th ult. thus reports:—"Curious is the fact that exactly as was notified in the sooth-saying gossip of last year have turned out the atmospheric phenomena of the present one. The oldest springs of water ran less, some totally failed, and to this day, after the middle of September, numbers of farmers are obliged to carry water to their cattle, or else drive the animals to running streams. The Lagan has seldom been so low in the month of June any former year as it is at present; numbers of the ancient wells are still dry, or partially so; and it was not unusual, in flag-growing districts, to see men carting the straw five or six miles to get places for steeping. The extra trouble thus thrown on the shoulders of farmers will, in many cases, be a serious item in the cost of preparing fibre for market. To the most extensive graziers, the loss created by the drought has been considerable. Cattle purchased in the early spring were sold at less than the original cost in the month of July; and, even to the present, the sale of half fat stock has gone on at serious reductions from the estimated value. In the county districts, where there are large numbers of dairy stock, it is usual to see the milch cows driven morning and evening, to the nearest streams, the fields formerly well-watered, not having, as yet had sufficient to supply the cattle. It is remarkable how well the pastures have held out; and those especially, which had been thorough-drained, throw up herbage nearly as abundantly as in ordinary seasons. Dry summers have been heard of in the older annals of the country; but we do not believe that any living man recollects a time of drought equal in intensity to that of 1859."

LUNACY.—A communication from the north supplies some information upon the progress of lunacy which cannot be without interest at the present time. From this it appears that the number of persons committed to the gaols in the counties of Ulster, where the revival movement has been more than usually successful, are to be taken as an index to the condition of things in other counties. It should be mentioned that the following counties belong to asylum districts, affording insufficient accommodation and that those lunatics only are committed to goal, who are actually dangerous themselves or others. Taking the period between the 1st of June last and the present time, the numbers committed in 1858 to the gaols of Belfast, Downpatrick, and Monaghan were in all 22; while in 1859 they amount to 45. Of the 22 committed in 1858 only one appeared to have his mind overthrown from religious causes, while in the cases occurring in 1859 the religious element largely predominates. Thus of 19 committed to Belfast goal no less than 13 were certified by the medical officer to have been insane on the subject of religion, and the remaining six might perhaps be traced to a similar cause. The same observation may be safely applied to the other cases mentioned, but as the men in Downpatrick and Monaghan had not devoted as much observation as the Belfast doctors to the psychological bearings of the movement, the exact proportion of cases of insanity produced by such religious convictions and other causes cannot be exactly ascertained.

A large conventual building has been erected at Enniskillen. It is three stories high, and immediately adjoining the school-houses, with rooms 84 feet by 24 feet, for the education of girls.

MORE RETRIBUTIVE JUSTICE.—About a year ago a dreadful murder was perpetrated in the townland of Knocknagore, close to Kiltree, of a man of the name of Clanchy, in consequence of a family feud about land. Since then efforts have been made to discover the murderer. In consequence of suspicion in certain quarters, notice to quit, we have heard, has been served on all the Clanchy family by the landlord, Richard Stackpole, Esq., of Edenvale. Some of the parties heretofore bore an excellent character, and it is suspected that the party who actually committed the murder was from a distant part of Clare.—Limerick Reporter.

EMIGRATION.—The Irish Exodus is again a theme for a few of the provincial journals to dilate upon. This time the flight is from the south, and one of the Clonmel papers gives a pathetic narrative of the departure from that quarter of a band of well dressed peasants of the better class, all bound for the United States.

On last week a young man named Doyle, who was in charge of the Sleynehead lights, Galway, very mysteriously disappeared, and some grave suspicions are afforded as to his disappearance. On Monday last H. D'Arcy, J.P., and J. Ireland, Esq., S.I., held an investigation into the matter at Enismore Constabulary Barrack, and on the following day Mr. Halpin, Inspector of Lights, visited the island, and was anything but well pleased with what he elicited concerning the matter.

We are happy, says the Cork Reporter, to say that there seems every prospect that the claims of Cork to selection as a Trans-Oceanic Packet Station are in a fair way to be put forward with the force and perseverance that alone are necessary to render rivalship in the matter fruitless. Several gentlemen interested in the subject had an interview yesterday (Monday), with his worship the Mayor, and discussed in their various bearings the peculiar advantages possessed by our harbor, and the best way of bringing these advantages before those who can forward the project. The result has been that the Mayor, in compliance with their request, has promised to convene a preliminary meeting of those wishing to give their aid in the business, for Wednesday, at one o'clock, at the Commercial Buildings, and we have no doubt the whole topic will be then considered in a way that will lead to the best and most satisfactory practical results.

We last week called attention to the resolution of the Belfast Guardians censuring the Catholic Chaplain, Father O'Lavery, for having directed the parents, inmates of the workhouse, to object to their children being taught the Bible, a half-hour daily by the Protestant schoolmaster. The Irish Poor Law Board have since expressed their opinion that Father O'Lavery should have made his objection to the Guardians, and not to the schoolmaster—so far they concur in the Guardians' resolutions. They add, however, a condemnation of the Rule of the School Committee, enjoining that the Bible should be compulsory read by the Catholic children under the direction of a Protestant teacher, contrary to the will of their parents and Chaplain. So far, Father O'Lavery has clearly triumphed on the main question: whether he, as Catholic Chaplain, and the parents, on the one hand, or the Guardians on the other, are to have the direction of the spiritual training of the Catholic infant poor.—Weekly Register.

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY IN IRELAND.—The Special Committee of twelve Prelates, consisting of the Archbishop and two Bishops from each of the ecclesiastical provinces, appointed by the Synod to fully inquire into and report upon the working of the Catholic University, have commenced their meetings. The most perfect unanimity exists amongst the Prelates in reference to this important national institution, and we have every reason to hope that the contemplated measures of improvement will stimulate the working of every department of the University, so as to enable it to realize a large portion of the hopes entertained by its founders and supporters, the Catholic people not only of Ireland but also of Great Britain, the Colonies, and the United States.—Morning News.

A SINGULAR TESTIMONIAL.—We lately saw, at the establishment of Mr. R. Wallace, an exceedingly handsome silver epergne, with a small fillagree cradle intruded above the base, bearing the Limerick arms and motto, with the following inscription:—"The Corporation of Limerick and its officers, according to ancient usage in their old city, presented this silver cradle, with their warmest congratulations to their worthy Mayor, Mr. R. Ryan, Esq., and his fair lady, on the auspicious occasion of the birth of a son and heir during his year of office, A.D., 1856."—Limerick Chronicle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. NEWMAN AND DR. MANNING.—Mr. Barrow, lately one of the Protestant clergy of Kensington, has published two very small tracts—"What is Truth?"—calling attention to the one great question of authority and "The Reason why People secede to Rome." The latter is made very interesting by containing two letters—one from Dr. Manning, the other from Dr. Newman—in answer to the report so often renewed with regard to them as to other converts (in this case by a Protestant clergyman) that they contemplate a return to Protestantism. Their short letters are highly interesting and characteristic. Dr. Manning says:—"It gives me the joy of saying that from the hour I submitted to the Divine voice which speaks through the one only Catholic and Roman Church, I have never known so much as a momentary shadow of doubt pass over my reason or my conscience." Dr. Newman, after tracing the manner in which such reports originate, adds:—"Thus only can I account for the most absurd and utterly unfounded reports which ever since I have been a Catholic have been spread abroad about the prospect of my return from the Mother of Saints to the City of Confusion."

We are so accustomed to territorial disputes with the American people, in which Englishmen can hardly be brought to take an interest, while their adversaries give play to all the excitement peculiar to them, that we can hardly be surprised at the course which the so-called San Juan dispute has taken. The American papers, and perhaps the American Government, will judge of the course most advantageous to themselves by the tone of public opinion in England. It is to be feared that the people of this country, immersed in the vortex of European politics, will treat the San Juan question as they have treated many others, and that the Cabinet of Washington will find the apathy of British opinion an excellent ally in dealing with a British Minister. It is with no wish to sow dissension between kindred nations, or to be wanting in that courtesy which characterises modern politics, that we express a hope that on this question the Government of Great Britain will be found true to itself, and to those hardy and trusting adventurers who, under the supposed protection of the British flag, have spread themselves over the globe. We are totally unsuccessful in counselling from the world that the habitual practices of the English Government in yielding to every demand of the American Government, and every usurpation of American enterprise, tends to lower the esteem in which the name of Britain is held, and the effect on the dependencies of the English Crown is far more important than any notion which may be encouraged in the minds of Frenchmen or Russians. The fact is, that the Government and people of the United States, by concentrating their whole power and all the rebucence of their disposition on the politics of their own continent, have been able to win advantages over the mother country which, however little they may be felt at home, are not without the very greatest effect on the subjects of the British Crown in North America. There may be something radically wrong in the relation which the colonies of this country bear to the parent State. They may be suckers, and not feeders, as alleged by more than one disciple of the Manchester school. There may be no reason why we, the inhabitants of an island on the north-western shores of Europe, should trouble ourselves with the concerns of a few islets at the distance of so many thousand miles; but as long as we pretend to the supremacy over a great empire, as long as Canada, and Oregon, and British Columbia look up to the protection of our fleets and armies, as long as we send out governors and secretaries, generals and regiments, so long are we bound to support the national dignity upon the shores of the Pacific as much as if the French Emperor had declared war against us, and we were fighting for the leadership of Europe.—Times.

A most valuable and formidable addition to our national defences is now springing rapidly into existence. The Volunteer Corps of the kingdom are already probably equal in numerical strength to the infantry of the Line at home, and they are increasing daily. But it is not only in numbers that this force is considerable. Every man in these many thousands is an intelligent soldier and a skilled marksman. He knows the use of the rifle, and carries it, not as a regulation weapon, but as an arm on which he can rely for faithful service. We predicted at the very outset of this movement that our volunteers would prove the best sharpshooters in the country, and our words have been literally verified. The best practice at the Hythe School of Musketry was made by volunteer riflemen, nor is the fact at all remarkable. Everything in rifle-shooting depends upon individual aptitude, intelligence, and self-reliance. The reader of Cooper's novels will recollect the astonishing proficiency attained by the backwoods-men of America, and their imitators, the Indians, while to this day we find excellence in the use of this weapon almost invariably proportioned to the general intelligence of the people employing it. In the Austrian army the best riflemen are the hardy and independent mountaineers of the Tyrol. The free Swiss have been long renowned for their skill, and the free Americans took to the rifle before it was known in any European service. Now, as Englishmen are as free as any people in the world, and as the peculiar freedom of Volunteer Corps gives especial scope to their faculties, it is no wonder that we should find this success of the movement so conspicuously proved.—Times.

In reference to the paragraph which appeared in the Globe, and which has doubtless been telegraphed to you, it is true that inquiries of a very particular nature are being made into the antecedents of Smethurst and his brother—the latter of whom formerly held a chymist's shop off Golden-square, London—relative to the sudden disappearance, some years since, of a gentleman who had been married to a close connexion of one of the parties. The circumstances which gave rise to the present suspicion, as I have been informed by an official closely connected with the police establishment, are as follows:—About ten years ago a very near relative of the convict lived with a female, to whom he was not attached by the legitimate tie of marriage, who became the wife of a rich and foolish old man, whom she had met at Smethurst's house. The old gentleman died in the course of a fortnight after, leaving a large sum to his widow, who subsequently married S—, the relative in question. Such are the facts which have given rise to this extraordinary rumor now flying about in regard to the doctor, the truth or falsehood of which a little time will determine.—Dublin Freeman Correspondent.

The Home Secretary has come to no decision upon the point whether there shall be a commutation of the sentence of Dr. Smethurst. The delay which has been occasioned arises from the fact that circumstances have transpired which lead to a suspicion that there are other cases of a serious character against Dr. Smethurst, which the police have received instructions to investigate.—Globe.

The progress of events at St. George's-in-the-East fully confirms all we have said of the dangers of allowing Lynch law to find a place among us. The practices complained of, our readers are aware, we consider very foolish, but they had gone on some 18 years, without provoking any opposition worse than sneers. The late riots were provoked by a dispute between the Puseyite rector, Mr. Bryan King, and the Low Church lecturer, Mr. Hugh Allen. To exclude Mr. Allen, the rector fixed his own afternoon service at the time usually occupied by the lecture. The disturbance was at first confined to this service, but mark the progress of mob law—next week it extended to the morning service, in a few Sundays the clergyman officiating was assaulted, and his surplice torn to rags upon his back. Dr. Tait was appealed to by both parties. He replied very sensibly (though it sounds queer to hear such an avowal from a man who calls himself a bishop) that as to authority he clearly could have none which was not given him in the express terms of some act of parliament, but that if the parties liked voluntarily to submit to his arbitration he would give it; at the same time he showed his own leaning by some sneers at Mr. King's "fooleries." Mr. King then agreed to leave the whole matter to Dr. Tait, and Dr. Tait's first decision was that to put an end to the riots, the church should be wholly closed for the present. The rioters had now gained their object, and put a stop to Mr. King's proceedings. They might have been expected to be quiet. But Mr. King and his Puseyite friends with creditable zeal had opened certain places in the parish for voluntary services, which they of course conducted in their own way. No one need go to them who did not please, and the parishioners could not complain that they were driven from church even if they disliked what was done enough to stay away. Yet no sooner was the church shut up than each of these mission churches was violently assaulted; the police in great force repelled the assault, but the clergy and congregation were hissed, spit upon, and assaulted as they left, and only preserved from serious violence by the police. Again, we ask, what prevents these same men from turning their hands upon St. Mary and St. Michael's Church in the Commercial-road? The true answer we all know:—they dare do nothing of the kind, well knowing that they would get their heads broken. The poor of the church are abundantly strong enough for its protection, thank God, nor would their strength be spared. The poor care nothing about Puseyism, although a small number fed by their bounty may sincerely care for the individual Puseyites. It comes then to this, that in London the worship of a congregating in any unpopular form is safe if the congregation is strong enough to break the bones of all who might attack it—and not else. What is this but Lynch Law? Some of the rioters of Sunday last were brought before Mr. Yardley. We were sorry to see that he did not think it worth while to conceal his sympathy with them. However, a charge against some of them being preferred in a form which he could not possibly plead, under an act of William and Mary (the complainants at first had the courage to martyr one of the offenders) the hearing came on on Thursday, and one of the offenders was committed to take his trial.—Weekly Register.

ANGLO-SAXON MORALITY.—ALLEGED WHOLESALE MURDER OF CHILDREN.—On Friday, at the weekly meeting of the directors and guardians of the poor of St. Marylebone-road—Mr. C. Beavor in the chair—Mr. Potter called the attention of the board to the report, in the papers of Tuesday, of an inquest held by Mr. Wakley, on Monday last, at St. Pancras, in which the coroner made the extraordinary statement that in consequence of the defective state of the law, and the facilities given by parishes for the interment of alleged still-born children, there were at that moment hundreds upon hundreds of murdered children lying in the cemeteries and grave-yards of the metropolis. This was a most astounding declaration coming from such an authority, and he would ask their assistant-overseer, Mr. Tubbs, what checks there were in reference to the interment of still-born children in Marylebone. Mr. Tubbs said he kept a record of all bodies brought to the house for burial as still-born, and would not admit any without the production of the certificate of the medical man or midwife who attended at the birth. There had been ninety-three alleged still-born children received this year, and five during the present week. He had been in correspondence with Mr. Wakley and Mr. Greenwell, the clerk to the burial board, and had suggested the necessity of a register of the medical men and midwives, so that in case of doubt they might refer to it. Dr. Bachhoffner said this was a most important public question, and so far from Mr. Wakley having overrated the cases of child murder, he (Dr. Bachhoffner) believed he was under the mark. Not only were there hundreds upon hundreds of children

murdered at their birth, and then certificates given as being still-born, but there were hundreds of "legallized" murders of illegitimate children, whose unfortunate mothers put them to "dry nurse," as it was called, the moment they were born, with the certainty that they would die. There was a said deficiency in the registration act, which entirely ignored the registration of still-born children. The mere production of a piece of paper stating that a child was "still-born" would enable it to be buried without further investigation on the payment of 3s 6d. It was the duty of boards of guardians to aid the coroner in his desire to induce an amendment of the law for the better protection of infant life. Dr. Bachhoffner moved a resolution "soliciting the cooperation of all the other metropolitan parishes in impressing upon the government the necessity of an amendment of the law by inserting a clause in the present births, deaths, and marriages act, forbidding the burial of any 'still-born' child without having a proper certificate from a duly qualified person. Mr. Potter seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

A correspondent of the Liverpool Albion says that Sir Grosvenor Creswell, Judge of the Divorce Court in London, who, an old bachelor, is positively growing young with the pleasure he imparts by uncoupling ill-mated pairs at the rate of thirteen brace per hour when he is in good divorcing order.

Letters have been received in England from Dr. Livingstone, the African traveller. At last accounts he was at Expedition Island, having witnessed various battles between the Portuguese and the natives of the country, in which the latter were defeated. In one case the natives were found in possession of many pieces of bronze cannon.

We have yielded more than we ought on many American questions, simply because the public opinion of the country cannot be enlisted in these party disputes while the destinies of the world are being decided at our doors. But there has probably never yet been an instance of a spot in dispute between the two nations which has been violently seized by one of them on the sole responsibility of an inferior officer. Such an act requires an explanation from the Government at Washington, and doubtless Mr. Buchanan will at once declare that General Harney acted without his sanction, and that the position of matters has been in no way changed by this appeal to main force. Of the island itself we know nothing, nor can we believe that the possession of it is of much value to either party, though it is certainly worth more to us than it can be to the Americans. But the seizure is obviously only the expression of a feeling which exists among the American authorities and settlers in those parts. They believe that audacity and assumption will prevail over justice and moderation, and that England being too much bound up in the manufacture of America's staple fabric, Englishmen will be afraid to avenge any indignity. To put an end to such notions is the bounden duty of a State like ours; and, though we should deprecate as strongly as any one our approach to an unfriendly attitude, we think it the duty of the British Government to support its rights undeterred by the bravado of an ambitious officer.—Times.

The repairs necessary for fitting the Great Eastern for sea are daily going forward with the utmost diligence and rapidity. Mr. Green's works are busy redecorating the grand saloon. Carpenters and fitters are incessantly at work removing the traces of the late explosion, and restoring the cabins as they were before it happened. The new funnel has been put together on deck and is nearly finished, and the injured wrought iron beams and bulkheads have been cut out and preparations made for replacing them with others.—Yet, in spite of this activity and the progress that has undoubtedly been made, we should be deceiving our readers if we held out the least hope that the Great Eastern will be ready for sea on the 8th of October, or perhaps even during the month of October at all. Much of this delay is of course due to the destructive effects of the late accident, the damage occasioned by which, though not more extensive than was at first supposed, is of a peculiar nature, and will necessitate the removal and refitting of a good deal of iron work. This work cannot be hurried over. In London, and with the immense facilities offered by the great shipping yards on the Thames the whole affair might be easily managed, but this, of course, is not the case at Portland, and restoring things to their former order is therefore likely to occupy much more time than was originally anticipated and agreed for in the contract. But these causes only partly account for the delay which it is now almost certain must be incurred before the vessel starts. The others are due to the fact that the fittings of the ship and all matters connected with her sea-going equipment are now entirely in the hands of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. With a passenger ship of such gigantic magnitude, and which when complete will go so heavily with a population equal to that of many towns, it has been felt that no possible precautions which the greatest experience and most vigilant vigilance can suggest should be neglected. In this matter the directors and Captain Harrison are entirely agreed, and have, we believe, asked the Board of Trade to make any suggestions which they think can in any way conduce to the safety and convenience of the vessel.—Times.

The successful expedition under Captain McClintock was equipped in 1857 against the recorded opinions of the Admiralty, and the expense of it has fallen heavily upon Lady Franklin. It is suggested to the Treasury to refund to her the sum, and to move Her Majesty to grant the widow of the Admiral who fell in the execution of his duty a home for her declining days in her palace of Kensington. "It is not certain that Lady Franklin would accept the one, or that her failing health, which now detains her in Southern France, would allow her to avail herself of the other, but the offer would be none the less graceful, or better expresses the warm sympathies of the world at large for her noble sacrifices and exertions. Captain McClintock should, by order in council, be allowed sea time as a naval officer while he commanded the *Porpoise*, and receive his well-merited knighthood. The officers and crew of the *Porpoise* ought to get the remaining £10,000 reward for solving the fate of the late expedition."

There seems a general indisposition to continue the search for the missing Arctic expedition. The *Guardian* remarks that if the only object of all these expeditions had been to discover the personal fate of Sir John Franklin, it would be true that their object is accomplished. If the only person whose life was cared for was Sir John Franklin, there would be no use in further search. But it is not so. He was a noble and celebrated man, and he gave his name to the expedition; but the fate of the expedition is as great a mystery as ever; and it is certainly not impossible that some of the hundred survivors of June, 1848, may still be living. Nay, it is even probable that traces of them can be found. One thing is perfectly clear, that no reliance whatever is to be placed on Esquimaux narratives. The story of the expedition being man by man in the sight of the Esquimaux, the last survivor going day by day to watch the sun go down over the sea, is certainly not true. And we cannot but hope that either the Government or the Hudson's Bay Company (who may do it without difficulty) will institute a search, in a locality now definitely pointed out by a record which cannot deceive, for traces of our gallant and unfortunate countrymen. Something may surely be discovered, and the value of these things cannot be estimated in money. If it were, the whole history of Arctic adventure is a history of miserable waste. But we cannot think so. Heroic gallantry becomes part of a nation's most precious possessions; and the knowledge that their country will never forsake or neglect them warms the hearts and braces the courage of a country's children when they are called upon to maintain her honor or defend her rights.