LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

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Literary Periodicals.

There is, in the Magazine department of Literature, within a few years, a decided improvement in the quality as well as the quantity of reading matter. The species of "fine writing" which is best described by the term *namby pamby*, is less demanded than it was formerly; and mawkish love-stories are discarded, very often, for matters of fact. Prints of silly-looking, unwomanlike dolls, do not disfigure the parlor tables as they have; and in their stead, authentic portraits of living or dead men and women abound; places and fashions in different quarters of our globe are *illustrated*; and there is some as well as *beauty* within the covers of Magazines. *Harper's Magazine* has taken the front rank in the improvement; but the publishers of GODEY and of GRAHAM, (although their periodicals are professedly designed for light reading,) have found it convenient, and we trust profitable, to mingle more of the useful with the ornamental in catering for the public. SARTAIN's has failed—we regret to learn, for it deserved a better fate.

Little's Living Age. B[illegible] to give, weekly, its [illegible] the whole world of [illegible] The only [illegible] the omission of [illegible] novels, which, if read at all, would be much better relished at one uninterrupted feast.

The Mammoth Newspaper Journals, notwithstanding their immense pretentions, are not gaining ground. The public mind begins to have a more correct taste, and to relish the *style* of cooking and its *relish* rather than the *gross amount* placed before it for mental mastication. It is found that a peck of wheat is worth more than a bushel of chaff. Hours, *Arthur's Home Gazette, Morris' Home Journal*, and the leading Religious and Political independent press, are becoming more popular, and more powerful. Humors, thought, sentiment, originality, are qualities more and more demanded for Family Papers, while those distinguished for party servility and despotism, and for silly, if not licentious wit, are losing in the race.

Female Medical School.

The "American Female Medical Education Society," is an incorporation designed to aid the cause expressed in its title, and to support the Female Medical College of Philad. in particular. The College was incorporated by the Legislature of Penn'a in 1850, and is now in operation. Most of the Graduates have been respectably sustained, and are quite successful. The enterprise has hitherto been supported by a few individuals as an experiment, but now calls on the public for aid as a reality. $1 constitutes a member for one year; 75 memberships support a student in college; and each member and patron is entitled to a copy of all documents issued by the Society. A lady from Northumberland is a student; and Col. H. W. Crotzer, of Lewisburg, is a Director of the Society, of which Rev. Henry D. Moore is the President. The education of the wives of Missionaries is not the least important object involved in the enterprise.

We think no one who will reflect for a moment will deny, that with women and children, a well-educated female physician would naturally be most useful. The kindness of heart, the quickness of perception, and the winning confidence of woman, (joined, often, with personal experience,) must render her, when instructed as well as man, his superior in those cases especially where woman demands attendance. Uninstructed, a good nurse is hardly excelled by the best doctor.

While it is not claimed that women will be more expert in surgery, or that they should ever be expected to wait upon men in sickness, it is asserted that with proper assistance, they would add immensely to the knowledge and practice of the healing art. They could relieve cases where, from distance, from extreme delicacy, or from poverty, the male physician is not called in, or where he fails to learn the real disease, or where the expense is too great to be borne. The amount of suffering would be diminished, and the treatment much more pleasant to both physician and patient.

But not for this aspect of the case alone do we plead for a medical education for females. As a means of obtaining an independent and respectable livelihood, they may claim this prerogative. When we look upon society as it is, and see how circumscribed are the means for earning their living accorded by public usage to single, widowed, or worse than widowed women, we wonder not that many lose their character, or that others wander off with the [illegible] called "Wo[illegible] [illegible] doors, which [illegible] quoted to carry [illegible] and [illegible] them to destitution. An extraordinarily gifted authoress, or singer, or teacher, may occasionally strike a golden chord—or, aside from [illegible] woman is spoken of as [illegible] class? No—in farming, in mechanics, in manufacturing and in machinery, the energy and capital of man is often invested against the poor woman who has a family to bring up. Look, again, at the great variety of business which *men only* can carry on, and which would seem sufficient to satisfy their largest ambition or employ their most vital powers! But no—they crowd women into the narrowest corners of enterprise, reduce their wages to the lowest living point, confine them to the most menial, repulsive, and unprofitable occupations—and then demand from them health, virtue, unchanging cheerfulness, and, often, 'material aid.'

—We can not continue the subject, but are firmly convinced that a knowledge and practice of the medical profession is one of the rights of woman, and they would be an honor and a blessing to the race.

☞ A gentleman and lady recently met for the first time at an evening party in Lexington, and in the course of conversation the singular fact was elicited, that in Paris, the same evening, they attended public worship in two same chapel in the city of Paris, on the same day, and each took notes of the discourse!

☞ The difference between seventeen and seventy is—at 17 you are "careless and happy," and at 70, "hopeless and happy." [This is a fac-simile of the sick family joke.]

For the Lewisburg Chronicle.

My Cousin.

I've a gentle, dark-eyed cousin,
Whom once to see would you delight;
I've "relations" by the dozen,
But none like her of whom I write.

Her beauty, like a diadem,
Illumines every feature bright,
And her spirit—could I describe them—
Would, I fear, undo you quite.

Her voice is like the rippling stream,
Sweet, melodious, and clear—
As sweet as music in a dream,
It falls so gently on the ear.

She has a face aglow with health,
A [illegible] warm and mild,
Those principles—worth more than wealth—
Every one for her heart's exalted.

Her eyes are full of winning grace—
Say more I could not if I tried,
Too rich for pen illumine to trace
The charms which Nature has supplied.

But not for these I love her best,
Though they like stars smile on her way,
And gild the valley with moonlit beest,
And brightly reveal her footsteps play.

With tenderness rare, this cousin mine
Has true heart full of goodness kind—
In her the christian virtues shine
With lustre strong, yet refined.

CAZI.

Domestic Affairs in England.

[illegible] the following items from the Boston (U. S.) Evening Gazette of Oct. 16, we take the following items for the Chronicle:

Boston in England and Boston in America.—The following extracts from the Boston (U. S.) *Evening Gazette* of Oct. 16 will prove gratifying to the inhabitants of Boston in the old country:—"*News from Old Boston.*—A kind friend in England has forwarded to us a late copy of the *Lincoln, Rutland, and Stamford Mercury*, which contains some news from the good old town of Boston, England, once the residence of the Rev. John Cotton—the scene of persecution of the early Puritans—and the birth-place of many of the early settlers of this city; owing to which facts our town derived its name. The descendants of those who emigrated thence must ever entertain sentiments of kindly regard for that portion of the great family who still live near the graves of their sires; and if there be one place above all others which a native-born American Bostonian would like to see, it is the Boston of Old England. In fact, we feel a sort of fraternal regard for the residents of Old Boston, and if a delegation could only be prevailed upon to visit the Boston of New England, we think there would be a display of hospitality which would cause the spirits of the early settlers to manifest themselves through living mediums without the aid of 'rappings.'—A recent meeting of the Town Council of Old Boston was convened by the Mayor, John Noble, Esq., to acknowledge the reception of a present from our own City Government, by the hands of Col. T. Bigelow Lawrence, of books, engravings, and plates, in return for a like compliment bestowed upon us some months past."—Then follow extracts from the *Mercury*.

The Rev. T. Rowland, a Wesleyan minister expelled at the late Conference, is expected to preach two sermons in the Swingate chapel on Sunday next.

Many farmers in the neighborhood of Caistor have lately had very extensive losses in their flocks (chiefly among lambs) from the ravages of a disease which appears to resemble the cholera in the human subject.

From returns lately published it appears 39,000,000 of persons in America consume annually more than two yards of our linens per head, while 228,000,000 in Europe take only one thirty-eighth part of a yard per head.

In the Trent, last week, a pike was caught by the Rev. Geo. Waddington (in the backwater of Colwick Hall,) the weight of which was 35 lbs., length 45 in., girth 21 in., and length of head 16½ in. It was killed with a single gut quarter-tackle.

James Scarles, the pedestrian champion of England, has completed, at Liverpool, his herculean task of walking 2000 miles in as many consecutive half-hours, completing the last mile in seven minutes and a half. The task occupied six weeks, and in order to support the physical strength and energy necessary to its accomplishment, the pedestrian subsisted principally on animal food, of which he ate very largely.

Summer-heat of 1852.—The following list shows the average heats at the undermentioned places during the summer of 1852. It is taken from a statement at Bennets', thermometer manufacturer, Cheapside, London:—Calcutta and East Indies, 82 degrees; Jamaica and West Indies, 81; Turkey, Egypt, and China, 85; Tunis, Palermo, and Bermuda, 83; Lisbon, Naples, and Madrid, 77; Venice and Milan, 73; Australia, 68 and 78; England, from July 5th to the 12th, 91.

Guy Fawkes' Day.—Friday being the 5th of November, the usual search was made in the Parliamentary cellars to discover the stowe of Guy, and prevent the blowing up of the parliament. This serious operation took place shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning by several of the officers of the two Houses of Parliament. Every nook and corner was examined for the discovery of combustible materials calculated to blow up the New Palace of Westminster and the Peers and Commoners of the land, but none were found.

A "Plate Glass Insurance Company" exists for insuring tradesmen against the heavy loss they would otherwise suffer when their large windows are accidentally or wilfully broken. This company complained to the Lord Mayor that they have suffered considerably through some persons unknown, who discharge air-guns at window panes, apparently from the roofs of omnibuses: three such cases occurred in Cheapside on Saturday evening the 30th ult. Bullets have not been found, but the neat round orifices in the glass denote that guns or pistols must have been used.

Railway Signals.—On the evening of the 5th, an exhibition of those extremely necessary and useful appendages to the railway, "detonating fog and snow signals," to apprise approaching trains of danger in thick weather, was made at the railway station by Messrs. Nelthorpe and Barnett of Louth, the successful inventors and extensive manufacturers. Several of the signals being affixed to the metals, awaited the approach of the down luggage train. On the train passing over the signals, they gave such a tremendous report that the sound was heard for many miles.

Wesleyan Reform progresses in the Alford circuit. At the last quarterly meeting it was shown that there were upwards of 100 members in the town, and nearly that number also in the district around. Three new chapels in the villages had been erected, and another is contemplated at Brinkhill, 60 of the adult population having petitioned Sir Montague Cholmley, Bart. for a piece of land for a site. The worthy Baronet has kindly offered the land for the purpose in a manner consistent with his known character as a staunch friend of liberty.

Death of an Eccentric Character.—In our obituary is recorded the death, at Tealby, of Mr. Sam. Broadgate, higgler, at the age of 75. He was the eldest son of Mr. Thos. Broadgate, a Wesleyan lay preacher. The deceased was noted for his eccentricity, and was generally known by the name of "Old Sammy." A few years ago he farmed a small quantity of land, and might frequently be seen ploughing in the night with a lantern on the beam-end of his plough, and doing various other work during the darkest nights of winter. He was also for many years prior to his death a dealer and leader of coals, but, strange to say, during the last 35 years he had not used for his own consumption a quarter of a ton; and had it not been for the benevolence displayed by his neighbors, he wo'd most undoubtedly have ended his days by absolute starvation.

The English Flag Struck.—France is attaining to a position novel in these days, but not unprecedented, at least relatively; and another state once stood its ground against that power in its proudest supremacy. It is not to be therefore denied that Louis Napoleon is now building up a power which may become available in various ways, according to circumstances and opportunity. He is trying it to his hand. Travelers in France remark the incessant accumulation of resources, and of experiments in their efficiency. Besides the votes to be taken on demand out of the official ballot-boxes, he has in store, we hear on credible authority, an artillery of not fewer than twelve hundred guns in readiness for instant service—many more than the aggregate of the forces on both sides at Waterloo. At Toulon, the experiment has been tried of embarking a large body of troops in one of the great steam war-ships recently launched, and the experiment was perfectly successful: the number of troops thus embarked was five thousand. There was to have been a reduction of the army: it has not taken place; but these augmentations of navy and artillery are perhaps the substitutes. Against what are these vast forces to be directed? Who knows. Much may depend on others. "Who will buy?" To offer the alliance of a force so mighty and so handy, is tempting; to threaten hostility, alarming. "Accept me, and be safe," their master may say; "refuse me, and your blood be on your own head. Enthrone 'Order' in Paris, or dread the crusade of revolution against you, directed from Paris." In the face of peril, alarm is in itself the worst danger, as slumber is the next worst. The slumberer *may* awake to resistance and to victory; the coward's very vigilance is paralysis.—Has England united both weaknesses? We believe not yet. Preparations are made, or are in progress; but they are made *sub rosa*, lest the timid take offence. France is ready; we are to have completed our preparatives some years hence! Now, non-defence is actual temptation for an invader. If not still so, it is only through the latest precautions of Lord Hardinge that England is not almost an irresistible temptation to any neighboring adventurer richer in material power than in cash or renown. The temptation is almost the greater when non-defence is backed by precautions like that of taking down the flags in Chelsea Hospital, when the corpse of Wellington lies in state, lest the foreigner "take offence!" A land defended only by a timid people, and that land *called* "England!" By the same rule, it would be best to dispense with the funeral pageant altogether, as that also might "give offence. Or let a funeral oration declare that the English flag is buried with the hero, and that the series begun at Crecy *ended* at Waterloo. Perhaps the proud invader might grant to pity what he would refuse to defence? The forbearance of any foreign potentate, however, is but poor reliance for a state. There is only one real safety, and that consist in rendering invasion *impossible*.—*Spectator.*

PETERBORO'.—*Political Tea Meeting.*—On Tuesday evening last Mr. G. H. Whalley, the Opposition candidate, gave a treat to the female population of this city, by inviting them to a substantial teaing. Upwards of 700 tickets were issued and the Assembly-room and Corn-exchange were filled with the fair sex. At the commencement all appeared tolerably calm and quiet, but as the steam began to rise from the *bohea*, tongues began to clatter, which only subsided as the tea-pots became exhausted, and Mr. Whalley and his friends took their places on the platform. The night being wet, omnibuses, cabs, and flys were in great request. The cathedral choir and Mr. Miller's brass band were engaged, who at intervals exchanged their position from one room to the other, the choir amusing the company with duetts and glees, and the band with choice selections of music. Several attempts were made to get up a dance, but the committee would not allow of it. Mr. Heady presided at the Assembly-room, and Mr. W. Vergette at the Corn-exchange. The speakers on the occasion were Mr. Digby Seymour, M. P., Captain Reed, Mr. Tindal Atkinson, barrister, Mr. Taylor, solicitor, of Crowland, and Mr. Whalley, the candidate. All of them informed the ladies it was their duty to assist in electing Mr. Whalley, as that gentleman, if returned to Parliament, wo'd strenuously exert himself to get the duty taken off soap, tea, sugar, and such like articles. Those promises were, it is needless to add, vociferously cheered. Mr. T. Atkinson was the favorite of the evening: he delivered a very humorous and eloquent address, which he commenced by saying, "Hear me for my cause, and *listen* that you may hear." This hint was understood by the ladies, and was tolerably well acted upon. Mr. A. said he was at Peterboro' in the capacity of sexton to assist in burying the fair daughter of Milton domination, and at the funeral, which would shortly take place, there would be mourners dressed in long weepers who would refuse to be comforted. The epitaph he would write upon her tomb should be, "Here lies the influence of Earl Fitzwilliam, never to have a resurrection." This gentleman also effectually entombed protection, "never (as he said) to rise." Mr. Taylor and Mr. Digby Seymour won the affections of the ladies by informing them that they were bachelors, although no offer was made to relieve the disconsolate gentlemen from their dreary position. The company broke up about 10 o'clock, evidently pleased with their treat, and no doubt several went home with a determination to lecture their husbands on the duty of voting for Mr. Whalley.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL VISIT—*Lincoln.*—*The Town Clerk* said there was one bill which had not been included in those presented for payment. It was connected with the grant of 10*l.* to enable the Mayor to entertain the archæologists on their visit to Lincoln. A large number came, and divided themselves into two parties—one of which lunched with the Archdeacon of Lincoln, and the other at the Guildhall. 45 had been charged for. Mr. Thornton, who provided the repast, was told to furnish bucellas and sherry. The party being impatient of the luncheon, and the Mayor being engaged in attending another portion of the party in visiting the antiquities of the city, he sent down Mr. Carline to attend upon those who had become clamorous for lunch. The party were not content without champagne, and they ordered 19 bottles, for which Mr. Thornton had charged 10*s.* a bottle, making the bill 19*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* instead of 10*l.*; but the Mayor had nothing to do with contracting the extra amount, and he was not even present.—A long discussion followed; in the course of which Mr. Williams, in a strain of pleasantry which provoked much merriment, castigated the archæologists for their passion for champagne, and eventually it was directed that the bill should be paid.

ALMANACKS *for* 1853.—*The Protestant Dissenters' Illustrated Almanacks.—Sams, Paternoster-row.—The Illustrated Exhibitor Almanack; the Temperance Almanack; Uncle Tom's Cabin Almanack; and the Popular Educator Almanack.* John Cassell, London.—Mr. Cassell, of all the cheap publishers, is determined to make his countrymen feel that they live in an age of improvement: they have now the yearly calendar not only much below the old price, but in every variety of usefulness; and while an individual is looking out for dates, he or she must perforce at the same time imbibe some additional knowledge. Whatever the month, there is an illustration pertaining to it, and with the illustration information on industrial pursuits and the social relations of life. The idea of *Uncle Tom's* almanack is a good one: as an exponent of the miseries of slavery it follows up at the proper time the abolition movement so powerfully promoted by Mrs. Beecher Stowe's admirable work. The *Protestant Dissenters'* almanack brings out the prominent events of history which mark the progress of undefiled worship; and also furnishes brief biographies of the most eminent dissenting ministers.

An Equestrian Feat.—On Monday last the son of an innkeeper at Caistor performed the extraordinary feat of riding up a flight of stairs into a bed-room, turning round in it, and descending in the same manner in perfect safety. The young gentleman, we need scarcely observe, is a skilful horseman: he stand about 5 feet 11 inches in height, and the horse 14 hands. The stairs, which are about 12 feet in length are very unfavorable for such an exploit, being nearly perpendicular. On reaching a small landing at the top of the stairs, the horse had to turn round and ascend two additional steps in a transverse direction, in order to enter the bed-room. The house where this took place is situated near the church.

SPILSBY.—This little town has long enjoyed the reputation of being one of the most healthy places in Lincolnshire, and if we may judge from the longevity of its inhabitants its reputation is not undeserved. Out of a population, according to the last census, of 1462, including the inmates of the prison and the inhabitants of its allotment in the fen, there were living in the town, about a month ago, 8 persons whose ages were between 68 and 70, 47 between 70 and 80, 23 between 80 and 90, and 4 above 90. Since then 4 have died above 70, 1 above 80, and 1 above 90. The ages of the 3 nonagenarians now living are 91, 98, and 99.

Sunday-school Fete.—On Monday the 8th inst. those important Sunday schools known as the Lee-street and New-market Wesleyan schools (now exclusively in the hands of the Reformers) had a teaing given to them in Lee-street, by the friends of Sabbath instruction: the managers and teachers had tea in the Mansion-house, kindly lent by the Mayor for the occasion. Suitable addresses were delivered by Mr. Johnson, late of Horncastle, Mr. Baxter of Caleorthorpe, Messrs. Thos. and West Maxer, and Mr. Kimon, of Louth. Mr. Larder, sen., presided.

The Wesleyans held their annual missionary meeting at Horncastle last week: a great effort was made to get up a first-rate meeting; extra circulars were printed and circulated profusely abroad; the efficient services of the Rev. — Dickenson from Hull, and the Rev. J. Thomas (lately returned from the Friendly and Feejee Islands, after an absence of about 26 years) were obtained; the sermons and speeches were excellent; and a good feeling pervaded. The morning service was thinly attended, only eight persons occupying one side of the spacious gallery, four of whom were strangers; but in the afternoon and evening there was a tolerably fair attendance. The collections were 5*l.* less than last year, and about 60*l.* less than was contributed previous to the agitation.

Free Cancer Hospital.—The building on the Fulham-road, situate about a quarter of a mile beyond the Consumption Hospital, and purchased by the managing committee of the Cancer Hospital, for the reception of in-door patients, was opened for the first time last week. Several visitors were present, and a number of persons afflicted with this most painful disease, greatly exceeding the means of accommodation provided in the house, were in attendance to urge their claims for admission. Since the opening of the hospital, 315 cases have been admitted, of which fifteen have been discharged quite cured, although confirmed cancer had previously been supposed to be a malady which admitted of no cure, nor even of effectual relief.

Quarterly Return of Marriages, Births, and Deaths.—80,914 persons were married in the quarter ending June 30th, 1852; and thus 40,007 new families were established, or 5286 more than were established in the corresponding quarter of 1848.—The increase in the marriages appears to be general; but it is the greatest in London, where the marriages in the quarter were 6713, or 1304 more than the marriages in the corresponding quarter of 1848. 151,193 births were registered in the quarter ending September 30th, 1852. The number slightly exceeds the high number registered in the corresponding quarter of 1851, and is greater by 31,371 than the number registered in 1840, when it is believed the registration was more imperfect than it is now. Within the last twelve months 621,260 children have been enrolled on the national registers. The rate of births in England is influenced by the seasons; it is higher in the first than it is in the last two quarters of the year, in the proportion of 34 to 31. Thus, taking one year with another, the annual rate of births per cent. in the spring quarter is 3·411, in the summer quarter 3·147; the rates in 1852 were 3·516 and 3·294. 100,497 deaths were registered in the quarter ending Sept. 30th. This number greatly exceeds the number of deaths in any of the corresponding quarters of previous years, except 1846 and 1849, when 101,663 deaths and 135,235 deaths respectively were registered. The excessive mortality in the summer of 1846 was the result of an extensive epidemic of summer cholera and diarrhœa; Asiatic cholera was epidemic in the summer of 1849; and in the present quarter the chief causes of the increase of deaths were the same as were in operation in 1846.—As 151,193 births and 100,497 deaths have been registered in the quarter, the natural increase is 50,696, which is at the rate of 3899 weekly and 557 daily. The natural increase is less than it has hitherto usually been—not through any diminution in the number of births, but by the increase of deaths from epidemic causes. Emigration has proceeded with increased activity. The emigration from the United Kingdom went on through the summer at a rate which, if it continue the same, will sensibly reduce the population. 109,236 persons left the ports at which there are Government emigration officers; 62,579 sailed for the United States, 7116 for British North America, 38,601 for the Australian colonies, and 940 for other places. 8335 emigrants sailed from Irish, 5976 from Scotch ports. 94,925 sailed from English ports; namely, 70,012 from Liverpool, 3125 from Plymouth, and 21,788 from London. The destination of 14,956 of the emigrants from London was Australia. It is well known that a large proportion of the emigrants that sail from the port of Liverpool are of Irish birth.—*Registrar-General's Report.*

LANGUAGE OF THE LAW.—If a man would, according to law, give to another an orange, instead of saying, "I give you that orange," which one would think would be what is called in legal phraseology "an absolute conveyance of all right and title therein," the phrase would run thus: "I give you all and singular my interest, right, title and claim, of advantage of and in that orange, with all rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and right and advantages therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, and otherwise eat the same orange or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp or pips, anything heretofore or hereinafter, or in any other deed or deeds, instrument or instruments, of what nature or kind soever, to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding;" with much more to the same effect. Such is the language of lawyers; and it is gravely held by the most learned men among them, that by the omission of any of these words, the right to the said orange would not pass to the person for whose use the same was intended.

☞ In the Congressional Burial Ground a Washington, is a tomb-stone on which is inscribed only the name "ANGELINE," and these words, "*Other refuge have I none.*"

"Other refuge have I none!"
Carve ye this on my head-stone,
This, and my poor name alone,
Angeline—plain Angeline;
And I would no text divine
To illustrate life of mine—
Neither glaze death's truth, nor garble;
Simply on the milk white marble
Write—and should some lone bird warble
The same sadness, in the gray
Of the ghostly eve, I pray
That ye drive it not away,
But permit its music mean
Utterance for the dead, cold stone—
"Other refuge have I none."

"Angeline!" no other name,
Adjunct, antecedent; fame,
Style, nor title, do I claim;
Maid or matron, widow, bride,
Of what lineage, now allied,
Tell not to my shame or pride—
Green the branch, or grayly mossed,
It must fall; white death, a ghost,
Comes in spring and autumn frost:
Give no date for either fate—
God's design is consummate,
Die we early, die we late;
So, of me be nothing shown,
Save that here, where I lie lone,
"Other refuge have I none!"

Infanticide in England.

Infanticide is a crime which is but little known in this country. Once in a while a case occurs in our large cities, but not often. In England it seems to have fearfully increased within the last few years, and is not confined to single females, but repeatedly perpetrated by married ones.

The London Leader of a late date publishes a letter from Leeds, making the following revelation concerning the prevalence of the crimes in that town:

"Your article head'd "Moloch," on the increase of the crime of infanticide, is most astounding: nor is the shadowing forth of the amount at all overstated. We have at this time the walls of our town placarded with bills offering £50 reward for the detection of the murderer of a new-born male child found on the 15th of August. Before the jury, we had complete proof of a young woman in custody having been pregnant and delivered at or about the time, and many most suspicious circumstances were evident, implicating her with the crime before us; but owing to the cunning and falsehood of the witnesses, nothing tangible could be proved. Upon that inquest it was declared by the coroner, and assented to as probable by the surgeon, that there were, as near as could be calculated, about three hundred children put to death yearly in Leeds alone that were not registered by the law. In other words, three hundred infants were murdered to avoid the consequences of their living, and these murderers, as the coroner said, are never detected."

The London Morning Chronicle, commenting on the same subject, says:

"An example must be made, and an example of a serious and intelligible character. It is said that in one of the Dorsetshire cases common cause was made by the girls of the county. They attended the trial in large numbers; and we are informed that on the acquittal of the prisoner a general expression of delight was perceptible in the court; and they left the assize town boasting "that they might do as they liked." We are then, it seems, with all our boasted civilization, relapsing into a barbarous and savage state of society. Infanticide passed from unmarried to married. Even the sanctity of matrimonial relation is not an effectual check; and unless we are prepared to see child-murder gradually creep on from class to class in society, we must make up our minds to strong and uncompromising assertion of law and justice."

Wonderful Age.

What a wonder-working age we live in! One hundred and fifty-seven heavy railway cars, all of them filled with coal, dragged swiftly along an iron road in America, in 1852, by one locomotive steam engine! Men in Quebec writing to men in New York or Toronto, and getting an answer in half an hour! Printers pressing off ten thousand newspapers on one side with but one printing press, and within one hour! Light sent to every store, factory, dwelling and street in a great city, through iron or tin pipes, and weighed, or measured out like whale oil or camphene! Propellers flying across the Atlantic by the power of compressed hot air! The cut of a fine lady's countenance taken, in a moment in the face of day, truthfully, and without the aid of the limner, by machinery!—*Toronto Examiner.*