within its borders of foreigners whom a responsible Executive believed to be dangerous to public tranquillity. We should be sorry to believe that there is any Government, including even our own, which would patiently accept lectures from a foreign State on the proper way of treating persons who are confined under reasonable suspicion of offences against the public peace and tranquillity, when it is admitted that such prisoners have it in their own power to put an end to their detention by undertaking to leave the nation of whose treatment they complain. If, in fact, this offer has been made to the American Suspects—and even if it has not—it is notorious that almost any of the Irish *détenus* could obtain his liberty to-morrow by giving an undertaking to quit the country; but if it has been made, the remonstrances offered by the Government of the United States become not only unjustifiable, but absolutely irrational. It would not be worth while arguing whether the administration of the Coercion Act was contrary to natural justice and the usages of Christendom or not, in reply to such a protest. The answer would be, "Assuming that our laws are as unjust and inexpedient as you say, they only affect persons within our territory. Those for whom you plead have no right to stay within our territory, and are at liberty to leave it. But if they remain we will not submit to dictation as to the manner in which we shall treat them." It is to be hoped that this, couched in diplomatic language, has been the substance of the reply given to the remonstrances of which the American PRESIDENT has been made the mouth-piece.

Although no further testimony was needed to the services which the illustrious Englishman who has just passed away has rendered to the cause of Natural Science, the universal and touching tribute paid by the Continental and American Press to the memory of CHARLES DARWIN cannot be otherwise than gratifying to his fellow-countrymen. No man since NEWTON, perhaps, has earned so unquestionable a right to be considered pre-eminent in the scientific world, for no one else can claim to have discovered a scientific truth which, like GALILEO's, has lived down opposition, and proved a standpoint from which the wonders of Creation could be more closely observed, and the mysterious problem of the origin of life brought, at least, within the range of debateable subjects. If a great thinker, historian, or poet has a claim to national honours, surely he whose prescient skill has revolutionised Science itself deserves a more than common recognition at the nation's hands. DARWIN died, as he had lived, in the quiet retirement of the country home which he loved; and the sylvan scenes amidst which he found the simple plants and animals that enabled him to solve the great enigma of the Origin of Species may seem, perhaps, to many of his friends the fittest surroundings for his last resting place. But one who has brought such honour to the English name, and whose death is lamented throughout the whole civilised world, to the temporary neglect of the many burning political and social questions of the day, should not be laid in a comparatively obscure grave. His proper place is amongst those other worthies whose reputations are landmarks in the people's history, and, if it should not clash with his own expressed wishes, or the pious feelings of his family, we owe it to posterity to place his remains in Westminster Abbey, among the illustrious dead who make that noble fane unrivalled in the world. The time has gone by in which the theories which DARWIN advanced could be banned as opposed to sacred truths. More reasonable and fearless opinions now prevail, and true Christians can accept the main scientific facts of Evolution just as they do those of Astronomy and Geology, without any prejudice to more ancient and cherished beliefs. DARWIN discovered a scientific fact as important and as pregnant in its consequences as even Newton's law, and he is entitled to all the honour which so great a discovery deserves. Not only England, but the whole world has pronounced its unqualified that her greatest modern thinker and worker was neither a disappointed nor a persecuted man. He has died at a ripe age, but while his powers were still unimpaired; and his work, if not finished, is yet so far complete that its further development may be left, like any other science, to the world. Of such a man and such a work the country ought to possess a memorial, and should the suggestion of a place in Westminster Abbey be found, from any cause, impracticable, we trust that there will be some marked national recognition of his worth and merits. Whatever controversial rancour his theories, when scarcely understood, may have aroused, they may now be well forgotten in the immense impulse which his discoveries have given to Science, and especially to the study of man.

THE FISHERY CONVENTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THE HAGUE, FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Delegates of the International Fishery Conference, which met in this capital last summer, will re-assemble here early in May, in order formally to sign the Convention which has been approved by all the States concerned. The disputes which have been so frequent hitherto among the English, Dutch, German, and other fishermen on the North Sea, will, it is believed, be entirely obviated by the International agreement now definitively adopted.

DENMARK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COPENHAGEN, FRIDAY.

The Duchess of Cumberland will arrive here to-morrow. The Crown Prince proceeds on Sunday to London to assist at the wedding of Prince Leopold.

Summonses were issued yesterday for a Cabinet Council to be held to-day at the Premier's official residence, Downing-street. It is understood that the forthcoming Budget will be discussed.

Mr. Gladstone is still suffering from a slight cold, and did not appear in the House of Commons last night. It is, however, fully expected that he will be in his place on Monday, in order to make the financial statement for the year.

It is probable that on Monday Mr. Gladstone will not be able to commence his statement till a somewhat later hour than usual. The Irish members intend again to raise the question of the Constabulary Circular, and to demand the removal of Inspector Smith from the county of Clare. If they do not receive a satisfactory reply, they will raise a discussion on a Motion for the Adjournment of the House.

The following members have been added by the Committee of Selection to the Select Committee on the Electric Lighting Bill:—Mr. E. Stanhope, Sir J. M'Garel-Hogg, Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, Mr. Story-Maskelyne, Mr. Mitchell Henry, and Mr. Puleston. Mr. Chamberlain will, it is understood, be appointed Chairman of the Committee.

By the withdrawal of several Bills preceding it on the Order Paper, Mr. Healy's Bill for the Amendment of the Land Act has become the first order of the day on Wednesday next. It will lead to an important debate, and it is expected that Mr. Gladstone will make a statement of the intentions of the Government in regard to the amendment of the Land Act.

Mr. G. Howard has obtained the first place on Friday, May 19, for his Motion in favour of the opening of Museums on Sundays.

Mr. Parnell arrived in London on Thursday, and left last night for Dublin. He will, in accordance with the terms of his parole, surrender himself at Kilmainham to-day.

The annual refit of the vessels composing the Channel Squadron is ordered, as they are to be ready for a six weeks' cruise to commence in June. It is reported that the Duke of Edinburgh will take the Squadron to the Mediterranean. It will be accompanied on the return by the Bacchante, with the Royal midshipmen. It is considered probable that the Prince of Wales will accompany his sons on the voyage home from the Mediterranean.

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