CHIME IN IRBLAND.—At the summer assizes for Roscommon there are only nine criminal cases, implicating only 15 persons, two infanticides, three assaults, two felonies, and two larcenies.

The excellent results of the Party Emblems Act of last year have been already apparent in the North of Treland, the famous first of July having happily passed off peaceably. With very rare exceptions, no offensive party flag or bauner was flourished from church steeples or windows, and as deadly weapons of old were wont to be turned into ploughshares -so let us hope the Orange flags and banners of former days will be dyed green, and converted into the useful appendages of scarfs and pocket handkerchiefs.

—Cor. of Weekly Register

PROSPERITY .- On Tuesday week, the 25th ult, six teen hundred and sixty reapers, took the train at Castlerea for England, and from a week before that date up to this; a daily average of one thousand have been sent off from the same station. On further inquiry it was found that they were nearly all from Mayo, or rather from the northern baronies ; so that, if we take into account the numbers who go by Tuam, we will have, at the very lowest calculation, a weekly drain of ten thousand hands on the available labour of the country. This is a splendid argument for the prosperity of Ireland, or, at least, for that part of it called Mayo .- Castlebur Telegraph.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT .- The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to enquire into the determination of the Government to annul the Galway postal contract has commenced its sittings. The first witness examined was the Postmaster General, who enumerated the various circumstances which had induced him to recommend that the contract should be abrogated. He said he was not acquainted with any instance in which so much indulgence had been extended to a contracting company as in this case; and further remarked that if another extension of time had been granted, the company would not have been prepared at any period in June to renew the service. At the present time the only vessel they had fit for service was the Adriatic, and he was told that the Hibernia and Columbia would not be in an efficient condition for months. Under these circumstances he had concluded that it would be better to put an end to the contract than to permit its unsatisfactory performance, for he believed that an irregular postal service was as bad as none at all.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND. -Our correspondents' special report from the agricultural districts, this week, are of a highly satisfactory nature. From all quarters we hear the same gratifying assurances of the important results from the general rainfall over the country. Many of our correspondents concur in using the same expressions of wonder at the astonishing improvement in the crops which has taken place during the past deratood, it is necessary to mention that the Order week. Without a single exception, potatoes are reported as presenting a most favorable appearance .-This most important crop is everywhere displaying extreme luxuriance, and not a single symptom of disease has been observed. Northern Whig.

THE POTATO CROP. - A respectable correspondent, near Ballycastle, writes to us : -" You may insert in your next issue that the blight in the potato crop has appeared in the Lugan. I have seen it on a ridge of my own -about a yard badly diseased."- Tyrawley Herald.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1860,-The Registrar-General has issued his agricultural statistics for the past year, and it is gratifying to find that, notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the weather last year, the decrease in cereal crops was only 15,223 acres, and the dimination in grain crops only 28,949, as compared with the acreage under cultivation in the previous year. On the other hand, the increase in meadow and clover 157,375 acres, making the total increase of land under crops last year amount to 105,365 acres! The increase in the cereal crops, comparing the produce of 1858 with that of 1860, is 147,651 acres, in green crops, 70,375, and in meadow and clover, 291,699 acres. The difference in value of live stock between 1855 and 1860, is an increase of £786,421. It is true that the decrease in 1860 was £1,528,360; but that year being altogether an exceptional one, owing to various wellknown causes, it cannot fairly be proposed as a comparison with these preceding it. But the difference in the value of cattle between the two or three last years, shows how much every kind of produce, and everything in connexion with agriculture must dethe nature of the season. - Dublin Telegraph.

EMIGRATION -- ITS DECLINE. -- The Gipsey, Liverpool stenmer left hence at one P. M. without a single emigrant for the "Far West." Owing to the present disturbed state of America, emigration we are glad to learn, has nearly ceased, not only from this port, but from most parts of Ireland. Many of the deluded people who left this country during the carly part of the spring are already returning home. The emigration from Liverpool, as a matter of course has also greatly decreased. Such as are new expatriating themselves are all steering their course for the Canadas. - Waterford Mail.

The number of emigrants from Ireland amounted, during the first eight months of 1859 and '60, to an increase of 11,591; but from Ulster there was a decrease of 8,814 during that period. The total number of male and female emigrants from this county from 1st May, 1851, to 1st September, 1860, amounts to the enormous aggregate of I, 140,982! This is a fearful draining of our population, and should it continue much longer, must have a very serious effect on a country wholly dependent on the cultivation of its soil. The civil war now raging in America will, of course, while it lasts, arrest the tide to some extent though it has had little effect hitherto in checking the emigration mania. - Dublin

DEPRESSION OF THE WEAVING TRADE .- DROGHEDA, June 29 .- The handloom weavers of this town and neighbourhood, for some time past have been suffering much privation, owing to the great depression in their trade caused by the present unsettled condition of the United States of America. A great number of the handloom weavers have left Drogheda to seek employment elsewhere, and most of them were burthened with families. It is not at all unlikely, from the present aspect of affairs, that numbers wil be obliged to seek support at the workhouse-Another matter of regret is, that the only two flaxmills at present in work in this town, are about being reduced to half time. Hundreds of families are at present depending on those mills for sustenance, on whom the short time must press heavily .- Correspondent of the nation.

TRAVELLLING IN INLAND .- If the tourist in Ireland be a bachelor he will see that his hotel bills are from 15 to 20 per cent, cheaper than for the like accommodation in England; and if pater familius be travelling with his wife and daughters he can, if he desire it, be freed, at a great many of the Irish hotels, from the additional cost which private sitting rooms and their concomitant charges involve. The establishment of ladies' coffee rooms and of tables d'hote at the large hotels is now becoming general, and the system will extend, because it is found to be profitable to landlords, as it is certainly beneficial, in point of economy, to families who wish to avail themselvs of it. - Sir Cusack Roney's " Month in Ireland.

PRO AND CON .- Nor was Mr. Scully's proposal of the discussion more singular than its support by the sprightly sprig of Conservatism who sits for King's County by the will of the landlords-to wit, little Mr. Hennessy. Whether, Proteus-like, he desired to show with what case-having one day appeared as landlord apologist at Geashill-he can doff that attire, and reappear the next as the tenant's champion at Derryveagh, or whether he wanted to let two items, pro and con, balance the account, Mr. Hennessy only knows.-Nation.

or two since a decent, intelligent, neatly clad, middle aged man entered our office, and asked to see the editor. The editor made his appearance. "I was told," said the visitor; "to come to you and tell you how my landlord is going to treat me." "Well, what have you to say about him?" "Well, he lives in \_\_\_\_\_, and purchased the property on which I lived in the Lower Barony. I deal in \_\_\_\_\_, and hold a little farm of a few acres, where my family reside, amongst whom are six daughters; and I expended a large sum of money in improving it; in building, fencing, and other works. My landlord says I must give up the farm which has cost me so much, and all he offers me as compensation is a smaller farm, of the most wretched land." "Have you told him of all the money and labor you expended in improvements." "I have. But his reply was that he purchased the property and could do what he liked with it!" "I fear you are in had hands.—
Is there no one in the neighborhood who would speak to the landlord on your behalf?' 'I don't think there is." "Would not your parish priest interfere and remonstrate against such an act of injustice?" "I don't know; I did not ask him." "But you ought to ask him. It is probable that he would be able to prevail on your landlord to deal more justly with you." "I think I will ask the landlord to give me £100 compensation; for I do not like the miserable farm he offers me in exchange." "Well," you can make that proposal to him; and should he refuse to comply, you can call to me, and I will place the whole case before the public." The poor man then left, with tears in his eyes; bot, scalding tears; produced by the feelings of alarm he felt relative to the fate that awaited his family. He spent his youth and manhood in cultivating his little farm, and hoped to live and die there in peace and security .-But how sadly and woefully he was mistaken. He now finds that he had cherished a dream of happiness not to be realised: for in his declining years he discovers that British law has given power to his laudlord to remove him from his farm, and deprive him of all the fruits of his labor; and that in a year or two his little household will be scattered, he knows not how far asunder. These are the things which break the hearts of the people. These are the deeds which wreck their peace of mind, and bring them to an early grave, or banish them as exiles to distant countries. There are thousands to-day situated like the man who told us his sad tale of sorrow. and their peace of mind, ere a year or two pass by, will be broken for ever .- Dundalk Democrat. AN EXTRAORDINARY EVICTION .- A correspondent

writing from Drogheds on Saturday, says :- " An eviction has lately taken place in this neighbourhood which, for the study of the advocates of civil and religious lib rty throughout the world, deserves to be recorded. That the case may be properly unof the French Sisters of Charity has been for several years established in Drogheda. The good that is done here by these self-sacrificing ladies is incalculable. By them the sick poor are visited and consoled, and females of humble circumstances recerve religious and secular instruction at their hands. Their labours, at all times severe, were particularly so last winter, in consequence of the sickness and misery which then prevailed among the poor of this town to a lamentable extent. The health of two of the Sisters broke down under the excessive farigue which they had to endure. Some time ago, by special permission, they retired to a quiet bathing place not many miles hence. They selected a secluded spot near the sen-shore as the place of their temporary abode, and deemed themselves fortunate in being so comfortably located. The man who kindly strove to accommodate them with a lodging was caretaker to a gentleman who is well known in this locality for his anti-Catholic prejudices. He is carctuker no longer. The Sisters were not more than one day in the house of the caretaker when he was summarily dismissed from his master's service. Fortunately, the eviction will not end so fatally as those of the Donegal peasants or the bride of Coolaghmore. The caretaker, an Englishman and a Protestant, is at present out of a situation, but will soon be provided for. The Sisters are now comfortably settled in more commodious lodgings, and are almost idolised by the people among whom they are sojourning. They are every day getting valuable presents from the warm-hearted peasantry, and wherever they go they receive these respectful attentions which virtue is always sure to command from the native Irish."-Dublin News [A respected correspondent who sends us the foregoing naragraph adds :- "The exicto in this case is Ralph Smythe, Esq., a great supporter at all elections of the Tory candidate. About two months ago your journal contained an able letter on these Smythes. The scene of the eviction is Termonteckin, four miles distant from Drogheda."]

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT CROWN AND COLLAR. The remains of an ancient Irish crown and collar have been desplayed for the last week or two in the shop window of Messra William and John Hynes, Ballinasloe. They are of pure gold, weighing about seven ounces, and were found in a bog near Clonmacnoise, on the brink of the Shannon, by a countryman, who disposed of them for a sum of money. From their shape and construction they must date from an early period, at least as early as the introduction of Christianity into Ireland; and they are, therefore, rare obects of rare interest to the antiquarian. The Messrs Hynes, we understand, will present them to some thoroughly national institution .- Western Star.

ANCIENT RELICE. - On Saturday last, while the workmen employed at St. Patrick's Cathedral were digging at the foundation of the south wall, they came upon a stone coffin, which lay upon an off-set of the foundation. It has four flat sides, one end being broader than the other. When the lid was raised a perfect skeleton was discovered. The coffin contained nothing else. From a measurement of the thigh bone it appeared that the man must have been upwards of six feet high. The shape of the coffin connects it with those in use from 1430 to 1460. After being examined it was carefully replaced in the spot where it was found, and in which it is to remain intact.

The Maworms and Saints have had a "set down" in the House of Lords, on the subject of rational popular relaxation and amusement, of a healthful and harmless nature, on Sundays. The conducting com-mittee of the Glasnevin Botanical Gardens, blend pragmatical piety with vegetable science, and will not admit the public to visit their grounds on Sundays, placing their refusal on the false footing of an infraction of religous observances. The Earl of Clancarty, who is an amateur professor of cant was their champion before the Lords; but he was effectively answered by Lord Monteagle, the bishop of Down and Connor, the Earl of Eglintoun, and even Lord Donoughmore - abjuring for once co-operation with the fanatics. The Royal Dublin Society, by whom the Botanic Gardens are managed, receive a government grant for their support; and it is probable they must surrender it, or admit the public to their preserves .- Munster News.

A visitor of another description, but, according to himself, not of a sublunary character, has been treating a select, if not elect, few, these last four days with touches of his quality, previous to preaching to the "many unconverted." More wonderful to me, far, than a million of comets or any amount of " stardust," is the facility with which otherwise sensible men are duped by the present mania called "evangelism." I perceive by some of the Dublin papers you had a person over with you the week before last —a Mr. Reginald Radeliffe (romantic, isn't it?) playing the apostle, his twin brother in the "good cause" is practising here for a great display under the auspices of the grand Llama of Protestantismthe kind-hearted, illiberal, spoonified Shaftesbury .-Like Dick Weaver, the converted collier, the new from the spheres as from mundane particularities;

the first Yankee evangelist, by long chalks, to whom English dupes are indebted for "religious sensations," and, doubtless will not be the class and protions," and, doubtless, will not be the last whilst the the enormous disproportion of Protestant to Cathododge continues incrative. I have never seen Reginald Radcliffe;" could it be possible the "shining" light who was illuminating your cimmerianism | the superior officers are Protestants; only a few miis my evangelist? My acquaintance stands about nor subordinate places are filled by Catholics. Hosfive feet eight inches high; stout in person, face pital Orderly Harrison was a Protestant, his wife white and oily, Dutch-cheesy, lard-like. He has large round eyes, sly and searching, very white teeth, with a proneness to show them; a profusion of black hair and whiskers, and a slight shade of moustache. He might pass for a gentleman if he were not so in- doctor. We shall let his wife tell her touching story sufferably egotistic, or affected the lisp which so of the scene which followed her hearing that his days many believe to be extra-Belgravian. He wore, when I saw him, in his practising-hall, in Forestreet, on Saturday, a pretentions surtout coat, buttoned at the top and bottom, leaving the intervening portion open to facilitate the extraction of a voluminons scented white handkerchief, which he shakes in the faces of his audience, in the style of Mr. Jaggers flaunting his silken hoser at the nose of a brow-beaten witness. I would not dare to pen the presumptuous irreverence and fearful blasphemy of which the discourse of this man was a tissue; but one would imagine, from his "sermon," and that in fact of every one in the same line, that the Protestant fold -in truth all "airth"-is neglected by the well-paid bishops and parsons, and but for Yankee pedlars. who may have been all their previous lives engaged in the safe of hickory hams and wooden nutmegs, or the brutal miner (who finds the Bible more lucrative than the conl-bunk or the prize-ring), the chance of salvation had departed. Some of these men, too, like the phrenologists, biologists, and so forth, have subjects of dormant volition, who helplessly aid in this comprehensive self-deception; for I really do believe the chief actors are sincere-at least they thoroughly seem so. I seen amongst the audience however, convictions written on the countenances of most of the men-the weaker and better sex impressed with sadness, agony, vexation of spirit, as the orator soars in his denunciations of sin and opens the portal of inferno. The nerve having been strung up to a certain pitch of excitement, another means is adopted of bringing evangelism more home to the sympathies of the audience. A boy is brought forward to tell the story of his conversion, but the narrative is so interrupted with grouns and sobs, that a ludicrous hymn escapes me, merely leaving on my mind the impress that I had read words which would give corresponding sounds. There is an unmistakeable air of conviction about the poor boy, whose voice is broken and his eyes are filled with tears. Assuredly, this "preacher" is not a neophite, for he seems up" to every sensation point; but I understand he has subjected himself to this preliminary drill to rid himself of bad grammar, ungraceful gymnastic, and an overwhelming Cockney "psilismus," which utterly ignores the existence of an aspirate. Formerly, too, it seems, he was wont, when exhausted in his vocabularly of strong words—in thrilling narraworst of all) most offensive personalities, to hurl himself upon his knees, and sing comic hymns to negro melodies, involving appeals to the Redremer in the air of "Lubly Rosa," or an ultra-fervent exercitation, in words to the tune of the "Other side of Jordan." These pecularities, it appears, are very well amongst the ignobile vulgus; but Westend saintdom won't have them. No plebeian tricks, but genteel blasphemy alone for the fanatics of Tyburnis: "Multa terricolis lingua-calestibus una."

I am happy to tell you that that social pest "the Society of Irish Church Missions to Roman Cathoies" shows all the symptoms of being in very bad health. It has issued a doleful ad misericordiam appeal, pathetically pointing to its impending dissolution, and broadly saying that if its supporters do not at once come forward and administer the powerful medicine of pounds, shillings and pence, it must give up the ghost. If the Social Science Association would apply itself to the extirpation of that worst of all social pests, its visits would confer an inestimable blessing on this country .- Dublin Cor.

of Weekly Register. CASE OF HARRISON THE SOLDIER .- Our exposure of this melancholy case has not been without fruit. Already many of our independent cotemporaries have taken the matter up, and a storm of indignation has been aroused which cannot but effect some reform in the management of the Hibernian School. We take the following able article from the Universal News, an independent journal published in England, but of thoroughly Irish sympathies .- Nation. So long as Sir Robert Peel exemplifies the ancient observation touching the deterioration of brain which usually marks the son of a great father, and continues to spout spasmodic absurdities about the persecuting spirit of Popery in general and of Snanish Popery in particular, we must continue to contrast with his highly-coloured pictures some plain photographs, illustrative of the really persecuting spirit of Protestant in general, and English Protestantism in particular. We promise him in every case a Rowland for his Oliver. Should it be necessary we will supply him with thirteen for his dozen of cases-nay, he shall have two exemplars for his one, until the nuisances of which we have such excessive cause to complain shall be abated. His latest spreimen of Cutholic persecution and Protestant suffering was the outrages complaint that a Catholic Consul of England in Spain had refused to permit Protestant Church service to be performed three times every Sunday in his private house! Just Fancy a Protestant British Consul in any town in Sweden being called upon by a few British Catholic merchants with the modest demand that he should place his house at the disposal of the Priest and certain confraternities and sodalities every Sunday, these zealous gentlemen and ladies being very anxious to proselytise the Protestant Swedes whose laws are so frightfully penal against professors of Catholicity. Fancy the Protestant Consul who, having attended his official duties during six days of the week, was in hopes of being enabled to close his house and enoy his domestic circle and some repose on Sunday, after having attended his own religious worshipfancy this carnest religious Protestant gentleman being asked to throw open his drawing-room for Mass at eight o'clock for communicants who would depart at ten; High Mass and Benediction, with sermon, occupying from eleven till two; Catechetical instruction from two to three; Vespers from four to five; evening discourse and benediction from seven to nine, p.m. We ask in plain sincerity-is there a man living who believes that if a complaint were brought before parliament that such a case as we suggest had occurred, and that a Protestant gentleman had had the audacity to refuse such a modest request for the entire use of his house, during the whole of every Sunday for Catholic worship and religious instruction, the complaint would be treated in any manner except with universal scorn and derision? Catholics no less than Protestants would join in scouting the impudence of the complainants. Does any man believe that Lord John Russell would admit the complaint to be well-founded, would censure the conduct of the bigoted Protestants, and would order his dismissal from the office of consul? Yet in the actual case of a Catholic consul in Spain, who refused to give up his house every Sunday to Protestant worshippers, Lord John Russell, instead of deriding Sir Robert Peel and his clients, admitted the complaint to be a well-founded one, and declared in his place in Parliament, that he had ordered the conscientious Catholic gentleman to be dismissed from his office as British Consul! Now for a sample of that genuine "No Popery" Conservative and enlightened Protestantism of the true blue kind which "Tory Papists" of the Pope-Hennessy-Tablet stamp would fain place in power over unfortunate Ireland, by way of improvement upon the Whig bi-

lic officers in an establishment where the majority of of the children belonged to Catholic parents. All was a Catholic. Harrison may have wished to became a Catholic, but he said nothing until he found himself seriously ill. He was attended in the Hospital by Surgeon Templeton, the Protestant resident were about to close." After quoting a portion of Mrs. Harrison's narrative, the writer says : - " All that we ask our Protestant readers to do is to reverse the religion in this case-make it their ownand then judge what their feelings would be. The Nation thus tells what followed." After citing the conclusion of the article alluded to, the writer con-cludes in the following terms: —" We defy Sir Robert Peel to match for us that simple story from his well-stocked repertoire of humbug. Mr. Cardwell has stated in the House of Commons, with true diplomatic reticence and circumlecution, that the story is in all respects true, as we have told it, and that a correspondence on the subject is about to be laid before the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland!' which, translated into plain English means that the Protestant Circumlocation Office has intervened to tire people out in the case of a scandar which admits of none of the customary lying "explanations"-one which is too gross and infamous to be mystified, and for which there is no possible screen but the wearying haze of the ever distant promise of a pending, never-ending, and never intending-to-be-ended investigation. Ob. much enduring and very patient-much too patient to be respectable-Catholics of Iroland may we ask you how long you may be expected to endure !"

## GREAT BRITAIN.

In the House of Commons Sir Robert Peel inquired as to the truth of the statement that Spain had resolved to abandon her claim against Morocco and to declare Tetuan the property of Spain. Lord John Russell said, that since he had informed the House that both Spain and Morocco had accepted the good offices of the British government, the Spanish government had been informed that the Moors did not intend to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty. The Spanish government therefore said they must either renew the war or retain possession of Tetuan. They had taken the latter course, but as they were still ready to receive offers from Morocco as to the treaty, this decision could not be considered definite.

We have seldom witnessed a scene more cheering

than the great meeting on the Partry evictions last Monday. The great room in Hunover-square was thronged; and the sympathy manifested by the whole multitude present must have gone straight to the warm heart of the Priest who came to appeal on behalf of his suffering flock, and who did his part right well. Clearly, forcibly, unanswerably, and at the same time in the most moderate language, did be go through every detail of Lord Plunket's conduct; proving the absolute falsehood and absurdity of the excuses for it, and that 'he Partry tenantry were really ejected merely and simply because they would not sell the souls of their children. The indignation of the meeting was strongly marked. It had been arranged that, after Father Lavelle's statements, some Englishmen, both Priests and laymen, were to express, in a few words, their sympathy with him and his flock. Unfortunately, the men most anxious to take a conspicuous part on these occasions are not always those whom the audience wish to hear, and this occasioned some interruption when, greatly to the surprise of all present, Mr. Pope Hennessy came forward as soon as Father Lavelle had sat down. It was some time before he obtained a hearing, but this was the only interruption to the unanimity of the meeting, which, on the whole, was all we could have desired to see it. The cordial affection of the Catholics of London towards their Priests was strongly marked in the reception given to Canon Oakeley, and perhaps even more to Canon O'Neal. , We cannot doubt that such a meeting must produce its effect. It was much needed. It is by moral force alone that the Orange landlords of Ireland can be shamed to decency. This very week we have another case of wholesale eviction near Drogheda. It is for the sake of the poor, the vicout notice in the Times; while an expression of feeling from any section of Protestants would have been noticed, though the meeting might not have been one tenth of the size or importance. This is English justice. The matter, however, cannot always be hushed up. It is to be brought before the House of Commons on Friday, having once been defeated by a count-out. The trick can hardly be repeated. - Weckly Register.

THE CROPS. - The Stirling Journal (Scotland), says:-The crops in field and garden never looked more promising than at present, and should nothing arise to blight the fair prospect now before us, a year of abundance may safely be reckoned upon. The Crops of grass are very heavy, those of wheat and barley are most luxuriant, the former in many places coming into ear. The crops of peas, beans, vetches, &c., never looked better or more promising, and the late rains have been most favorable to the crops of turnips and swedes.

ANTI-CATHOLIC RIGHS IN ENGLAND .- In consequence of the Roman Catholic scholars having walked through the pocession of St. Mary's Church scholars in the Market-place, Oldham, on Whit-Friday, a good deal of ill-feeling has been created, and this has shown itself during the past week in a series of disturbances in Tommy field (the fair ground) between English and Irish lads. On a recent night, the disturbances assumed a serious character. Bands of youths went through several of the principal streets, and stated their determination to "punce" all the Irish out of Oldham. When they were with some difficulty dispersed by the police in one place, they reassembled n another, and assaulted any Irishman they met. At last, about half-past nine, several hundreds of them went to the Catholic chapel, shaw street, Oldham Edge, surrounded it, and commenced throwing stones at the windows, having first tried to get in at the doors, which, however, were securely fastened by the chain. The mob surrounded the chapel and the house of the priest, which adjoins it; entered the garden and chapel yard, pulled up some shrubs, and tore down the pallisades separating the garden from the chapel yard. At length they were dispersed by the exertions of the police, and comparative quiet restored. Some of the windows in the chapel are completely riddled with stones, but others are almost untouched .- Liverpool Mercury.

At the instigation of Mr. Malins, the House fof Commons recently ordered a return of all the sins matrimonial af the people of England. The scandalous chronicle is now before us in fair print, and a very disagreeable catalogue of adulteries, cruelties and desertions it is, with the special dates particularized of the commission of the offences alleged. It seems that since the establishment of the Divorce, Court in February, 1858, up to the date of the order for the return, there were 604 petitions filed for dissolution of marriage arising out of alleged acts of The increase was greatest in the north-midland adultery; and of these causes only 358 had been counties-Leicester, Notte, Derby, Lincoln. Rulland tried. But Sir Cresswell Cresswell is choked with arrears. There are arrears in the Probate Court, ar- Yorkshire it was 11:14 per cent. In the north-westrears in the cases for judicial separations, arrears in ern counties (Cheshire and Lancashire) the increase the cases of application for orders for protection of at the beginning of May was 0.80 per cent. at its married woman's property, and there is a hopeless close 2.17. 286 of the 14,752 parishes, not being asnirant has sundry aliases, not so much borrowed gotry which overshadows the wretched land at pre- list of arrears in the cases for dissolution of marriage. under the new Poor Law, make no return - London sent. The Dublin Nulion thus writes." The writer These last amounted on the 21st of August, 1860, Times.

How the Proples Hearts are Broken. A day but the name he is at present known by is "Mr. | quotes our opening statements of the case and pro- to 141, and in all probability they have since increased. It is to throw some light upon the character of this block that these figures are brougth together. Is it temporary or is it permanent? Is the traffic through this legal highway persistently so great that we must widen the path, or is it only a temporary rush that will soon subside? This Return was never intended that silly people might turn it over in vacant amusement, or effect to be scundulized at the sight of so much wickedness. There are folk, no doubt, who will be quite ready to decry these figures as a public scandal. Two hundered and thirty-nine divorces decreed within two years, and six hundred and four applied for within the same period.

> A ROYAL MARRIAGE -- On the 20th inst. Count von Leiningen, Rittmeister in the Chevaux Legers, married Miss Flossmann, the daughter of a brewer at Munich. By this marriage the daughter of a Munich citizen becomes a connexion of the Queen of England .- Cologne Guzette.

Convocation .- The ecclesiastical parliament of the English Establishment, which has been sitting this week, and to the reports of whose debates tha Guardian devotes a long supplement, has the same misfortune as the political assemblies in France, under the late system. It debates by the permission of an absolute master who can silence it when he pleases and even if it is allowed to talk ad libitum it can do nothing except by a special permission in each instance. Thus it is really what the Times irreverently calls "a debating society." Unfortunately its own communion feels so little confidence in its wisdom that its best friends are most glad it has no more power. The subjects discussed have been the Essays and Reviews." An "Anglican" writing in the Times, remarks truly enough : - "Convocation after all shrinks from any official condemnation. The Bishops declare their intention to abstain from any corporate act, and the Lower House, with admirable infelicity, concurs in the censure which the Unper House refuses to pronounce. Dr. Wordsworth actually induced his colleagues to declare their assent to a letter which they might have seen in the newspapers, purporting to be addressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to a private ciergyman. The House of Lords might, with equal propriety, have solicited a conference with the House of Commons for the purpose of announcing his adhesion to a speech of Lord Palmerston or to Lord John Russell's Durham letter. Among the gravamina in which the active members. of Convocation delight, it might be well to include the paramount grievance that they play at public business without having taken the trouble to learn the rules of the game. The Bishop of Oxford has the credit of discovering the most amusing topic which has yet occurred to the Fathers of the Church. The King of the Sandwich Islands, or the keeper of his conscience, as it seems, been profoundly impressed with the excellence of the Anglican via media hetween Popery and Puritanism. "His Majesty," as the Bishop humorously calls him, wishes that a Bishop should be sent to his dominions to protect him against French propagandism on one side, and Disserting irregularity on the other. \* \*

The extension of Anglican episcopacy to the Pacific is outdoor in absurdity by the proposal of Dr. Wordsworth for an epistle to be written to the clergy and people of Italy, in the hope of inducing them to adopt the Prayer Book and the Thirty-Nine Articles. The letter is probably, to be addressed to the Pope as the highest dignitary of the Italian Church, and his Holiness is to be informed that the Reformation has produced innumerable blessings in England, and that it will, probably, be found to answer equally well in Italy. It might not be amiss to take the opportunity of using a new and forcible argument against the principle of ecclesinstical rule in secular affairs. The divines of the Convocation might urge with unanswerable force the example of their own inability to transact even nominal business. The only practical result of the recent discussions

consists in the curious fact that a dry volume of speculative theology, said to be heretical, is at present selling like a new tale by Mr. Dickens or Mr. Thackeray. It is remarkable to observe that the avowed reason for sending an Anglican Bishop to the Pacific is not the conversion of the heathen, but the desire to check the rapid spread of the Catholic religion. The difficulty on the other side is frankly admitted by all parties. It is that as the Courch of England is held together by no internal principle of union but simply by the power of the State, there is nothing to give the least security that any "Bishop" sent beyoud the dominions of Queen Victoria and the Brit-Parliament may not set up for himsel tims of these outrages, that we lament the gross un- a new "Church" or a new religion. The difficulty fairness of the London press. Whatever is done by was strongly felt; the only way of guarding against Catholics or in their behalf is passed over without a it which occurred to the Anglican "Bishops" was report. This very meeting, for instance, is left with- by reviling the authority of the Holy Father; this they did freely enough; while for the rest of their time they disputed among themselves on points of Christian doctrine which they themselves truly declared to be fundamental .- Weekly Register .

It must be admitted that during the present Session Convocation has displayed more than usual vitality. After liberalizing the time-honoured institution of Godfathers and Godmothers, and making a demonstration in favor of a revival of the Offertory it has proceeded to attack the great religious scandal of the day - the redoubtable volume of Eisays and Reviews. We are not disposed to cavil at this exercise of its functions. Convecation is a pretty fair exponent of the views of the great body of the clergy, and its judgment on questions of this nature is, at all events, less invidious than that of any isolated Bishop who may be rash enough to break a lance with an imputed heretic in the Arches Court. The wisest course in our opinion, would have been to leave the matter to be settled between the public and the booksellers, who, but for the timely interference of the Bishops, would have found their speculation a losing affair. The controversy, however, once stirred, must be allowed to burn itself out, and the poking which Convocation has just administered may help to expedite the process. have no intention of burning our fingers by taking part in any theological discussion which may arise upon the volume in question. But there is a practical view of the subject which must be obvious to every one who gives it a moment's thought, and upon which, as laymen, we may be permitted to make a few remarks. The orthodox gentlemen who believe in Bishoprics believe also, as a matter of course, in everything else which is true and proper. Theirs is a wonderful malleable creed, - just starch enough, just lax enough, just tight enough, just loose enough with just argument enough and just sentiment enough in it, spiced and flavoured to the standard taste with great judgment and accuracy, adding here and dropping there, taking in the little floating particles of current thought as they go by, so as just to keep up with the day, and not to pass it, and be at once properly old and properly new. It is this tendency of the day which converts any honest and bold expression of religious opinion out of the established mould and type of the day into a striking phenomenon, and we may even say one which in a certain sense commands respect. It is, at any rate, plain that those who make such a demonstration, if they are clergymen and men of ability, sacrifice their prospects to their own views of truth. - Times.

PAUPERISM AND PROTESTANT PROGRESS .- The return of the Poor Law Board for May shows that at the close of that month the number of paupers in receipt of relief in nearly the whole of England -826,606-was more by 34,119, or 4 31 per cent., than the number at the corresponding period of 1860 -where it was no less than 12'86 per cent.; and in