

Crimes are epidemic, and social disorders have their contagion apparently quite as regularly as physical ailments. Rows are now the order of the day. They began of course at Belfast, the Orangemen not satisfied with their grand demonstration, nor even with the satisfaction of shooting the Catholic Bishop after it had victoriously closed, taking it into their wide heads to smash the windows of a few papal palaces, and so give the signal for a general glass breaking and scuffling. Number Two commenced in Tralee, and sent Gavazzi flying out of that town. Number Three has just transferred itself across the water to London, and the scene was Hyde Park. As a specimen of how contemporary history is written, we give the accounts which appeared simultaneously in two of the London morning papers. It may be at once taken for granted that in neither account has any great favor been shown to our countrymen, whose conduct is of course depicted in the very worst light. But it is interesting to compare the two, and see whether in this case the turbulent Irishmen were not at least as much sinned against as sinning. We at once admit that neither the Irish nor anybody else has a right to prevent the holding of a political meeting in Hyde Park. But if five hundred Irishmen—ill-looking fellows, and evidently bent on mischief (what an ugly race Irishmen must be if one were to judge by the opinions of the London penny-a-liners)—if five hundred of these ill-looking fellows gather upon a mound in Hyde Park, we think they have a perfectly good right to be there, and the Garibaldi sympathisers possess no claim in the world to drive them off. It might be very inconvenient for the oratory of the working men that it had to be delivered from a flat surface; but there is no constitutional privilege which gives the sympathisers with Garibaldi a title to drive five hundred Irishmen out of any spot of the Park they choose to occupy. By a comparison of the two very different accounts of the transaction, it would appear that the Irish had the first possession of the ground, and therefore the sympathisers were the aggressors, and richly deserved such broken heads as they may have got. The writers for "Liber-remuneration" as they have been designated by the *preux ridicules* of the London press, understand their business tolerably well, and both write for the groundlings. The *Star* has a touching bit in the soldier—Shaw, the life guardman—who dashed bravely amongst the wild Irish, and was going to slay so many of them, only they would not let him. This is the sort of delicate compliment to true British valor which the Cockneys like. At the same time if courage in a row be a matter worth disputing for, perhaps the balance might very fairly be struck in favor of the five hundred who faced twenty thousand, and who must from experience be pretty sure that neither amongst magistrates or police, or any other officials would they be likely to find thorough impartiality. The *News*, on the other hand, has a capital stroke, which gives point and artistic finish to the whole picture. It was not a mere row—it was a conspiracy. Three persons respectively attired were seen directing the proceedings of the mob—that is the Irish. Those who fought on the other side were not a mob at all—they were a meeting. Who were these three organizers? Jesuits, perhaps. Sir George Bowyer, Cardinal Wiseman, and the Hon. Mr. Langdale, probably. The rival liar, however, does some damage to this happy effort of fancy. He states that the foreigners and Catholic gentlemen who were present were endeavoring to restrain the Irish portion of the rioters from violence. Whom to believe? We know well what our ultra-Protestant contemporaries in Ireland will think, and we commend to them the *Daily News'* account exclusively. It is the genuine, unadulterated good old style of describing the doings of the Papists, fit for the platform of an Orange meeting or the columns of an Orange newspaper, and is eminently calculated to give that delightful thrill of horror so loved by the audience or the readers of these bulwarks of the Protestant faith. It is like a sort of mitigated Gunpowder Plot—but that the Guys are only to be found amongst the readers of it.—*Cork Examiner*.

The *Limerick Chronicle* gives an amusing anecdote touching the family of Hayes:—"It is stated that a few evenings since a police party visited and closely searched the residence of the fugitive Hayes, and when about retiring managed to leave one of their body under a bed to learn some information. The daughters of Hayes, with their brother, who were in the house, retired to their beds, unaware that a stranger was under the same roof with them. However, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning the policeman, tired of his hiding-place, made some noise, which was heard by one of the daughters, who, upon awakening, exclaimed there were robbers in the house, jumped out of bed, seized a double-barrelled pistol, and fired after the ascending policeman as he was running off, but did not wound him. A party well informed assures us that Hayes had his passage ticket for America purchased a fortnight previous to the perpetration of the murder of Mr. Braddell."

The inquiry into the conduct of the constabulary who, on the 31st of August last, came in sight of Hayes, but did not capture him, has resulted in the dismissal from the force of Constable Hughes, who was in command of the party. He and another officer were a mile or so in a field, running towards a hiding-place. Hughes, who was armed with a revolver, determined to go back for his men, although his comrade offered to attempt the capture single handed, if Hughes would lend him the weapon.—When the party returned, they could find no trace of Hayes. Hughes was a long time in the force, and had formerly distinguished himself.

The Tipperary correspondent of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal* writes:—"From information received by the constabulary at Mitchelstown, that Hayes, the murderer of Mr. Braddell, was concealed in the house of a respectable farmer, residing at Glauksikan, near Kilsforth, a large party of constabulary, at four o'clock in the morning of the 30th ult., surrounded the house, and some of the party having obtained admittance, made a diligent search, but without success. The constables of this county were also carefully searched a few days ago with a similar result. The report going the rounds of the newspapers, that three policemen went to Hayes's house, and one of them managed to conceal himself under a bed, for the purpose of hearing some conversation among his family that might lead to his arrest, until discovered by his daughter, who called 'robbers,' and after arming herself with a pistol, fired after the policeman, who managed to escape, is, I have reason to know, totally without foundation. Hayes is believed still to be in the country, and there is scarcely a night passes that some search is not made for him in this and the adjoining counties of Limerick and Clare. Should he escape much longer, it is expected that the corn fields are cut down (which it is known many times afforded him a secure hiding-place) that the police will be afforded greater facility in tracing him out. Scarcely ever a culprit had more friends in any country than Hayes—his name is numerously connected in the counties of Tipperary, King's, and Limerick, and notwithstanding the large reward offered by Government for his arrest, and serious consequences to any one harboring him, it is known that he has been afforded shelter among his numerous friends. It is a fact that some short time ago, he went to the house of a farmer, and asked him for a bottle of whiskey, which the latter refused; he then quietly walked away."

The DISTRESS IN LANCASTHIRE.—MEETING IN BELFAST.—On Tuesday, at three o'clock, a meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast called by the Mayor, was held in the Town Hall, to aid in alleviating the distress of the operatives in Lancashire. The meeting was enthusiastic, and in about five minutes £1,200 was subscribed.—Sir Hugh Cairns, M.P., and five others subscribing £100 each. Subscription lists have been opened and an influential committee appointed.—*Northern Whig*.

SOPHISM IN WEXFORD.—The following extraordinary statement is published in the *Wexford People*:—"Margaret O'Connell, of Garrydaniel, in the parish of Monamolin, do hereby declare, and am prepared to swear to the truth of the following statement:—"About twelve months ago, Captain Ward, residing at Ardamine House, asked me would I like to read the Testament; that my own priests did not tell the truth; that he would keep me and my daughter like ladies all the days of my life, if I would turn Protestant; at the same time he gave me five shillings, and Mrs. Richards five more. The latter (Mrs. Richards) asked me to go to the preaching, at a shoemaker's below the gate of Ardamine. A visitor at Ardamine, a lady also, asked me twice to turn Protestant, and she would do for me all the days of my life, and for my daughter too. Mrs. Richards also asked me four or five times to turn Protestant, and she would do for me and my child. When I would not promise to turn, Mrs. Richards asked me twice for the child, about six or seven years of age, that she might send it to Mr. McDonkey's to be brought up. He lives in Wexford. Mrs. Richards told me once to go home without the child. On yesterday (Wednesday), 1st October, nine gentlemen, in the drawing-room of Ardamine House, offered me ten pounds, and five shillings a-week for life, if I would turn Protestant, and every other comfort besides. Captain Ward came twice to my house at Garrydaniel about last Christmas, and gave me money, and asked me to go to Church; at one time he gave me fifteen shillings. Captain Richards came twice, once on horseback, at another time in his carriage, and brought a pudding with him. At all times he gave me money, and at all times, but one, asked me to turn Protestant, and that one time they invited me down to Ardamine. Within this last twelvemonth, they gave me ten pounds' worth of clothes. I have at all times desired to live and die a Catholic, and I now authorise the Rev. John Furlong to write to Mr. Richards to remain at home, and to send me no more messages through the Minister of Monamolin, or otherwise; that I am determined, with the grace of God, to live and die in the Catholic Faith."

"October 2nd, 1862." "MARGARET O'CONNEL."

A curious announcement has appeared in the *Dublin Journals*. It professes to come from an officer of the Indian army, at present resident in England, who is desirous of obtaining the agency of an Irish estate. He is of business habits, and has the highest testimonials from general and other officers with whom he has served; but these are not the grounds upon which he rests his fitness for the office. He coolly winds up the list of his qualifications by stating that he "does not mind being shot at!"—*Express*.

STRANGE DELUSION.—A man named Barry, a cooper by trade, and employed in a large mercantile establishment in Dublin, deliberately cut off one of his fingers with the adze. On being asked why he did so he replied that there were two individuals dwelling within him. One argued the propriety of cutting off his finger, and the other argued against it, but the individual who was for the cutting off of the finger had the best of the argument, and he (Barry) consequently cut it off. He went to mid-day service in St. Catherine's Church, and when the service was over he remained behind. The sexton, who wanted to close the church, asked him to go away, when he replied he would not, as he had not half prayers enough. The sexton observed that there would be another service in the evening, and he could pray as much as he liked. This seemed to satisfy him, and he went into the street, where his wife gave him into the custody of a policeman. He has been sent to a place of safety where he will be taken care of until he gets rid of the delusion under which he labors.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GARIBALDI MEETING IN HYDE-PARK, GREAT BRITAIN.—The *Globe* has the following sensible remarks on the subject:—"Hyde-Park was on Sunday the scene of a disturbance hardly less tumultuous than those which followed the great Protestant demonstration at Belfast, and only less destructive because there were no windows to be broken, or property to be injured, in the immediate neighborhood. A Garibaldi meeting was organised to be held in the Park. It was interrupted by a counter demonstration on the part of the Papal sympathisers. The Garibaldians took possession of a mound from which they were several times ejected by their adversaries. A struggle went on between the two parties for possession of this mound for a considerable time, to the terror and injury of the peaceable passers-by, and with, we are not sorry to learn, some sound thrashing sustained by the combatants themselves. When people hold a meeting at all in Hyde-Park on Sunday, more especially one likely to give rise to controversy and bitter opposition, we have little sympathy for them, should it pass off not quite as they could wish.—People have no business to hold meetings in Hyde-Park, when they do so they take a very unjustifiable advantage of the liberty accorded to them. Hyde Park is intended as a place of healthful recreation for Londoners, and not a platform for the enunciation of particular views of politics or religion. The park is graciously given up by the Crown to the general public, not to any section of it, and still less for any semi-private or political purpose. Holding a meeting on ground thus set apart and preserved for the common enjoyment is a social nuisance which, though perhaps not falling under all circumstances within the provisions of the criminal law, is not the less to be condemned. Under any circumstances a meeting in Hyde Park is out of place, and a nuisance, of which all classes of the public have reason to complain. But when a meeting is held likely to provoke controversy and ill-feeling, the offence is far greater. But when the object is of a character to call forth violent opposition, the public safety is endangered. As we fear was the case on Sunday, many persons quietly passing by, and in now identified with the combatants, experienced ill-usage and injury. It is perfectly intolerable that persons who legitimately use a public place of peaceful resort should be subjected to the discomforts and dangers incidental to these assemblies. Those who are anxious to express their opinion upon any public question have abundant opportunity of doing so without making themselves a nuisance and provoking antagonism, and really committing an offence against that liberty in behalf of which they raise their voices so loudly."

THE GARIBALDI RIOTS OF SUNDAY.—The scene of operations was the same as on the previous Sunday. A mound of earth near the Marble Arch appears to have been regarded as the citadel, the possession of which was to be determined by a vigorous struggle. If from the outset an efficient body of constables had held the coveted eminence there would in all probability have been no disturbance worth mentioning. A mob, however hot-headed, instinctively respects the blue uniform, the glazed hat, and the pewter-buttons; and if the police had planted themselves on that mound early in the day, the roughs would no more have dreamed of attempting to drive them from it than they would of laying siege to Buckingham-Palace. Over and over again was this eminence taken and retaken by the contending bodies; and all this while blood was flowing, bludgeons were brandishing, stones were flying, and a torrent of ferocious and obscene language was poured forth by the combatants on either side. Two features in the struggle are especially to be noticed—the supineness of the police and the activity of the military. Of course we do not refer to those individual soldiers who took part in the fray, and some of whom we are informed, used their belts with terrible effect. With regard to these men, we can only hope that they will be identified, and that they ruthfully conduct will meet with the punishment which it deserves. But it appears that when a picket arrived for the purpose of conducting to their barracks those who were thus disgracing the Queen's uniform, the men composing it, instead of

discharging that duty, placed themselves at the head of a column of rioters, and stormed and captured the mound, which they held until they delivered it up to a detachment of police. This is the first really active step which the civic guardians of the peace seem to have taken in the affair—for the arrest of a few individual rioters here and there could scarcely be looked upon as a very efficient means of quelling the general disturbance. Where were they while the conflict was raging fiercely, and people were being knocked down and wounded right and left? The riot would in all probability have assumed very insignificant dimensions if they had intervened at the beginning, instead of at the end. But the conduct of the military picket is a still more serious matter. Very likely they were moved by strong sympathy for those of their comrades who had come to grief of their volunteer exploits; but they had a specific duty to perform, and nothing could excuse them for taking an active part in the fray. We hope we have seen the last of these dire-potent exhibitions, the occurrence of which is especially to be deplored at a moment when we have in our midst so many foreign visitors, upon whom they can scarcely fail to produce an unfavorable, but at the same time entirely false, impression.—Such of the rioters as were in the hands of the police must be dealt with severely, for they have not the shadow of a claim to our compassion. We cannot recognise ill-judged zeal as an extenuation of the misconduct of any of the combatants. We do not believe that any of the actors in this scene were actuated by genuine enthusiasm in the cause either of Garibaldi or the Pope. As we should be sorry to own fraternity with the rascals who cheered for Garibaldi, so a due respect for honorable antagonists forbids us to associate them with the ragamuffins who shouted for the Pope. If the assemblage in Hyde Park could have been swallowed up by an earthquake yesterday, the result would have been an enormous diminution for the future in our metropolitan criminal returns.—*Star*.

THE GARIBALDIAN RIOTS.—Several supplementary disturbances have taken place during the week in various parts of London. With the street boys of London the question, "are you for Garibaldi or the Pope?" has superseded the other slang phrases of the hour. On Thursday morning a number of workmen were employed in Hyde-park by order of the Hon. W. Cowper, Her Majesty's Commissioner of Works, leveling the mounds from which the stamp orators who assemble in the park were in the habit of addressing their hearers, and the struggle for the possession of which led to the riots that have occurred the two last Sundays. An evening paper states that the supporters of Garibaldi invited to muster in the park in strong force on Sunday next to renew the disturbances, and accordingly additional precautions of a very stringent nature will be taken to prevent any further breach of the peace. On Monday evening another riot took place in Tothill-street, Westminster; it originated in a drinking saloon, where a number of low persons attacked the rest of the company with the cry of "Up with Garibaldi." Several of the Guards took part in the affray, and four of the Coldstreams, named Edward Barnes, John Jones, John Elliott, and John Hibberd, were so seriously cut and injured that they had to be taken to the Westminster Hospital for surgical assistance.

MR. GLADSTONE AT NEWCASTLE.—In his remarks on the American affairs, Mr. Gladstone was elaborate in his expressions of sympathy and compassion, and in his deprecations of anything like prejudice or ill-feeling. He went to the verge of partiality in hoping that nothing might be said to offend the Federals while they were allowed the free use of their tongues and pens in offending us. But for all this he said publicly in plain words what no Englishman in a position like his had yet ventured to say, and spoke of the South in terms which amount as nearly to a recognition of its nationality as could possibly have been expected. "There is no doubt, said he, that Jefferson Davis and other leaders of the South have made an Army; they are making it, appears, a Navy, and they have made what is more than either—they have made a nation." We do not see how an expression of personal opinion could well go beyond this, and the cheers with which it was received showed how entirely the conviction was shared by the audience assembled. Mr. Gladstone, however, proceeded to state in unqualified language his confidence and unhesitating belief in the approach of that event which the Federals still refuse to contemplate. He spoke of the partition of the old Union and the independence of the Southern States as absolutely certain. He could not discern the least prospect of any other result. He did not think any other end of the struggle could be regarded as possible, and he omitted to qualify this judgment with any expression of regret. He deplored, as all do, the carnage and the misery of the war, but he pronounced no eulogy over the lost Republic. He scarcely, indeed, lamented the disruption. In very measured terms he expressed his private opinion that as far as England was concerned it would have been "rather for our interests that the Union should have been preserved, but beyond that disclaimer of prejudice he did not go. On the contrary, he recapitulated the opinions of those who thought differently, and freely admitted that they were the views of the public at large.—*Times*.

The most important news by the *Kangaroo* is a brief reference to a speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer at Newcastle. Mr. Gladstone's statement, according to the report, is that Mr. Jefferson Davis has made the South into a nation, and that the separation may be considered certain. If this statement is correctly reported, and it may turn out to be so, it may be looked upon as the *avant courier* of the recognition of the Confederacy by Great Britain and France. We include France because it is certain that she will act with Britain in this matter as she has hitherto done in dealing with the American question; and because it is known that she has been for some time more impatient than Britain that the recognition should take place.—*Monial Gazette*.

The infliction of ten years imprisonment on Mr. Bishop, by the Government of Victor Emmanuel, is an act worthy of that enlightened body. Nothing was proved, save the spite of the Rattazzi clique against all that are Bourbon in their sympathy, and for which the round sun of ten years' imprisonment has to be paid. There was a time when Lord Palmerston would have been a little impulsive in the committing of so disgraceful an act of injustice upon an Englishman; but, under the color of liberty's friend, Victor Emmanuel is allowed to do much, that swears of the worst characteristics of ancient Neapolitan rule.—*Court Journal*.

THE SUNDAY AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.—Some months ago an effort was made in Edinburgh to obtain the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury to the opening of the Royal Botanic Garden there on Sunday afternoons, after the hours of Divine service. A petition to that effect was got up, and was signed by 14,000 persons, chiefly of the working classes. The movement was instantly provocative of counter demonstrations, and the established and free Presbyteries of Edinburgh, and other ecclesiastical bodies sent up petitions praying that the garden should remain closed as at present. This movement was followed up by a public meeting, which was held on Monday last, and was crowded to excess. The Lord Provost presided, and ministers of all the Presbyteries and of several other denominations appeared on the platform. It was previously announced that as the meeting had been called as one opposed to the opening, no amendment would be received; and with a few dissentient voices, resolutions were passed expressing regret and alarm that the garden should be sought to be opened on the Lord's day, being already open to all classes of the community without charge every lawful day, and setting forth that such a proposal was opposed not only to the Divine commandment, but to the law and usages of Scotland, and to the convictions and feelings of the great ma-

jority of the Scottish people; and that setting aside the authority of the Sabbath as a Divine institution would remove the only efficient barrier which protects the working man from uninterrupted labour. Among the speakers were the Rev. Drs. Muir, Guthrie, Thomson, and Begg; and several of the city magistrates. The proposal was especially resisted on the grounds that it threatened to be only the commencement of a series of innovations, that it was prompted from the metropolis and did not originate at home, and that the abettors of it would not come forward and avow themselves. It was agreed to transmit a memorial in terms of the resolutions to the Lords of the Treasury, and the determination was expressed to resist to the utmost the attempted innovation.

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.—This important case, which has excited European attention, and to which a more melancholy interest was added by the extraordinary decision of Lord Ardmillan last session, is, it is said, set down for hearing by the Judges of the First Division for the 4th of next month. The judges meet thus early to hear and decide upon the case.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—From the Liverpool emigration tables we learn that in the last quarter ending September emigration has slightly revived. The total number of persons, supposed emigrants, who left Liverpool during the last quarter was 16,778, or 5,536 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1861. America still takes the lead, as out of the whole 16,000 and odd upwards of 10,000 went to the United States. Canada and Australia have, however, become much more popular than formerly in the estimation of emigrants, and it is not at all improbable that many who take passage to New York may work their way into Canada.

The last educational "blue book" which has been published contains some valuable information about the progress of elementary instruction amongst the working population in Great Britain, under the fostering care of our Government. In the matter of "religious knowledge" several of the inspectors convey facts to the knowledge of "My Lords" that are both curious and suggestive. Mr. Middleton, one of the Inspectors for Scotland, in a report on "Church" schools there, writes as follows:—"The slowly mumbering way in which Psalms and catechism are often allowed to be repeated at home, in Sabbath-school and day-school, has already been spoken of in regard to reading. It has the same bad effect on spelling. As an excellent alternative to dictation, I have recommended the writing on slate of Psalms and catechism from memory. It serves two essential purposes, and saves time to the teacher. It is now in pretty general operation. In many of the numerous schools where I have tried it for the first time in the highest class, I have got an infinity of errors. The following will serve as examples: 'I will be done on earth as tens in heaven,' for, it is: 'in tulin tation,' for, into temptation; 'and just your gum,' for, in pastures green; 'nor siteth in his corner chair,' for, the scorners' chair; 'but placeth his daylight,' for, delight; 'nor let my hoop be lost,' for, hope; 'for, though art with me on the road, and stay thy comfort still,' for, thou, and thy rod, staff, my comfort; 'Go! is a spirit fire, internal, and changable,' for, infinite, eternal, unchangeable, &c. &c." Well may the inspector feel misgiving about the value of such an acquaintance as this writing evinces with sacred phraseology. He remarks:—"There is surely something more than spelling concerned here. What sort of religious knowledge is this?" The italics are his own.

A new institution in connection with the Roman Catholics of this city (Worcester) has just been established in the persons of six Sisters of Mercy, who have recently taken Paradise House, in the Tything. They are said to be ladies by birth, and come from Belfast. Five of them attend the Catholic schools as teachers daily, the object being that this teaching should be fixed and permanent, and they are, therefore, in a position to receive the Capitation Grant from Government. Their first duties are to teach the school children, next to visit the sick, and lastly to make themselves generally useful for the relief of the Irish poor, of whom there are about 500 in this city. The Worcester Roman Catholics have long desired to see their children committed to the care of able religious teachers, and their wishes are now therefore gratified. The Sisters being Irish are all the more acceptable, as the bulk of the Catholic congregation are either from Ireland or of Irish origin. And if any young persons of that sect in Worcester are hereafter ignorant of the rudiments of their faith and education the fault may be ascribed to their parents rather than to any want of teachers. Besides the schools already referred to, there is a school for females of the middle-class, conducted by a lady who devotes all her time to works of piety and charity; whilst for boys there is a boarding and day school; master, Mr. Reeve.—*Worcester Herald*.

SIMPLE QUESTIONS AND SANITARY FACTS.—We take the following extracts from a review in the *London Weekly Record* on this valuable book:—"The title page of this commendable little volume bears for its motto a sentence attributed to Lord Shaftesbury, to the effect that 'One hundred thousand preventible deaths occur every year in England.' What a fearful consideration is here opened up to us—'preventible deaths!'—so much of human life run to waste, so many of our fellow creatures passed away; and we might have hindered the sacrifice and have kept them yet among us. Upon whom rests the blame? By whom might prevention have been exercised, and those we have lost be yet with us? It is a question all important, and the answer cannot fail to be full of interest."

"Such an answer we find in books of the class to which we are now alluding. Setting aside the chapters upon 'Electricity,' 'Atmospheric Currents,' 'Evaporation and Absorption,' &c., &c.—all most interesting in their way—we pass on to the essentially practical subjects, those in which the usefulness of the work is developed, to which the motto we have quoted has especial reference, and in which lies the grand secret of all the much talked of 'elevation' and 'refining' of the masses. The 'Poison of Dirt,' the 'Dangerous Gases,' 'Consequences of Respiration,' 'Effects of bad air,' 'Value of Whitewashing'—are teachings which cannot be too urgently or too constantly dinned into the ears of not the 'poorer classes' alone. There are some good receipts, too, and valuable hints upon bread-making, the cooking of vegetables, and the sorts best adopted for nutrition, &c."

"Adulterations' claim a by no means trifling notice, and the ruinous habits of smoking and drinking are reasoned upon, and held up to view in the most clear and practical manner. The chapter devoted to 'Alcoholic Stimulants' leaves, in fact, little to be said upon the subject, and obtuse must be the intellect or wilful the obstinacy of the reader who fails to draw conviction from its perusal. The Turkish bath, with the various modes of hydropathic treatment, are entered upon in a very circumstantial and masterly style, the writer evidently deriving her faith in these curative agencies from no trivial evidence."

"The volume as it stands is one of the most comprehensive and direct we have for some time met with. If ever the trite saying 'a little knowledge, &c., bore any meaning, most assuredly it applies not to this book, over so little of what its pages contain being full of safe and useful information."

CRIME AND SEX.—Of every 100 prisoners committed to prison in England in the year 1861, 28 were women, so that of every four prisoners one was a woman. In the commitments for the more serious offences, indictable offences, — 14,349 males, and 3,977 females—the proportion of women was fewer; in the five years 1857-61 it has been little more than one in every five. But the comparison was not nearly so favorable to women in the estimates made by the police of the number of the criminal classes, because, then, the profligate women are reckoned 31,500 in

the returns of last year. The number of women belonging to the criminal classes, including under that designation known thieves, receivers of stolen goods, suspected persons, vagrants, prostitutes, and all women actually in prison for other cause than debt, was returned at 59,981 last year, or one in every 171 of the entire female population of England.—The criminal class of the other sex numbered 89,603, or one in 109. Women take their part even in crimes of violence. Last year 27 women were committed to take their trial for murder, 7 for attempting to murder, 29 for manslaughter, 18 for wounding with intent to maim, 37 for burglary, 76 for housebreaking, and 17 were charged before magistrates with having implements for house-breaking. 24 were indicted for robbery, and assaults to rob, by persons armed in company; but assaults and larcenies without violence are their chief crimes. 12 were indicted for bigamy; 112 for concealing the birth of infants; 20,541 were charged before magistrates with being drunk, or drunk and disorderly, and 9,589 of them convicted. The proportion of male criminals who are but boys is much larger than the proportion of girls among female criminals, but 1,428 girls under 16 were committed to prison last year. Among the 31,824 females committed to English prisons in the year, no less than 6,835 were of Irish birth; the Irish proportion among the male commitments was much smaller. Half the women committed are described as of "no occupation," and half the men as "labourers" generally, implying probably in most instances a life of plunder and crime rather than work. The proportion of commitments is greater among females than among males, and no less than 2,714 women are described in the returns of 1861 as having been committed above ten times before, but only 971 of the men. In prison the women generally behave better than the men; in the convict prisons only 16 in the hundred of the women were punished for misdoings in the year, while among the males the proportion was 28. Of the female criminals in custody in the year, 328 in number, 45 were women charged with murder, 10 with attempts to murder, 3 with manslaughter, 3 with infanticide or concealing birth, 2 with burglary, 73 with larceny and petty thefts. But these lunatics are the accumulations of years, and their offences are not to be all reckoned among the mischief done by women in 1861.

MEMBER ARRIVAL OF COTTON.—Indian cotton begins to come pretty freely into the country. No fewer than twelve vessels laden with this now precious material entered the Mersey on Friday from Bombay. The aggregate quantity thus brought to the help of our diminishing stock amounted to 54,647 bales.

THE REVENUE.—The official return of the revenue for the quarter just ended was published on Tuesday. The figures are not very reassuring; the distress in the manufacturing districts is written in large letters on the face of them. The excise return, which has always been held to be the surest index of the condition of the country, has been going steadily downward during the last four quarters. The decrease on the half year is £902,000, of which decrease £617,000 belongs to the quarter just ended. In the customs, on the other hand, the balance is the other way, though it does not redress the evil. The increase on the quarter is £219,000. On the stamps, Post Office, and Miscellaneous there is an increase in the last to an extent which shows there has been a regular clearing out of old stores, or stores not very old. But the most curious features in the balance sheet is the state of the income tax. There is a decrease on the quarter to a very trifling extent indeed, and it is more than made up by an increase on the half year; but on the whole of the last four quarters the decrease exceeds £600,000. It would thus appear that the springs of our wealth are giving way under the general pressure. This balance on the whole quarter is slight, but trifling as it is, it inclines the wrong way, and on the half year it is £1,009, and on the four quarters it is £120,620 decrease.

BOARD OF TRADE.—The returns of the Board of Trade during the past eight months ending in August last, were published on Saturday last. On a comparison of these with the corresponding returns for the two former years the present does not show to much disadvantage. The returns for the month are about £1,000,000 below those of 1860, but £300,000 more than those of 1861; while for the eight months the returns are about £5,750,000 below those of 1860, but only about £300,000 below those of last year. The difference between the last eight months and those of 1860 of course is to be set down to the American war.

The *Hull Advertiser* writes as follows:—"Sympathy for Garibaldi and his wounded foot is degenerating into a national nuisance. Heads have been broken and bodies bruised about him in England and in Ireland; and unless Renzon resume her way over the minds of our countrymen more blood will be shed, and most probably lives will be lost in a struggle to determine whether the betrayed tool of a perjured King and a corrupt Cabinet be more worthy of honour and sympathy than an aged and venerable Pontiff Sovereign, whose only imputed offence is that he steadfastly refuses to consent to an Imperial abrogation of those two Commandments of the Decalogue, 'Thou shalt not steal,' and 'Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's goods.' The *Times*, the other day, rejoiced that the Lambeth murderer, Mrs. Wilson, had been condemned to death for a capital crime committed 6 years ago, because it would teach other criminals that no lapse of time served to expiate their offences, or to take away the certainty of their ultimate punishment. How, then, could the Pope, claiming to be the Vicar of Christ, consent to acknowledge that to be right in 1862, which was treasonable, felonious, and wicked, a few years ago?—What has the Law of God to do with the recognition of facts effected by revolutions? A religion which would import its sanction to the blood-stained appropriation of Naples by the King of Sardinia could not be the religion of God. The faith of millions of men in the truth of Christianity would be shaken—half of Europe would become infidel—if it could even be believed to be possible that the Pope could accept the proposals made to him by the Emperor of the French."

THE LORD MAYOR AND THE GARIBALDIANS.—Mr. Oubitt has, after consideration, declined to grant the use of the Guildhall for a public meeting of the citizens of London to express sympathy with General Garibaldi and to discuss the question of the French military occupation of Rome.

There has been a meeting in Dublin, convened by the Lord Mayor, to express sympathy with the distressed cotton spinners and get up a subscription for their relief. The meeting was attended by several persons of note and a large subscription list was the result.

ARRIVAL IN GLASGOW OF THE "LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR."—We read in the *Glasgow Free Press*:—"It is with feelings of unfeigned pleasure we hail the advent amongst us of that justly-admired community, known as 'the Little Sisters of the Poor.'"

PROSPERITY IN THE CHURCH.—A new work is now passing through the press, which, in the boldness and startling nature of its views, goes, it is said even beyond the celebrated "Essays and Reviews." It will enhance the interest attaching to such an announcement to learn that the author of the forthcoming work, which is said to be of a semi-scientific and theological character, is understood to be one of our bishops. The friends of the author, apprehensive of the results to his sacerdotal position and character from such untoward revelations of opinion have, it is understood, earnestly endeavored, but in vain, to dissuade the right reverend prelate from its publication. It is, moreover, asserted that so conscientious is the episcopal writer that his work is not in harmony with his declarations on assuming his spiritual functions, that he is prepared to resign his see rather than forego the privilege of disabusing his conscience on the disputed questions which form the subject-matter of his incubations.—*The Telegraph*.