SABBATH READING.

Sweet Spirit of Summer. Sweet spirit of summer, with tresses of gold, And fair laughing tace that was bliss to behold: Who tripped o'er the hill-tops, each meadow and

In vain the brown robin is thrilling its song. in vain the bright brooklets go dancing along ; The breeze-breathing music in woodland and dell, Sweet spirit of summer thou'rt sighing farewel. In vain the green leaflets are waving in air, And butterflies glapcing, yet buoyant and fair; Thou hast bound thy gold tresses that over the

And turned away sighing thy mournful farewell. In vain all our wooing and pleading they etay, Thou'rt flinging thy garlands of beauty away; Thy mates thou art beck'ning from hill-top and

Sweet spirit of summer, thou'rt sighing farewel

"Very Proud To-Night."

It was a very cold night in winter. The wind blew, and the snow was hurled furiously about, seeking to hide itself beneath the cloaks and hoods and in the very hair of those who were out. A very distinguished lecturer was to speak notwithstanding the storm, the villagers ventured forth to hear William Annesly, buttoned up to the chin with his thick overcoat, accompanied his mother. It was very difficult to walk through the new-fallen snow against the piercing wind, and William said to his

"Couldn't you walk more easily if you took my arm?

"Perhaps I could," his mother replied as she put her arm through his, and drew up as close as possible to him. Together they breasted the storm—the mother and the boy who had once been carried on her arm, but who had grown up so tall that she could lean on his. They had not walked far before he said to her,

"I am very proud to-night, mother "Proud that you can take care of me?" she said with a heart gushing with tender-

"This is the first time you have leaned

upon me," said the happy boy.

There will be few more hours in that childs life of more exalted pleasure than he enjoyed that evening even if he should live to old age, and should in his manhood lovingly provide for her who watched over him in helpless infancy. It was a noble pride that made his mother love him, if it was possible, more than ever, and made her pray for him with new earnestness, thankful for his devoted love, and hopeful for the future. There is no more beautiful sight than affectionate, devoted obedient children.

Nullifying Prayer.

One Sabbath afternoon a prayer-meeting was held at the house of Mr. Emmons. He took the lead of the meeting and offered a fervent prayer. After meeting and before the people had dispersed, he suddenly disthe people had dispersed, he suddenly disappeared. His hired man informed him that he needed his assistance in driving some unruly swine from the wheat field into which they had broken. The wheat was nearly ripe. To eject the destroyers was a work not inconsistant with the sacred ness of the Sabbath

The swine proved more than usually perverse, and a large amount of wheat was trodden down by them and their pur-suers. Mr. Emmons was a warm-hearted and conscientious man. At the same time he was very easily excited. He soon got he was very easily excited. He soon got out of patience with the swine, and spoke in consequence rather sharply to his hired man. As he did so, Mr. Harlon and his wife were passing along the street near him. where we may on the morrow pillow our "What is Mr. Emmons doing?" said troubled head. We shall bear hence into

"He is nullifying his prayers," replied her husband who was remarkable for using rather

singular modes of expression.

Anger is not the only instrument by which prayer may be nullified. Closely connected with it is another, namely our unforgiving spirits. If we forgive not men their trespasses, neither will our heavenly father forgive us. How many prayers nulli-

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to bring temptation, if we visit scenes in which conformity to the world will be al-

to induce him to consider his way, and repent of his sins and turn unto the Lord.

Prayer must be followed by the diligent use of all the morning bird. The brook that used to prattle so gayly to us rushes by unheeded—we have forgotten to hear such things. But little children, remember,

Benefit of the Sabbath.

the Sabbath as to leave all these pressing Happier still is he who has so habited him-self to the spiritual exercises of the day as to draw from them, in these troublous times, all he precious comfort and hope which they were intended to give.

There are two days in which this bl

day has great power for good in times of trouble: it gives us substantial rest from burdens, or in support in bearing them. and in both ways it comes as God's most timely boon to us in the seasons of our sorest trial.

It is no small favor to us that our Sah bath is literally a day of rest. It means much that both our laws and customs make it so. We are substantially freed from planning and working. We are not asked or expected to arrange wordly business. We hardly can, if we would, drive our bargains, or raise funds or redeem notes. For twen'y four hours these harassing ne

we should make the most of our brief rest, in recovering strength and heart for wiser and more successful attempts on the morrow. Just as each night comes with its freedom of toil for the weary body, so the Sabbath brings 'his weekly rest from the gathering pressure of our weekly care.

But still more hopeful to us is the inspir ing trust in God which comes from a proper use of the Sabbath. What lessons the reads to us of the watchful care of Him whose hand hath brought all nature on her weekly round without our aid. The season has advanced, and we had no hand in it. The gentle rain came down in the most need ed time, while we were sleeping. The grain that we sowed did not germinate until we had consigned it over to God's earth and moisture and heat. The sweet lily at our feet God painted. The fragrant rose he The bright star over our head perfumed. he lighted. The whole world he has kept. and who that reads this lesson needs further proof of the bountiful loving kindness of him who this day leads us to adore and trust? And what mean the hallowed services of

this holy day, if not that we are the children and subjects of the Almighty Father, who is in them drawing out our hearts toward him? Why all this prayer and praise, but to asure us that we may safely trust our selves and our most imperiled interests in his

Grant that wickedness rules the hour Be it that treason seems mightier or wilier than loyalty. Suppose that irreligion, for the time, lifts up its defiant head. Allow that the friends of the Lord are few and faint.

us its better lessons of faith It uplifts religion; it asserts the supremacy of God, and, under the triumph of what is true and right. It hints to us nay, it makes us see and hear that the very enlargment of the bitter curse which so fills our heart with fear is but the token and precursor of its speedier doom.

Was not the tempted psalmist envious to the wicked, until from the sanctuary he learned how swiftly they were drawn along toward their dreadful end? Was it not his close communion with God which sustained could have inspired the afflicted Job with a faith so strong that he could still joyfully trust, even though he should see the divine

hand uplifted in vengeance against him?

Even so this blessed day may bring us so near our Father in heaven that in our deepest sorrow we may lean upon him, so near the thickest dangers of the week our divinely wrought shield. We shall go hence to dare and do all the more valiantly, for our God shall lead and sustain us .- Independ

The comfort and happiness of home fied are rendered to no avail, by the presence in the heart of an unforgiving spirit. Rushing into temptation is another mode of nullifying prayer. We pray, "Lead us not into temptation." We pray to be delivered from the spirit of worldliness. We pray that we may be benevolent. If, when we have offered our prayers we place our-selves needlessly in circumstances adapted to the tones. Let us have consideration for most the necessary consequence, if we enter years, our life becomes more interior. We upon pursuits in which self-indulgence will be the result, of what avail will our prayer be? Neglecting to use the appropriate means of obtaining the object for which we pray is another means of nullifying prayer. We pray for holliness, but we neglect to use the means which God has given us for the cultivation of holliness. We pray for the conversion of a friend, but we use no effort to induce him to consider his way and results to the the sed to prottle convertible to the properties. Sounds. We think, we reflect, we begin gradually to deal with the past, as we have formerly vividly lived in the present. Our ear grows dull to external sound; it is turn ed inward, and listens chiefly to the echoes of past voices. We catch no more the merry laughter of children. We hear no more the note of the morning bird. The brook of all the means in our power for the attain- sensitively hear them all. Mark how at ment of the object prayed for. Let us take every turn the young child starts, and head lest we spend a large portion of our turns and listens! And thus, with equal time in nullifying our prayers.—S. S. sensitiveness, does it eatch the tone of human voices. How were it possible therefore that the sharp and hasty word, the fretful and complaining tone should not startle and

Affairs in Europe. Irish watering place in consequence, it is said of unpleasant complications in that quarter It is much to be hoped his lordship affairs. Garibaldi seems disposed to the French troops in Rome, He is tired of holding the liberties of Italy at the will of a foreign sovereign, and proofs are growing stronger every day that a large number of his countrymen, if not the majority, share his opinions. A state of siege has been declared in Sicily, and the Ratazzi government assume disposed to creat the respective.

patience. They seem to have chosen an inpportune moment for the work they have La France, the new French paper

be inspired from the highest sources, has declared that the French Ambassador had announced to the Pope that the Emperor will permanently maintain him on his throne. Le Constitutionnel, as well as other papers denies this, but says that the Emperor will crush out, by force of arms, the bands which will not respect the flag that gave Italy its liberties. Yet it admits that behind this solution of the military question, there must still remain the political question, which must, sooner or later, be solved in favor of Italian liberty. But will not Garibaldi bring on a war which will lead to the French conquest and occupation of Southern Italy—the setting up, perchance, of a Bona-parte or a Murat there for King? And will Great Britain consent to such destruction of Italian liberty to the profit of France—while Austria has been humbled for no worse an intervention? Gar-ibaldi must rely upon the resistence of some or all of the great Powers to the permanent occupation of Southern Italy by France-or -mad as he is-he could hardly venture on so great a risk as measuring strength with Meantime, Austria is surrounded with

croubles. Arms are finding their way into Hungary through the eastern dependencies of Turkey. The police in Gallicia, imitating the example of Russian Poland, are growing restive, and every effort seems to be nade to divide her forces and distract her councils, so that wherever the blow falls she may be at least prepared for it. She is as follows doubtless best prepared on the side of Venetia—so well, that it is hinted she means tune of about £320,000 stg. in the Lead

state, her finances being at the same time various mortgages and sales, by which he in anything but a healthy condition. The obtained large sums of money on the estates: Czar has his hands full of work and anxiety and immediately after his father's death, he at home. He will hardly carry on aggressive policies on his neighbors just now. Prussia leaving everything to the widow, himself being appointed trustee or executor. Under still drags out its fight between King and Commons about the army, adding thereto fresh disputes with little Germain States

treaty with France.
The Prince of Wales is, it seems, about The Prince of Wales is, it seems, about boy at school, but becoming aware of the to meet the Princess whom it has come to position of affairs, he had instituted a suit be generally believed he is to marry very against the purchaser of one of the estates shortly—one paper says next year. Her shortly—one paper says next year. Her photographs show her to be very good looking, and report makes her amiable and highly accomplished. It is expected that the Crowns of Denmark, Sweden and Norway will be united in the person of her father or Scandinavian unity, and making the alliance a most important one. Will our Prince geries and perjuries; and the defendant—and his wife, and his sister and her husband that is the person who had bought and paid be able to settle the long standing quarrel between Prussia and Denmark about Schleswig. Holstein? It will be a great blessing if they can hit upon some reasonable compromise, by means of which peace may be kept. The Princess of Prussia, has just presented the Royal family of Prussia with a new member, and all are glad to hear she is going on well.

A Man Killed. An unfortunate accident occurred in the An inquest was held by Dr. Scott, Coroner. and a verdict returned in accordance with the above that the deceased Oliver Champagne, was accidentally killed, and that no blame attached to the engineer, or other employees on the train, as they used every

MISCELLANEOUS.

Agood deal of exciter on that been engendered throughout the comp of New South Wales by the exploits of one Gardiner, a bushranger, whose successes bid fair to place the adventures of Dick Turpin in the shade. For some men is past this ruffian has, with his party defice the attempts made for his capture. The price, both mounted and foot, have been up and foot, have been up nonplussed. Gardiner gang consists of some half-a-dozen despraced adoes, and in a country like that which populated, with numero it is no easy matter to their capture. They are well provided the whole they have apparently no lack of accomplices; and thus, for the last three mont, they have, as it were, defied the whole the police force. f the police force. reely applies, or mently expressive;

aught else, retiring at times, when hard pressed, to fastnesses and places of hiding known only to themselves. A degree of maudlin, poetic sentimentality has been engendered in the minds of many of the country people in the man's favor, which per-haps more than aught else tends to prevent his capture, as, although robbing right and left, he carefully avoids mulcting poor people, and in all cases has avoided the comm of violence. To ladies he is especially polite and tales are told of his returning watches. sometimes adding a present from himself but never committing violence to the fair sex. His last exploit places all his former ones completely in the shade. The gold in the various diggings is conveyed to the sea-board by the Government escort, consisting of some eight or ten mounted policemen, and from the care exercised in it transmission is generally considered securi. Some ten days since Gardiner, with his associates. "stuck up" the Lachlan escort, and after a prolonged fight, in which all the troopers were wounded, succeeded in carrying off the whole of the booty, amounting in value to £16,000 worth of gold. The whole country was at once in arms, and the Government offered a reward of £1000 for the apprehension of the robbers. No effort will be spared to secure the capture of the scoundrel. but judging from previous experience, if secured, it will be more by good luck than good management.

The Roupell Case.

One of the most extraordinary cases that ever occurred has just been tried at Guildford, England. It may be briefly explained

aggressive war, and should France and Italy have trouble at Rome about the occupation of that city, she might try to regain Lombardy—but this is certainly not probable.

trade, £200,000 of which was invested in landed property. His eldest son, William, was born before marriage, his eldest legitimate son being Richard. During his father's Russia is in a very troubled and unquiet lifetime, William forged his signature to about the Zollverein and the commercial the most unbounded extravagance. At that treaty with France. The evidence adduced rendered it all but This person, who had moved in good circles prother, completing the long wished for and been once a member of Parliament, tes tified in the clearest manner to his own for for the estate upon a worthless title-and the younger brother who had been defrauded of the whole, agreed to halve the loss be tween them, and the case was suddenly terminated by the withdrawal of a juror.

The Great Exhibition and what May be there Seen. Correspondence Scientific American.

London August 5, 1862.

London August 5, 1862.

The great sight of London at present is of course the "Exhibition." which certainly township of Edwardsburg on Thursday morning the 4th instant. As the morning train from Ottawa was approaching the train from Ottawa was approaching the train from Ottawa was approaching the distribution, which certainly the most beautiful and cameo-like cutting, for £250 (\$1,200). Most of these beautiful and cameo-like cutting, for £250 (\$1,200). Most of these beautiful and the concerning it. The exterior of the building is plain and rough, but the interior is excrossing in the second concession of that township, the engineer saw an object on the plan of the building is rectangular, 800 by crossing in Great Britain, to enable such fabulous grasp of the handles of the centre trapize, track. Supposed at first it was a section man stooping to see if the line was straight; but two domes of glass, the largest hitherto however, as there was no movement, thought it was a stick of cordwood, and whistled to diameter. There are then, in addition, two put on brakes, and quick at the same time reversing the engine; but being on a down 975 feet long and 200 feet wide, and the reversing the engine; but being on a down grade, and the train going at upwards of forty miles an hour, it was impossible to stop; until the entire train passed over a man, who was lying across one of the rails where the track crosses a culvert. The body proved to be that of an unfortunate French should answer, little; but, as an exhibition Canadian named Oliver Champagne, who illustrative of the world's progress, and of the excellence attained in every branch of was seen very much intoxicated in the early part of the morning, and is supposed to have been making his way home on the track, his residence being close by, when he fell into the culvert, and being so much intoxicated, in trying to get out, had fallen asleep across the rail, as his legs were hanging inside, and head and shoulders outside the culvert. States have been familiar as the "last-turn-" ing machine," and others, are exhibited as new, and the English and foreign exhibitors, moreover, have received medals for them as should soon fag, sales.

**Comparison of the Comparison of the Com

the first cost must be greater, the machine British Government leading off in the display, and every European nation following except France which sends nothing in this line. The heavy guns exhibited by the British Government are all breech-leaders, mostly of the Armstrong pattern, and this breech-leading system characterises all of the guns sent by the continental workshops except Spain, which, in common with France has neglected it. The British guns are splended workmanship, and the 10-inch are more massive than the American 10-inch, but there is a complication about them which does not auger well for service. By the side of these guns lie portions of iron targets-

of these guns lie portions of iron targetswhich have been used by the government
commission in experimenting with the Armstrong and Wentworth guns and very
thoroughly have been smashed and penetratired and three her, and her body lay in
the body lay in
the certain spot they had several times passed
in the search. It was between two cotton
wood trees, and covered thickly over with
trush. This revelation made, the wood was
thoroughly have been smashed and penetratfired and three her, and her body lay in
the body la ces are of little value.

The display of jewelry, of work in the precious metals and in ivery carvings, enamels, &c., is probably the finest and most extensive the world has ever seen. ago by the combined Freech and English armies. It was said that the English did paratively little. If this is so one naturally wonders after seeing the specimens of the English plunder what the French must have in their possession. Among the objects exhibited in the Exhibition from the palace, in addition to whole cases filled with miracles of ivory and wood carving, enameled vases, porcelains, silks, &c. there is a string or necklace of pearls, said to be the most perfect in the world. Each pearl is about the size of a small filbert, perfectly round and without the slightest imperfection, and all so nearly alike in size that the eye cannot distinguish any difference between them; their There is also a cup, the bowl of which con-

Across the nave fine specimens of the \$200), and defies any person to distinguish, by sight alone, between the two. The false rems are exhibited in every stage of manufacture, from the mass of composition in the crucible to the cut and set stones. Here, again, the eye is completely at fault, the taste of the manufacturer leading him to

mia occupy a large space. One however, is jury being sustained.

In the meantime, the in any other branch of Manufacture. What of every one who came out of the br plate of which is worth ten guineas (850)? jug aforementioned, a sale was effected the very first day of the Exhibition, and the purchaser, who paid £250, was afterwards offered £500 (\$2,500) for his bargain and refused it.

unlike the former one of 1851, includes a a gallery of pictures, the finest art treasures of the kingdom having been freely lent by their possessors. Of the area of the consultation at Highbon. sight of half of them.

Negro Burned to Death-Horri-

continued. The negro was taken along, and chastised at intervals, but he still persisted in his refusal to make any revelation. On Saturday the purty, against taking the negro with them, resumed their search. While so engaged, they met a band of guerillas, to whom they revealed the particulars of the loss of the unfortunate child.

The body of the little girl was found in the spot indicated. It presented a horrible appearance. There was a wound in the forehead, apparently from a blow. On the arms and various parts of the body were dark act them. bruises, showing where the negro had violently held her in her vain struggles against Most curious in this line are the things his hellish attempts. Dark marks on the carried off from the Chinese Emperor's the throat showed that she had been put to summer palace at its sacking three years death by choking. The condition of her and captured. person we cannot state on paper. All that fiends could imagine of barbarity, cruelty not have their grab until the French were satisfied and that the former obtained com The excitement in the neighborhood is extreme, and the fate of the negro is pronounced to be only just.

Frightful Accident to the Female Blondin

From the London Advertiser. At Highbury Barn, shortly after ten clock "The Female Blondin" ascended one of the stages connected with the rope, which is about 100 feet in height, and by the aid of blue fires, and attired in suit of armour, proceeded on her porilous voyage in mid-air. She reached the eastern stage value, including a few diamonds at the ends of the necklace, is estimated at \$50,000. feat of wheeling the barrow the third time she crossed the rope covered with a sack, sists of half a human skull, inlaid with and then commenced her final tour to the diamonds and emeralds and mounted upon a starting point in the midst of fire works massive and sculptured gold stand over a discharged at each end of the balancing foot in height. The costly screen which stood behind the throne is also here. within about twenty feet of the western stage when the Catherine wheels at each end plunder of India are exhibited, including the the pole had reached the very greatest velogreat Koh-i-noor diamond and its two smaller city, and at which moment reports were heard companions, and the two largest rubies in and stars of various hues emitted. At this inthe world. These last were taken during stant it was plainly observed that there was a the world. These last were taken during statistic was plainty observed that the treasury of Lahore | fearful oscillation of the pole as well as the unand were formerly worn by the Mogul fortunate performer. A general cry was rais-Emperors. They are each about the size of a large walnut and form the pendents to a diamond necklace of about 20 stones, these latter being of the size of small filberts. In an adjoining case a French exhibitor shows from fright or otherwise, in another second the largest and finest sapphire in the world, measuring, I should say, 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and without a flaw. Elsewhere one may see the largest and finest known emerald, oriental | led with the screams of the females present a largest and linest known emerald, oriental amethyst, the supposed cats-eye and a pearl nearly an inch in diameter. The French also make a most curious exhibition of artificial gems and pearls. One exhibitor shows two sets of pearls, one real, worth £4,000 (\$20,000) and another false, worth £400 (\$200) and defies any person to distinguish there were a number of surgeons, who, as parochial officers of St. Paneras, had been attending a dinner given at Highbury Barn at the close of the day's proceedings, namely, Drs. Hillier, Claremont, Sutherin, and Saul. Two of these gentlemen Mr. Claremont and Mr. Saul, were immediately on discard all extravagances, the more completely to deceive. The price of these fictious ried in an insensible and apparently lifeless gems is, however, very high.

The display of porcelain and glassware is very extensive and wonderfully fine. The French Government sends from the Sevre her countenance, pulse and respiration, works about 500 pieces, Dresden and Bohe- were at once a prediction of very serious in-

In the meantime, the greatest excitement partment by the English manufacturers, who as to the fate of the unfortunate but intrecertainly equal, if they do not surpass, the pid woman prevailed. So much so, that alfinest French work. I am told that the ad- though Leotard's performance had commencvance made in porcelain and glass fabrica- ed in the great hall, hundreds still remainvance made in porcelain and glass fabrica-tion during the last ten year is greater than ed in the gardens, making earnest enquiries say you to an English dinner service, every into which they had been conveyed. plate of which is worth ten guineas (\$50)? second catastrophe was also apprehended, Or to a glass jug or vase, covered over with with regard to Leotard himself. He had the most beautiful and cameo-like cutting, gone through a portion of his performance,

It is stated that the proprietors had a fore-boding, that it would be dangerous to ascend the rope, in consequence of its wet and slippery condition; but without success, en-deavored to prevail upon the Female Blon-din to relinquish her performance that

their possessors. Of the number of these I will only say that the walls of the various galleries are nearly 30 feet high (the pictures but there are others. She was sensible, and being hung four and five deep), and in their entire length measure over a mile. I have spent two entire days but did not get a fair now remains an inmate. The unfortunate woman was to have performed last night at Wolverhampton. There was but one feel-ing prevalent, which was the sooner these dangerous sensation exhibitions are put a stop to the better.

had protested against any French occupa-tion of Napolitan territory, and that Eng-land even threatened a corresponding move-ment in Sicily, if France resorted to such a

FRANCE.—A French squadron had been sent to Naples, and an English squadron, it is said, has also been placed there.

ITALY.—The latest advices from Turin report that Garibaldi and his volunteers continued their march from Reggio, pursued by a column of Researcheri

a column of Bessagleri.

There had been no collision with Gari-There had been no collision with Gari-baldi's forces and the royal troops since the trifling one reported by the Norwegian.

A proclamation issued by Garibaldi, from Cathania, inciting the people to insurrection, had produced strong demonstrations in his favor at Genea, Florence, and some colli-sions had taken place between the authorities and the people.

Outbreaks were apprehended, but precautionary measures have been taken to counter-

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN Paris, Aug. 30, Noon. A telegram just received in this city, says that Garibaldi had been defeated, wounded, London, August 31.

The "Moniteur" says that the insurrection which threatened to compromie the des tinies of Italy has terminated. Garibaldi after a very sharp contest, was compelled to surrender. An Italian frigate was immediately order

ed to convey to Spezzia.

The blockade of the Italian coasts is or dered to be raised.

Paris, August 31. The capture of Garibaldi is confirmed.

Revival of Agrarian Outrage in Ireland.

From Edinburgh Witness. Ireland still continues to be the main difficulty of statesmen, and the chief opprobrium of the British empire. Why it should be so does not at first sight seem very clear. On the sister isle, nature has lavished her gifts with prodiged hand; and it is no fault of hers if Ireland is not the abode of plenty and the happiest of the three kingdoms. The sources of wealth and of contentments are there, in a soil of great fertility and a climate of exceeding softness. To the people, too nature has been equally indulgent and bountiful. She has given them many rich and intellectual gifts, -a genius quick and fresh and full of resource, a temper affable and open, the kindliest dispositions, and much easy irritate the temper and sour the dispositions of a people less happily constituted. Ireland, too, as a country, is making marked progress. Her arts and manufactures are progress. Her arts and manufactures are on the increase; every year hor shores and harbors are better frequented; and every year her fields exhibit a more improved husbandry. Wages are rising; bread is more plentiful; the houses, the food, the clothing of the people, all are improving; and one might reasonable expect that in the train of might reasonable expect that in the train of this material progress their should come a happier social condition. And yet it is not so. The old rankling jealousies and deadly hatreds which have so long embittered and distracted that unhappy land, and neutralised all the gifts with which nature has enriched it are still existing there. Ireland is still haunted with the idea that she is laboring under oppression and intolerable wrong. She still looks upon the Saxon as the author of all her miseries, and, despite the signs of improvement which she exhibits, despite the increasing wealth and comfort of her people her current history is marked ever and anon by new outbreaks of agrarian crime. One of these outbreaks we have just witnessed. Ireland has recently been the score of a series of murders which have followed each other with startling rapidity, and have been marked with circumstances of more than ormarked with circumstances of more than or-dinary coolness, atrocity; and horror. Why does crime seem indigenous to the land, so that no material amelioration, no legislative remedy can charm it into rest, or win it to submission of the law? How comes it that justice cannot terrify it, and that kindness cannot soften it? It seems to walk, like some dread spectre, with inaudable steps and shape invisible, among a kind-hearted inoffensive, and gentle peasantry, till all suddenly it starts into light, and Ireland is deluged with blood and the empire is thuiled

In order to ascertain the cause of these deplorable outbursts of violence let us look little more closely at the manner in which these murders are committed, and the moral aspect which they wear in Ireland. It is not in Ireland in this respect as it is in other not in Ireland in this respect as it is in other parts of the empire. When in England or Scotland a murder is committed it is in some solitary place, or in the darkness of night. The murderer watches his opportunity, and strikes his victim when there is no one by to witness the deed. And when the deed comes to be known it wakens only horror 'n the community. The public conscience in England and Scotland is on the side of law and against the oriminal; his act is universally reprobated and condemned; he has shed mans blood and his own blood must be shed mans blood and his own blood must be shed in expiation. Justice acts but as the minister or handmaid of the public sentiment, when she proceeds to arraign the criminal and erect the gallows. The land has been defiled, and it cannot rest till it has been cleansed in the blood of him who defiled it.

But in Iroland the state of things as removed anime is unharmly the reverse. In