

Webster of Flemington, Forfarshire, a lady who has devoted much attention to benefit the Established Churches in various parishes. A requisition has been largely signed by the parishioners of Kilmorack, and forwarded to Mrs. Webster, praying that the charge may be granted to Rev. Mr. Fraser, brother of the late incumbent, who is highly acceptable to the congregation there.—*Inverness Courier.*

ELDERS WIVES' AND DAUGHTERS' ASSOCIATION.—This association of ladies in connection with the Church of Scotland, has for its object the training of destitute girls of from 12 to 14 years, so as to fit them for becoming domestic servants. The annual general meeting was held on Monday in the Home, 2, Duke Street, when the sums collected during the past year, amounting to £140, were handed in. The association at present supports 9 of the poorest girls to be found in the neighborhood, supplies them with instruction in reading and writing, and trains them thoroughly in all the branches of household work, so that they will soon become excellent domestic servants. The association invites all those interested in female industrial training to visit the institution.—*Glasgow Courier.*

SOUTH LEITH CASE.—The hearing of the proof in this case was resumed on Tuesday, by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, in the Assembly Hall—Dr. Fowler, moderator. After the examination of two witnesses, counsel for the objectors produced three executions of citation of witnesses, dated respectively, 14th, 19th, 28th April 1862. He stated that the witnesses whose names are mentioned in these executions had failed to obey the citation of the Presbytery. He therefore moved the court for a warrant to cite the witnesses mentioned in the third citation *pro secundo*, or for such other remedy as the Court may deem expedient or necessary to secure their attendance, as the evidence of these parties was material to the cause of the objectors. After discussing the matter for two hours, the Presbytery, on motion of Dr. Fowler, seconded by Mr. Macknight, granted the crave, allowed the objectors Friday and Monday first to complete their proof—Presbytery to meet at eleven o'clock on Friday.

Review of the Past Month.

THE war in the once United States is still the all engrossing subject everywhere. Since the battle at Pittsburg Landing no very decisive action has been fought, but the Northern forces nevertheless continue to make progress. New Orleans, the crescent city, the real capital of the South, the key of the Mississippi, has fallen into their hands after a series of severe contests. This is perhaps the

severest blow that has yet befallen the Southern cause, yet, notwithstanding this and other misfortunes, there is not a word heard of giving in. The universal feeling seems to be to suffer to the last extremity, but under no possible circumstances to come back again to the Union. Gen. McClellan, with his immense army is advancing in the direction of Richmond, and while we write, is said to be within a few miles of that city. A great Confederate army is before him, but it is questionable whether in equipments or numbers, it will be able much longer to keep in check its powerful opponent. Before Corinth, two great armies stand facing each other, neither apparently being very anxious to bring matters to the last desperate issue. There can be little doubt however that a great and decisive battle cannot be far distant. The seaboard is gradually, but surely falling into the power of the North. Norfolk has been taken, and its navy yard destroyed. The Merrimac has been blown up to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The blockade of some of the Southern ports has been partially raised, but we fear that the prospects of shipping much cotton from any of them are anything but encouraging. It is said that cotton is being destroyed utterly wherever there is the slightest probability of its falling into Northern hands. In the meantime skirmishes, some of which have almost the proportions of battles, are going on almost daily. Of the result of these very little is heard, but there can be little doubt that in several of them the North do not gather all the glory. By one of the latest telegraphs, we learn that a Northern general—Banks—has been so far worsted in an engagement, that he has retreated 22 miles, and recrossed the Potomac, and that militia are being sent in haste from New York and Pennsylvania to strengthen Washington.

The want of the usual cotton supply, and the general cessation of Southern trade, are being felt more and more in Great Britain and France. In Manchester alone, there were said to be at the last account 16,000 hands idle, and the same proportion probably in all other manufacturing cities. In France, the suffering is said to be still greater, and the Emperor chafes under it, and gets the credit of being anxious for immediate intervention along with England to put an end to this unnatural strife.

What is called the Roman question continues to be eagerly discussed throughout Europe. Victor Emmanuel has been making a triumphant progress through a portion of his new dominions. But Italy is still like a seething pot, a hot bed of anarchy and conspiracy. The pope still sits in Rome, supported by French soldiers. The policy of Louis Napoleon on this point is inexplicable. If Italian unity is possible, it can only have a fair trial by having its head quarters at Rom