

Ireland. But we have a word to say on behalf of poor Father Lavalle! In a country where the oppressed peasantry are sunk in indigence—in a country whose titles are swallowed up by the State Church to maintain in shameful opulence the scions of lordly houses—a humble working curate must have few resources. Father Lavalle, in his gallant struggle for his poor people, has become overwhelmed with debt. The expenses of this lawsuit are enormous. Only on the help of all good men, who love justice and hate oppression, can the poor Priest depend; and therefore do we call on our readers to aid, by their subscriptions, the honest curate of Parry in clearing off the heavy load of expense by which he has been overwhelmed.—Weekly Register.

THE ULSTER ORANGEMEN.—Orangemen are on account of the act passed in the recent session, prohibiting the exhibition of party emblems, &c. The wrath of the Derry Orangemen against their member, Mr. Dawson, knows no bounds. They are denouncing him in large placards as a traitor to their cause, and in several places these placards are carried about on boards attached to poles. The Orangemen of Derry county are intrusted to defeat him at the next election. One of these placards, bewailing the sad fate of the descendants of those men who fought at Derry, Anghrim and the Boyne, dolefully laments the prostrate state of orangemen. "Has not this bill," says the writer, "been levelled against our walls, and against those liberties won and bequeathed to us by our noble sires? The very flag which stood the battle and the breeze during the Siege must now remain within the walls of our ancient Cathedral, and dare not as heretofore, be seen floating from its tower, as on every 12th of August and 18th of December, for upwards of 170 years. The very Orange Lillies which graced our gardens and minded us of days gone by, must cease to grow. You will be ready to say who has done this? Let me tell you that it has been done by our enemies within our own camp, wherein is many Lundy. We have Lundy in the Church, we have Lundy in the Lords, and we have Lundy (too many) in the House of Commons. Away then with such Lundy. Let our past history be a lesson to us. Let us learn from it that union is strength. Let us learn that division gives strength to the enemy. Let us have no more Dawsons and Heggates, no more Greers and McCormicks. Let our watchword be Protestantism and No Surrender."

THE HARVEST.—Two days of nearly continuous fine weather have done wonders towards allaying the alarm which prevailed during the earlier part of the week; but the danger is far indeed from being over. Everything is yet uncertain, and although this morning's accounts from the country are tolerably reassuring, it would, in the present shiftings of the wind, with rain and sun by alternate hours, be hazardous to calculate upon the permanence of the change which seemed to set in on Thursday last. Yesterday's report from Cork is particularly good. It is as follows:—"A very desirable and anxiously looked for change has taken place in the weather within the last two days. To all appearances, the rain has taken its departure for a while, and agriculturists everywhere are eagerly taking advantage of the fine dry weather that we have had to-day and yesterday to push on their harvest operations. The strong fears for the fate of the crops which were justly excited by the heavy and almost incessant rain which fell up to Wednesday night have now subsided, and farmers are again commencing to speak with some confidence regarding the harvest. The accounts from all parts of the country are more favourable than could have been at all expected a day or two ago. The condition of the potato crop may on a comparison with other years be considered most satisfactory. The high winds that accompanied the rain prevented the lodgment of corn generally from being permanent, and thus preserved the farmers to a great extent from material loss. In some of the low lands a good deal of hay has been spoiled, but all other crops are, up to the present, in a very fair condition, and, if the present dry weather lasts, we may be sure of a harvest in fair abundance."

The Northern Whig has a long review of the state and prospects of the harvest in Ulster, "derived from authentic and reliable sources." There is, of course, in the reports a considerable difference of opinion, but, taken on an average, the general result is said to be better than had been anticipated though in many instances the information supplied is sufficiently discouraging:—"With regard to the potato crop, the prevalent expression is unfavorable though in several localities it is well spoken of; but it is not difficult to gather that, on the whole, the prospects of a large crop are scarcely to be depended upon. Wheat is almost uniformly reported as a fair average crop, but oats are not deemed likely to come up to expectation. Much of the heavy oats in many localities has been lodged by the heavy rains, and the straw is short and thin. Flax is expected to turn out well, and, though the acreable amount sown has not been so large as last year, the quality is stated to be superior, and likely to prove remunerative to the farmer. The sowing of hay has been much retarded, owing to the rains, but advantage has been so well taken of every hour of the weather that it will be put into the stackyard in excellent condition, and the after grass is stated to be of a very superior description, and likely to compensate for any shortcoming in the first growth. Of the turnip crop, which has now become an essential element in every well-conducted farm, where the preparation of fat stock for the market is properly attended to, we are as yet unable to offer an opinion but we have reason to believe that it will prove at least an average crop. There can be little doubt now that the harvest will be late—we should say fully three weeks behind the usual average of seasons—and, no doubt, this is an important matter, but with a reasonable amount of dry and warm weather up to the middle of September next, we anticipate a good harvest, with a moderate range of prices for all agricultural produce. Very little wheat or oats has yet been cut down, and it will be fully a fortnight yet ere anything like a general reaping will take place, even on the most favorably-situated ground."

With reference to the prospects of the harvest in a letter in the Morning News, dated Galway, September 5, reports:—"Having passed through and examined considerable portions of the counties of Tipperary, Limerick, Clare, Galway, we found the crops had been very much less injured than the 'croakers' in Dublin had led us to expect. In fact, over the counties named, from all he has seen and heard from farmers and country gentlemen, he is led to conclude that at present the crops of wheat and barley, allowing for partial damage in some particular districts, present the prospect of a fair average return, and a good portion of these crops is ready to be cut. In a fortnight, with fine weather, all will be ready for the sickle, and at present reaping is going on extensively. Oats appear to have been injured to some small extent, but they are very green generally, and it will be very late—say the beginning of October—before the bulk of the crops can be housed. Potatoes are very generally attacked by the blight. In fact, scarcely a field has escaped more or less of the attack. In some places the farmers are digging them so fast that in the village markets 2½d. a stone of 16lb. is the ruling price, a certain sign that the farmers are convinced of the danger, and are making the best of the crops while they can. Turnips also have very generally missed and will be a very short crop, but on the whole, the prospect of the crops generally, with the present prices, will afford our farmers more than an average return for their labours. The weather has been very fine since leaving Dublin, with every prospect of its continuing so."

THE IRISH LABOUR MARKET.—Some of the Irish journals are beginning to apprehend a scarcity of hands towards sowing the harvest, now pretty generally ready for the sickle. The Northern Whig says that

complaints on this score are heard from head quarters, and adds that—"An immense area of cereal crops will presently be quite ripe for the harvest, not only in this part of the country, but throughout Ireland; and now comes the great point—Where are labourers to be had in sufficient numbers to meet the pressing demand? The oat crop promises to be a good one. A farmer stated to us yesterday that on his yield promises to be fully twice the amount of last years produce, and the bulk of straw will be still larger in proportion. The fact is, that the prospects of both wheat and oats are very favourable; and, in the face of the continuous cry of a coming famine raised by the owls of the press, the probabilities are that, with dry sunshine for the next three weeks, the gross produce of Irish lands will be much above the quantity taken off last year. This, in a great measure, will tend to make up for the loss likely to result in the crop of potatoes, which is small in bulk and deteriorated in quality, the wet weather having set with much severity against the growth of the potato in its early stages. The process of early reaping goes on pretty well, as in nearly all districts where there are a number of weavers a partial turnout has taken place, and, as the grain ripens, larger draughts of these operatives will be taken off the looms."

THE OATS CROP.—In the course of last week, at an auction sale of oats grown on the lands of Henry H. O'Hara, Esq. at Marlow, near Ballymena, one lot, comprising three Irish acres, brought £17 15s. per acre, exclusive of auction fees—the highest price realised for oats in this neighbourhood this season.—Ballymena Observer.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—A letter received from a non-commissioned officer at Aldershot, dated August 26, contains the following remarkable passage:—"A most extraordinary transaction has just occurred within six or seven miles of this place. A farmer, when going over his crops, accompanied by some of his neighbours, was so grieved at witnessing the injuries inflicted by rain, &c., prayed to God that he may be struck asleep until the fine weather would come. He had only uttered the prayer when he fell to the ground at full length fast asleep, and so firm in the earth that he could not be removed. A sled has been built about him, and hundreds are daily going to see him; he breathes as natural as if he was lying asleep on his bed."—Limerick Chronicle.

PUBLIC WORKS IN IRELAND.—The loans and grants that have been issued from the Exchequer for public works, drainage, and land improvement in Ireland amount to no less than £10,036,071. Nearly half this amount was advanced for county relief works for the employment of the labouring poor on the occasion of the famine, but that was remitted and not required to be repaid. The sum of £3,556,619 for principal and interest has been repaid to the public purse, and there remains to be repaid £4,822,864. The chief public works now being carried on in Ireland, under the supervision of the Board of Public Works, are, Kingstown harbour, upon which £817,786 has been spent, and Donaghadee Harbour (opposite Portpatrick), upon which £160,804, has been spent, but both these works are nearly completed. There is also a female convict prison in course of construction, a new Landed Estates Court and offices, and the extension of the Four Courts. But the most interesting part of the operations of this Board is the administration of the loans for the improvement of landed property, especially by thorough drainage. The drains are constructed 4 or 4½ ft. deep and from 25 to 40 ft. apart, and pipe tiles are used for the conduit. In the report of the Board for the past year a case is mentioned by the inspector of drainage in Leitrim which shows the great advantage that may be reaped from a judicious application of a drainage loan. Ten years ago Colonel Whyte, of Newton Manor, commenced the improvement of a farm of his. It was a lilly limestone formation, with a small river running through, and annually overflowing a bottom, which was little better than a morass; the hills were incumbered with multitudes of walls and much scrubwood. His first operation was to straighten the river, to prevent the floods; next to drain the bogs into the straightened river; he then removed the walls and scrub, enclosing about 76 acres, that were fit for nothing else, as plantation, and laying the rest out in large fields of from 20 to 30 acres each; in doing this he expended about £800. He retained the farm in hand until last year, by which time he calculated that it had repaid him the whole expenditure. He then advertised it to be let on a stringent lease of 21 years, with the exception of the plantation and some mountain land, and let it for £435 a-year and a fine of £400 paid down, while the rent originally paid by small tenants and collected with difficulty was but £75 a-year. Great complaints have been made of difficulty in obtaining labour to execute such improvements as these, but the inspector of drainage for Carlow and Queen's county reports that good and skilful labourers can be obtained in all parts of his district by giving wages which enable the best men to earn 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. a-day, and men less skilled and less able-bodied more from 10d. to 1s. 2d. He adds that they execute work more carefully and cheerfully than formerly, and that the improvement in their general conduct is most gratifying.

THE ORANGEMEN IN TROUBLE.—The Orangemen of Ulster, and particularly those of the city and county of Derry, are in a sad state of mind, owing to the recent act passed by the British senate to put an end to their rilly and wickedness. Scalding tears fall from their eyes, curses loud and deep rush from their lips, and denunciations of 'treason, treason,' are uttered against the northern members who refused to save them from chastisement. The voice of lamentation ascends from the Lodges, and wailing and weeping, and gnashing of teeth are the order of the day amongst them. It is not to astonish us that these pets of England—these 'spoiled children' of the state, should feel as they do on the present occasion. They always expected, and generally received forgiveness for their iniquities. The government winked at their atrocities, whilst it secretly urged them on; the magistrates gave them nothing more than reproof for their crimes; and jurors empanelled to try them for the most glaring murders, found a verdict of 'not guilty' against the clearest evidence of guilt! To them was continued the license granted in the days of the iniquitous Queen Bess; that it was no crime to murder a mere Irishman; and to this very day they have rioted in blood, and in the face of heaven and of Europe, have done so with impunity. And when they could do nothing worse than insult the Catholic population, they hung up their motley rags on towers and steeples, to annoy neighbours; and the other day, in Enniskillen and Derry, they showed their peculiar loyalty, by insulting, as far as they could, the Catholic representatives of the English Queen. Of course, it must be very difficult for a faction indulged to enact these abominable scenes, to find themselves threatened with pains and penalties, should they practice them in the future. They know they were planted in Ulster to do the work of demons—to create strife, anger, ill-will, and all sorts of wickedness; and because their crimes will not longer be tolerated, they assume the language and attitude of wronged and injured men! They say 'the liberty their fathers won is about being taken from them! When did their fathers win liberty; and the liberty they claim, of what description is it? We have already described its nature. They want liberty to slay their neighbors to insult, malign, and calumniate their betters! They know nothing of true liberty; for they respect no man's rights who differ from them. The liberty they demand is tyranny of the darkest dye. It was displayed eleven years since at Dolly's Brae, in blood and slaughter; and recently at Derrymacash, in the murder of unoffending children. Liberty, indeed! An Ulster Orangeman's liberty is all one side—he would give freedom to no one but himself! The cowardly ruffians can find no equals except amongst the blood stained Druses of Syria, who waded in the

blood of slaughtered women and children. Let the Orangemen, then, weep and groan, and wince beneath the law which has been framed to correct their terrible vice. It will do them good; and if they were wise they would welcome it as a blessing. They may rely upon it, that their old deeds will be no longer tolerated. Heaven and earth are tired of their cruelties, and it was time to bring their dark and sanguinary conduct to an end.—Dundalk Democrat.

The bill for the construction of the West Cork Railway has received the royal assent. This IRISH SPIRIT DUTIES.—The Cork Reporter again calls attention to the marked decrease in the consumption of spirits, and the preference almost universally given to malt drinks. It appears that in many localities the countrypeople have pledged themselves to abstain from whiskey altogether, while in the city of Cork many spirit-dealers who drove a thriving business before the late rise in the duty assert that the ordinary consumption has diminished 75 per cent.

THE PROTESTANT BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR AND THE ORANGE MOVEMENT.—The Northern Whig contains the following statement, in reference to the proceedings instituted by Dr. Knox, Bishop of Down and Connor, against the Rev. T. F. Miller, Vicar of Belfast, for permitting an Orange Chaylain to preach in his Church, in defiance of the prohibition of his Ordinary:—"On Saturday last, Sir Hugh Cairns, M.P.; H. H. McNeale, Esq., High Sheriff of Antrim; J. Bakiston Houston, Esq., High Sheriff of Down; C. R. Dobbs, Esq., of Castle Dobbs; John Clark, Esq., J. P.; and Dr. H. Purdon, waited on the Bishop of Down and Connor, and requested his Lordship to withdraw the proceedings which he has instituted against the Rev. Dr. Miller, Vicar of Belfast, for contempt of his inhibition against allowing the Rev. Mr. Potter, of Downpatrick, to preach in the parish church of Belfast on the 12th of last month. The answer of the Bishop was to the effect that he could not comply with their request; that Doctor Miller had received due warning, and, having acted in defiance of that warning, he (the Bishop) could not withdraw the proceedings which have been commenced, without entirely abandoning his own position, and compromising episcopal authority generally, by establishing a precedent which might lead to every undesirable consequence."

SALE OF LAND PROPERTY.—An estate in the Co. of Tyrone, containing upwards of 3,000 acres, and producing a rental of nearly 1,000l. a year was put up for sale last week in the town of Omagh. It was put up in seven lots, the biddings for which were extremely spirited, the whole realizing 28,924l. The entire estate was put to auction in one lot but was bought by the vendor at 30,500l., Mr. H. Stewart, Conyngham, having bidden 28,000l. The lands above mentioned were brought by Mrs. Spiller, in November, 1845, at the sale of the property of the late Mr. Alexander Campbell, under the decree of the Court of Chancery. The purchase money then paid was 27,500l.

THE CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY AND PROSELYTISM.—The Rev. Dr. Biggs, Incumbent of the perpetual curacy of Templemartin, has called upon us to state that it is his intention on next Sunday, between three and four o'clock, to address the public in the town of Bandon, with the view of exposing the system of proselytism carried on by the Church Education Society, the Irish Missions and Irish Society, in order as he hopes to promote peace and harmony. The Rev. Dr. Biggs intends also to enter into explanations regarding his treatment by the Very Rev. Dean Newman, of Cork, and the Hon. and Rev. Charles Bernard, of Bandon. Some interesting revelations may be expected.—Cork Examiner.

GREAT BRITAIN.—THE ARCHBISHOP OF WESTMINSTER.—We (Weekly Register) are happy to state that since the arrival of the Cardinal Archbishop, the health of His Eminence has continued to improve. His Eminence is still at Layton, but it is hoped that before long he will be able to remove to the sea-side. The health of the Cardinal is becoming so satisfactorily re-established that we are happy to state there will be now occasion for further bulletins.

THE ABBE LAVELLE.—The Abbe Lavelle has arrived in London for the purpose of soliciting contributions from the charitable. The continuous efforts of Father Lavelle since November, 1858, to the present time, to rescue the poor children from the doom of proselytism, by the building of schoolhouses throughout his parish, defending the poor tenants at law, and otherwise exposing the traffic in souls carried on in his locality, have left him involved to a large amount indeed, which is he hopes a generous public, the "friends of humanity and justice and free education" will not long suffer him to bear. The reverend gentleman will appear in person to us many as he can, and on Sunday (to-morrow) he will preach in English and Irish at the ten o'clock Mass, and in English at twelve o'clock, at the Church of St. Peter and Paul, Upper Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell. We shall be happy to take charge of any offering for the laudable purpose for which the Abbe is now appealing.—The Galway Press.

WORK FOR NEXT SESSION.—The Parliamentary Session recently closed, protected as it was, does not appear to have been sufficiently long to afford opportunities to members of the House of Commons to bring forward various subjects in which they feel an interest, and consequently the Notice-book of the House exhibits a rather numerous list of notices to be made "early next Session" being no less, than 63 in number, and referring to the most varied subjects. Mr. Scully's name stands conspicuous, that gentleman having given no less than 11 notices of motion; the subjects intended to be mooted by him being the Registration of Title to Land, the Time of Passing the Estimates, a committee to inquire into public Expenditure and Taxation, the Irish Vice-Royalty, the Assimilation of Laws in England and Ireland, the Exclusion of Roman Catholics from Offices of Trust, the Exclusion of Irishmen from the Cabinet, the Irish Poor Law Board, the Deportation of Irish Paupers, and National Education in Ireland. Sir F. Smith has given three notices of motion, the most important of which is for an address for a commission to inquire into the fortification of commercial harbours. Sir J. Acton proposes to call attention to the treatment of Roman Catholic inmates of prisons and workhouses.

LAUNCH OF THE LEINSTER.—This vessel, a companion to the Connaught, was launched on Saturday, from the yard of Messrs. Palmer, on the Tyne. The Leinster belongs to the Galway and Canada Steam Company, or by whatever name the company is now known, which was originated by Mr. Lever, M.P., and of which we have heard so much during the last six months. The Leinster is in all respects the same as the Connaught. She is 370 feet in length over all, 360 feet being her length of keel.—She is propelled by three oscillating cylinders, the cylinders being 80 inches in diameter, and the engines 800 nominal and 2,000 actual horse-power.—She is built in air-tight compartments, and every improvement in iron ship building previous to the time she was laid on the stocks has been taken advantage of in constructing her. Her fittings, furniture, and decorations are in the first style. There are 570 berths aboard, those attached to the saloon being superbly fitted up; and although in the second cabin there be not the same degree of luxury and splendour, the comfort of all classes of passengers has been consulted in the building and fitting up of every part of the ship. The Leinster is to be commanded by Captain Prowse, late of the Prince Albert of the same line, and some time chief officer of the Great Eastern steamship. Captain Veitch and several officers of the Connaught were present at the launch on Saturday; and among the local celebrities present we observed George Ridley, Esq., M.P.—Newcastle Chronicle.

THE TRUTH FOR ONCE.—Should Garibaldi some day find himself brought to a check on the Minolo, with the Quadrilateral frowning before him, and 200,000 men, the flower of Austria's army, arrayed to bar his progress and bear him back, will England, which now lullions him on, send an army to his aid? We know very well she will not. She, doubtless, sincerely desires the liberty of Italy, but is quite evident that she will not go to war with Austria and Prussia to establish it. The very idea is preposterous. Then the Italians will look reproachfully towards her, and will say, "You encouraged us with your applause, but you refuse us succor in our utmost need." We may reply that we made no promise, but surely a strong man who urges a feeble one into a dangerous enterprise cuts but a poor figure if he stands by to see his friend defeated without stretching out a hand in his aid.—Times.

Mr. Mitchell, the Vestry Clerk of Whitechapel, London, has written to the Times, saying:—"Within the last two months upwards of twenty-five burglaries, and robberies of a very serious character have been committed in and near the High street and the roadside in Whitechapel, not taking any account of numerous minor robberies, &c. So serious have matters now become that many of the respectable tradesmen have formed themselves into a defence association for protection against the thieves and for punishing them." It is really too bad in this Vestry Clerk to draw attention to the dreadful state of this country, particularly as it also happens that scarcely a day passes without the papers recording a murder or two. If matters proceed at this rate we shall soon be hearing of a "foreign intervention" to put a stop to such outrages upon civilisation.—Weekly Register.

MR. SPURGEON'S CONTINENTAL EXPERIENCE.—A meeting of Mr. Spurgeon's friends was held last week in the parish completed "Tabernacle," for the purpose of hearing from Mr. Spurgeon some accounts of his recent tour upon the continent. According to the statement of the treasurer, £22,196 19s 3d had already been expended on the building, and about £5,500 more is required to complete it. In a preliminary speech Mr. Spurgeon remarked that he should feel himself a "guilty, sneaking sinner" if he came into the place with a £100 debt upon it. "The ground had been as much given to them by the Lord as if an angel had come down from heaven and cleared it." He eulogised the design of the building, but said he would have no towers upon it, unless some of the brethren wished to hang him on them. Before the promised lecture on the continental tour numerous speakers addressed the meeting. Mr. Spurgeon having announced that he would not begin until 10,1900 had been collected, by about seven o'clock £9,600 was raised, and Mr. Spurgeon then delivered his narrative. He referred to the prevalence of superstition on the Continent, and said he went out with some of the "Irish brigade" intended for the protection of the Pope. He never saw such an irregular set of brutes before in his life. There was a great scarcity of luggage—they had only one pocket handkerchief and some boiled potatoes among them.

IS THE QUEEN A PROTESTANT?—We have several times, of late years, especially when almost incredulous concessions have been made to Popery, heard the question put, with all sincerity, "Is the Queen a Protestant?" "Of course she is, or she could not reign in this Protestant Kingdom." The recent appointments made by the new Government have led to many repetitions of the query. Setting aside offices held by Papists in the Government, we have them placed about the person of our beloved Sovereign. Lords Castlereagh, Comptroller of the Household, is a Papist, Lord DeTabley and Carnoys are Lords in Waiting. Now we do think, if the Queen be not fully agreeable to those appointments, Her Majesty's Ministers have gone out of their way to annoy the Protestant people of England by placing those men around the person of the Sovereign. It is true the first husband of the Duchess of Kent, the Queen's mother, was a Papist. It is true the Duchess of Kent gave some thousands of pounds sterling, some years since, after the decease of the Duke of Kent, towards building a Popish idol-house. It is true that many near friends of the Queen are Papists. It is true that the Prince of Wales, the heir to the throne, has been for some time located in Rome, being introduced to the Pope, and offered to "His Holiness" an asylum in England; and therefore, some people may entertain doubts as to the thorough Protestantism of the granddaughter of George III. We all know that Her Majesty has listened frequently to the preachings of Presbyterian Ministers, and was delighted with the sound Protestant doctrine of those ministers. On the other hand, timid people will argue, outward observances are not to be relied upon because even the Jesuits have been permitted to join Nonconformists for the purpose of being more easily able to work by stealth for Holy Mother Church. But this is all a matter of conjecture, and ought not to be listened to by loyal Protestants. However, a more Romanising clique have been introduced into the Cabinet. Lord Granville, whose wife is a thorough Papist under the thumb of Cardinal Wiseman, was President of Council, and through his wife, it is rumored, Russia got early notice of our intended movements in the Crimean war. Well, this same Lord Granville now presides over the Education Board; the Duke of Newcastle, a red-hot Puseyite, alias a Papist in disguise, is placed over the colonies; Mr. W. E. Gladstone, another of the Puseyite tribe, rules the Exchequer, and Mr. Sidney Herbert, Minister of War, is of the same popish school; so that we have several anti-Protestants holding important offices by which they may forward the designs of Rome upon his country. So much for the confidence of England in the Protestant leanings of Lord Palmerston. We need make no further comment; the public will draw its own conclusions.—Liverpool Herald.

ENGLISH VIEWS ON REBELLION.—The entire people of England, with exceptions so few as not to be worth mentioning, have been for months asserting and re-asserting the following things:—1. That a people who are badly governed may rightfully rebel against and overthrow their Government. 2. That the question, whether they are badly governed or not, is to be decided by the people themselves. 3. That a general and an army from another country may, with great honor to themselves, proceed to assist the rebellion. 4. That it is patriotic and worthy conduct, on the part of the sworn soldiers of the Government, to cast aside their allegiance and join the rebels. 5. That the people of a foreign nation, which is not at war with that Government, may send out money, arms, ammunition, and volunteers to the rebels. All men know that the people of England have deliberately and publicly committed themselves to those principles. Proofs of the fact are not now to be looked for. They have been shown thickly about us; they are before us in abundance. No one will contradict the statement we make, any more than he will contradict us when we say that grass grows or water runs, or the sun shines at noonday.—Nation.

THE ENLIGHTENED ENGLAND.—The general quarter sessions of the peace for the borough of Liverpool commenced on Monday, in St. Georges-hall before Mr. Gilbert Anderson, the recorder. The calendar contained the names of 56 prisoners, of whom 46 were charged with felony and 10 with misdemeanor. Of the former, 16 can neither read nor write, 10 can read only, 19 can read and write imperfectly, and one is described as well educated; and of the latter, 3 can neither read nor write, one can read only, and 6 can read and write imperfectly.—Albion.

ADVERTISING EXTRAORDINARY.—We extract the following advertisement from the columns of an English "religious newspaper":—"An unfortunate woman wants a home, where contact with believers would be an attendant circumstance. A line to 'A Sinner Saved,' Post Office, Bristol will be called for, and gratefully acknowledged."

ORIGINAL STATISTICS IN SCOTLAND.—The tables of criminal offenders for the year 1859, reported by her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland, have just been published. They show that the total number of persons committed for trial, or bailed, in Scotland for the year were 3,472, of whom 2,402 were males and 1,070 were females. Of these 3,472 offenders 723 could neither read nor write, and 2,009 could read and write imperfectly. As to the nature of the offences, they are thus classified in the tables:—Offences against the person; 956; offences against property, committed with violence, 1,783; malicious offences against property, committed without violence, 1,783; malicious offences against property; 47; forgery and offences against the currency, 80; other offences not included in the above classes, 293. Of the 3,472 persons committed for trial or bailed, 2,503 were convicted, 26 were outlawed, 3 were found insane on arraignment, 262 were acquitted on trial, 45 with a verdict of "not proven," and 217 with a verdict of "not guilty"; 451 were discharged without trial by the Lord Advocate and his deputies, and 167 were discharged without trial, "from other cause," the total acquitted or discharged being 882. There was no sentence of death, and only one of penal servitude for life. The great majority of the sentences were imprisonment for comparatively short periods, there being no less than 661 of imprisonment for one month and under, 570 for three months and above one month, and 423 for between three and four months. The county which shows the greatest number of offenders is Lanark, 669; Edinburgh next, supplying 498 offenders; Renfrew, 281; Forfar, 237; Inverness, 194; Argyll, 157; Stirling, 137; Wigton, 112; Roxburgh and Fife, 107 each; Berwick, 98; Aberdeen, 99; and Ayr, 92. Dumfries, Perth, and Elgin follow—the first 82, the second with 81, and the third with 80 offenders.—The remaining counties have comparatively small numbers. The number of offenders in 1858 was 3,782, so that 1859 shows a decrease of 310 offenders. The total number for the five years ending with 1859 was 18,437, while the total for the immediately preceding five years ending with 1854 was 20,246.

NOT A "SOCIAL EVIL."—A London writer relates the following as having occurred in the English Metropolis. As a mistake, it covers the full sense of the word, besides lapsing over considerable on that stronger term, known as "social evil." The charity which "covereth a multitude of sins" does not appear to have found a place in the brain of the officious collector who figures as the hero of the incident:—"It is said that not long ago, a well known divine was walking in a crowded street at night in order to distribute tracts to promising subjects. A young woman was walking up and down, and he accosted her. He pointed out to her the error of her ways, implored her to reform, and tendered her a tract, with fervent entreaties to go home and read it. The girl started at him for a moment or two in shrewd bewilderment; at last it dawned on her what he meant, and for what he took her, and looking up with simple earnestness to his face, she exclaimed, 'Lord bless you, sir, I ain't a social evil, I am waiting for the bus.'

THE MORALITY OF THE IRISH FEMALE IN SCOTLAND.—It is some years since the present Vicar of Leith, on a public occasion in England, bore candid and generous testimony to the high degree of morality prevalent amongst the women of this country. The noble Earl's statement was called in question by one or two public writers, who conceived that they would thereby render to the growing nation of another kind, founded upon actual statistics, in the Report of the Inspectors of Schools in Scotland. A respectable Scotch Protestant parson thus refers to the Report:—"In the abbreviated report which we had Edinburgh Current, it is stated that 'Mr. Morrell in reporting upon the Roman Catholic Schools in Scotland, points out that the percentage of illegitimate births is lowest in Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, counties which are filled with poor Irish.' This he attributes to the night schools which are attended by young females between the ages of fourteen and twenty. The catechism, religious singing, and such like, form the staple of what is taught in them." The Catholic mill-girls, Mr. Morrell adds, "are valuable for freedom from the corruption which too generally prevails in these establishments." In the day schools the managers and teachers lay the greatest stress on teaching the children religious and tidy habits, with, probably, a little reading and writing." The Northern Whig, another Protestant journal, in reference to the Inspector's report says:—"This is a valuable and specific testimony, which can hardly be challenged, to virtues which are cultivated amongst girls who may be said, without exaggerating the evils of their position, to be placed in circumstances not remarkably favorable to innocence." We feel no ordinary degree of pride and pleasure in recording these gratifying proofs of the effect of the moral and religious training which these females of Leith receive.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A CHILD AT GLASGOW.—On the 25th August a very shocking child murder was committed at Glasgow. Mr. and Mrs. Shields, two respectable persons living in Commercial Road, had a little interesting boy, two years of age, named John, and on Saturday he was sent to meet his father coming from work, but instead of meeting his father, he was picked up by a lad of about 20 years of age, named John McFadyen, and taken away to the bank of the river. The father soon came without the boy, and a search being made for him, the mother, in going up the Clyde, met the lad named McFadyen carrying what she immediately recognized to be the clothes of her missing child. She questioned the young man as to where her boy was, when he told her that the boy was drowned, and that he had got his clothes and was going to sell them. Just at this moment several parties came up and accused McFadyen with drawing young Shields. He had been observed in the very act, and was, of course taken into custody. It would appear that McFadyen had led the unsuspecting innocent up the river side till opposite Higginbottom's works, and there began to strip him of his clothes, for the purpose of appropriating and selling them. It is thought that his original intention did not extend beyond this, but, according to McFadyen's own subsequent confession, the child began to weep and cry for its "Ma," while being undressed, and it was then that the horrible idea was suggested to him, that, by destroying the child, he should prevent detection. Acting on the insane thought, the boy was no sooner asked, than notwithstanding his pitiful cries and infantile struggles, the murderous youth lifted him in his arms and pitched him into the water. Fearful lest his object should not be accomplished, the young fiend got a stick about three feet long, and, as his little victim was struggling close to the shore, McFadyen held him down with the wood till life was extinct. The murderer then lifted Shields' clothes and turned his face towards the city. It may excite surprise that all this could be perpetrated at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon at such a place, yet it is nevertheless true that only four persons saw the horrid action, but they were at too great a distance to render timely aid. The body was afterwards recovered. The murderer is stated to be idiotic.—Glasgow Paper.

Like other English murders, of which there are many, the murder of the widow of miserly habits, Mrs. Emsley, at Stepney, in London, is still a subject of fruitless investigation. With all their appliances and means to boot, the detective staff are unable to discover the perpetrator of the atrocious crime. If in Ireland so many, or one quarter so many, abominable atrocities as are recorded in the English papers, were perpetrated, we should have denunciations in scores written against the faith and morals of Ireland, by the English journalists, and, if so much mystery rested so long on such foul deeds, we should have plenty of inventive from English and Irish sources against the Irish police.