

The gentleman smiled—for the lady's cheek flushed as she spoke. 'I am the Honorable Hyacinth Wilkins's body servant, and he wishes to see you.' 'Where is he?' asked the gentleman. 'Does he come from Ireland?' demanded the lady. 'Yes, ma'am,' answered the servant. 'He arrived from Ireland two days ago.'

'Murder?' There was a pause. 'Pshaw!' said the noble girl, rising up while the fresh fire-blood mantled her neck and cheeks up to her temples. 'Pshaw!' she said; 'there never lived an enemy whom Gerald Moore would strike dishonorably, as he never had a friend for whom he would not die. Murder!—a conspiracy, the malignity of mean-souled inferiority,' said Cecily; and she laughed scornfully. And then she sat down, and began to weep.

the far West, will appeal at once to their senses and their vanity. The pretence is that the Canadian cities should make some return to those few delegates for the civilities shown to so many Canadians by the Lower Provinces. Some of our delegates will feel immensely great before they have eaten their way to Toronto. But waiting patiently for the plan of Union, which they will, no doubt, agree upon, we will proceed a little further with our lessons to show the solid advantages which a Union offers to politicians.

bears a precise proportion to what ordinary people might suppose to be his poverty. Will Lord Wodehouse find out's formula of this sort for communication with the people whom he is supposed to govern?—Tablet. Lord PALMERSTON AND HIS IRISH TENANT.—The London correspondent of the *Ayr Observer* gives the following anecdote of the veteran Premier:—To give very one his due, Lord Palmerston is an excellent landlord. I have myself known many liberal acts he has performed for his Irish tenants in the neighborhood of Sligo. A few years ago he was shooting over this wild property, and after a long walk, came to a dilapidated hut, in which the only inhabitants were an old woman and her pig. His lordship was hungry and asked if there was anything to be got to eat. 'God bless your honor,' said the old woman, 'sure there are praties and eggs, all at your service; and she immediately set to washing some of the former, and putting them into the pot with their jackets, and she brought from a basket about half a dozen eggs, which in due time were cooked and served with the potatoes. Lord Palmerston appeared to enjoy his primitive meal. Every one gets good tempered after dinner, he is ever so simple; so for want of anything else to do, his Lordship thought he would chaff his hostess, and he asked who was her landlord. 'Oh, he's one of the biggest lords in the land; shure your honor, it's himself that dines with the Quane, and tells her all that she ought to do; and shure she's the good lady that listens to him, and it's by those means that the country's governed.' The noble Premier asked about her rent and her circumstances, and was told that she was a widow for twenty years, and supported herself by hard toil; that never during that period had she eaten flesh meat, except when the pig was killed, and then the greater part of it was sold to pay the rent, which honor he to God, she had never behind in; she doubted however, when her strength failed her and she could not work as she then did, what would become of her; but luckily added: 'If my husband had only left me enough to buy a cow, and I had these three or four acres of ground that's running waste, I'd be as happy as the Quane of England.' 'Well,' said his Lordship, 'suppose I was to speak to Lord Palmerston. 'Ah, faith, your honor, it's not the likes of you that'd see Lord Palmerston; didn't I tell you he was the biggest man in the country; and shure it's not yourself that'd come within a mile of him.' 'Well,' replied his Lordship, 'I'll try; I am not going to pay you for what I have had until I try the experiment.' 'God luck to your honor, but there is no more chance of that than the poor creature like me to see him with my own eyes.' His lordship shook hands with the old woman warmly and departed. In a few days afterwards a beautiful cow was sent to the old woman, with a grant of ten acres of land free so long as she lived. The poor creature was overjoyed, perhaps more at the honor of shaking hands with Lord Palmerston, than with what appeared to her immense wealth—the possession of a cow and pasture. Many similar acts has the noble Premier done in his life-time, and these little favors have made him much beloved.

made more useful, and brought more into consonance with the wants of the times? To him it seemed there were many ways of doing this. Let the endowed schools be thrown open to the poor, so that when the cares of a growing family oppress the humble householder he may find some provision for the comfort and well-being of his offspring. Nothing will keep intending emigrants at home like satisfactory provision for the education of their children; and if to education board and clothing could be added—as might be done to an immense extent, with the perfect control and proper management of these endowments—the boon would be great indeed at this crisis (applause). A very interesting discussion followed the reading of this paper, and a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the author.—*Evening's Journal*. VITAL STATISTICS OF IRELAND.—The following is a return of the births and deaths registered in the 718 Registrar's districts during the months of April, May and June; also of the marriages which were registered during the months of January, February, and March, 1864.—Births.—That the number of births registered during the second quarter—ending June 30th—should much exceed the number registered during the previous quarter, is a result which was anticipated; although every effort was made to inform the public that the Registration Act would come into operation on the 1st of January, it could not be expected that all the births which occurred during the first quarter would be registered within it. Many, perhaps, from ignorance, failed to register the births; while others, though aware of the existence of the act, either from negligence or to avoid trouble, did not comply with its provisions. As the time allowed to interfere from the birth of a child, previous to notice being given to the Registrar, is twenty-one days it may be assumed that a moiety of the births which occur during the last twenty-one days of the quarter instead of being then registered, appear on the register of the following quarter. The number of births registered during the three months ending on the last day of March, amounted to 30,330, which afforded an annual ratio of 1 birth in every 48 of the population, according to the census of 1861; the number registered during the following three months, ending on June 30th, amounted to 38,701, showing an increase of 8,371 on the previous quarter, and affording an annual ratio of 1 birth in every 37 of the population in 1861. If the numbers registered during the two quarters be added together, the sum of the births registered during the six months will afford an annual ratio of 1 in every 42 of the population; but in reference to this calculation it must be borne in mind that very many of the births which occurred during the last twenty-one days of the second quarter, were not registered before the commencement of the third quarter, and are, therefore, not included. The numbers of birth registered in each of the eight divisions into which the country has been divided, for statistical purposes, will be subsequently noticed. Deaths.—With regard to the registration of the deaths, the number registered during the quarter ending June 30th, goes far to prove that few remained unregistered during the previous quarter. This may be accounted for in two ways—first, because of the publicity given to a death by the funeral; and secondly, the registrars being, in nearly every instance, dispensary physicians, they have generally means of ascertaining the deaths that occur in their districts. The number of deaths registered during the quarter ending March 21st, was 28,540, which afforded an annual ratio of 1 in every 51, calculated on the population according to the census of 1861. The number registered during the quarter ending June 30th, amounted to 24,348, showing a diminution of 4,192 on the previous quarter, and affording an annual ratio of 1 in every 59 of the population in 1861. The decrease of the mortality during the second quarter may be attributed to the mildness of the season. During the first three months of the year the weather was very severe, and the mortality amongst the aged and infirm was consequently great. This accords with returns of the Registrar-General in England and Scotland. Taking together the number of deaths registered during the two quarters, it is found to yield an annual ratio of 1 death in every 56 of the population in 1861. Marriages.—The number of marriages registered in Ireland during the three months ending the 31st of March last, amounted to 9,578, being equal to an annual ratio of 1 in every 151 of the population in 1861. The districts for the registration of marriages under the Act 7 and 8 Vic, cap 18, have hitherto been co-extensive with the 130 Poor Law Unions as they existed in 1845. Many changes were, however, since made in the boundaries of several Poor Law Unions, and with the approval of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Registrar-General has arranged that, from the first day of July last, the districts under the act shall be the same as those under the Act 26 and 27 Vic, cap 90, which are co-extensive with the existing Poor Law Unions (103 in number), and now from the Superintendent Registrar's districts for the registration of births and deaths. In future quarterly returns of the marriages registered in the several divisions, and in each Superintendent Registrar's district will be published.—*Registrar-General's Quarterly Review*. Thomas Galvin, sen., Thomas Galvin, jnr., and Michael Farrell, the three men who were arrested for the murder of James Hickey, have been found guilty by the coroner's jury and committed for trial to the next spring assizes. The Belfast *News-Letter* says Mr. Whiteside has been in Belfast advising with the Orangemen in regard to the defence of the Protestants arrested for participating in the late scandalous riots. For such purpose a very large bar has been retained. A remarkable proof of the extreme mildness of the present season, we may mention that Mr. Wade, confectioner, exhibited in his window on Sunday, Sept. 25th, two large trays of red currants of remarkable size and excellent flavor, grown in the open air in the garden of Borris House, county of Carlow.—*Kilkenny Journal*. The Claremorris correspondent of the *Castlebar Telegraph* says:—The harvest is just drawing to a close, and, with its return of abundant sheaves and heavy clusters, as well as the bending boughs laden with fruit in the old orchards of Mayo, our farmers in this present year have good reason to rejoice, as they give such indications of prosperity as to make the saddest heart leap up with gladness. The potato and other cereal crops promise to be abundant, and the digging of the native esculent is just commencing, and may, with all truthfulness, be said the best in quality that have been produced since the first appearance of the fatal disease in the year 1845. Alluding to the recent weather and state of the crops, the Sligo *Independent* says:—The farmers of the neighborhood have not been insensible to the advantages which a weak of admirable weather has afforded them, and a vigorous effort has been made to save the grain crops. Indeed, at the present moment very little remains to be done in the shape of reaping, and another week of such weather would, in all probability, see the end of the harvest. We have new grain already in the market, and oats promise to be very cheap and plentiful. A raid is also being made upon the potato crop; and wherever they have been got, the anticipations of the producer have not been disappointed. Of the weather and state of the crops, the *Derry Guardian* of a late date says:—The weather has been remarkably favorable for harvest operations, and a good deal of the oats which had been long cut have been gathered into the stack-yard in good condition. The operation of the reaping seems to have been completed in the sister kingdoms, as the reapers who had gone there from the borders of Sligo and Leitrim, and the South and Western districts of the county Donegal, have returned in hundreds during the past and the present week.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

It is announced that Lord Wodehouse has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The appointment does credit to Lord Palmerston's tact. Lord Wodehouse has all the qualities, except age, which are supposed to fit a man for the office of Viceroy. His presence is fine. His abilities are excellent; and they have as yet proved inoffensive. He has been educated to a just sense of ceremonial propriety by the two extraordinary embassies with which he was entrusted at the coronation of the Emperor of Russia and of the King of Denmark. He has had some sufficient experience in administration and in diplomacy. From the point of view of his party, he ought not merely to manage matters as well as Lord Carlisle, but to carry back a special reputation warranting his appointment to the Cabinet like Lord Clarendon. His appointment shows that there is no immediate intention of abolishing the Viceroyalty. No Government, and least of all Lord Palmerston's, would on the eve of a General Election appoint a young man to an office in which he was likely to seek or to make opportunities of distinguishing himself, if there was any immediate intention of extinguishing the office itself. Some still more effete and absurd character than Lord Carlisle could in that case be found among the ranks of the Whig Party, in whose person the place might be allowed to die an easy death. Speculation on the subject of the Government of Ireland is necessarily very vague. The object of the statesmen of this country, who have not the courage of their convictions, is to keep all the Irish questions and difficulties in what the chemists call "a state of mechanical suspension," until it pleases Providence and the quarrels of the Irish themselves, to settle, or rather to quash them. But apart from the appeal which the condition of Ireland makes to a conscientious statesman in such a position as that of Viceroy with its utterly unprecedented and absurdly anomalous ecclesiastical arrangements, its disordered agrarian system, its emigration, that has now become a wasting epidemic—apart from these there is the conduct of the Administration. In Ireland, the Administration has a degree of influence that is almost inconceivable in England or Scotland. As the Government will not undertake to settle the great causes of schism and of discontent, each of these is made to cast its baleful shadow on the least administrative act or the smallest appointment that comes under the control of the Castle. Now the Castle has lately had a Camarilla inside of the Council. The officer, who was formerly called the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, has of late years generally endeavored to translate his title into that of Secretary for Ireland, and to oust the more dignified office of the Viceroy of as much of its influence and authority as he could. Thus the evil of an Administration which was precluded from attending to its true duties by such foregone conclusions, as that the Irish Church Establishment must be maintained for the sake of the English Church Establishment, or that the relations of the Irish landlord and tenant must, even if by process of mortification and gangrene, come to resemble those of the English landlord and tenant—the evil, we say, of this Administration was aggravated by its division into two Juntas. Lord Carlisle's lines have not been laid in pleasant places lately. His first Viceroyalty was pitifully described by his Chief Secretary, Mr. Horsman—"Lord Carlisle does the State, Larcom does the work, I hunt." Mr. Cardwell thought he had a seat in the Cabinet, was also only too anxious not to stir the stagnant pools of Cameraria. Here were two competent ministers, who simply shirked their duty. But after the reign of Hagger Mugger came the reign of Helder Skelter; and there was the Junta of the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor and the Attorney General, against the Junta of the Chief Secretary, Mr. Justice Keogh, and the Solicitor General. After many scandals, this, too, has come to an end; and the great question at present at present for people, who know how affairs are managed at the Castle, is whether Lord Wodehouse will allow himself to be blarneyed by Judge Keogh and bullied by Sir Robert Peel. The first task of the new Viceroy will be to invent a plausible fallacy of a kind calculated to account for his finding himself at the head of a nation in a state of disintegration, and rapidly sinking into the condition of a piscicultural establishment for the mere purpose of swarming a colony or filling the gaps in an American draft. The formula of the late Lord Lieutenant plainly put, amounted to the proposition that "it is the duty of every Irishman to go to America in order to make room for a bullock." But the Agricultural Returns, unfortunately, show that wealth even in live stock does not necessarily accumulate in the ratio at which men decay. There is an increase in horned cattle on the entire year of 113,078; but the emigration for the seven months ending on the 31st of July amount to 84,586 souls. The decrease of cultivation on cereal crops amounted to the enormous extent of 122,437 acres; and in green crops, there is also a decrease, though it is but slight. The large quantity of flax that was planted, 82,761 acres, enables the Registrar-General, nevertheless, to draw a favorable balance; and Lord Carlisle, were he in a condition to attend the Ballinacloe Fair or the next Lord Mayor's banquet, would doubtless show from Mr. Donnelly's figures that the prosperity of the country

SUBSTANTIAL REASONS FOR A UNION.

(From the St. John's New Brunswick Freeman.)

The lawyer politician almost invariably calculates on holding some of the highest political offices while he remains in the Legislature, and on retiring to the Bench when he grows weary of public life and the opportunity offers. In this Province the seats on the Bench are not many, and the salary of a judge is not large. Much has been said from time to time about the necessity of increasing the number of judges, and not a few have said that in the present state of things the salaries are too small. A Confederation would not only bring an assimilation of Tariffs, but also assimilation in many other respects. If we were to pay twenty per cent. on our coats, hats, &c., instead of 15 per cent., and thirty per cent. on other articles, and all the money so raised were to go into the common chest, we would never be satisfied that our judges should be paid smaller salaries than the Canadian judges, who, on the whole, are not their superiors in any respect. The Administration of Justice in Canada East cost in 1863 \$364,785; in Canada West \$330,630, in all \$695,415—nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. In Canada East the Court of Queen's Bench is composed of a Chief Justice, with a salary of \$5,000 four Puisne Judges, with salaries of \$4,000 each, and an assistant Judge, paid at the rate of \$4,000 per annum, costing in all \$27,200. The Superior Court has a Chief Justice, with a salary of \$5,000; Six Puisne Judges, with salaries of \$4,000 each; seven or eight other Puisne Judges at \$3,200, and three at \$2,800, in all sixteen or seventeen Judges, costing \$60,219. The Judges are allowed besides this \$100 for each Circuit they attend. Eight Sheriffs got out of the revenue \$17,362 as salaries and contingencies of office—irrespective of course of their fees in civil cases. The share of the Sheriff of Montreal was \$5,862. Then the prothonotaries and clerks of Circuit Courts, of the Crown, &c., got \$79,118; of this the prothonotaries of Montreal got \$27,202, and those of Quebec \$18,713. The Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals got \$4,802. The Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty gets \$3,000 a year. His registrar and marshal \$1,000 between them. Seventeen lawyers for services in criminal prosecutions got \$9,755. One of them got \$1,766, another \$1,303. Another account gives the Sheriff \$103,213 more contingent expenses. Of this the Sheriff of Montreal got \$29,937, and the Sheriff of Quebec \$40,101. In Canada West we find a Court of Chancery. The Chancellor got \$5,000 a year; two Vice-Chancellors \$4,000 each; a Master \$2,240; a Chief Clerk \$1,800, an Assistant \$1,000, a Registrar \$1,840, a Registrar's Clerk \$1,000; in all eighteen persons are employed in this Court, with salaries amounting to \$26,622. Then a Court of Queen's Bench, with a Chief at \$5,000 and Puisne Judges at \$4,000, and a Court of Common Pleas, with a Chief and Puisne Judges paid at the same rate. The Clerk of the Crown in the Court of Queen's Bench gets \$3,240 as salary and \$1,028 for contingent expenses; another clerk gets \$1,200; another \$1,000; another gets \$1,840 as salary and \$3,435 for contingent expenses. It would occupy more space than we can afford, and tire the patience of our readers, were we to enumerate all the clerks and other officers who receive salaries from these Courts. The multiplicity of officers, the infinite division of labor, and the vast cost of the whole must astonish any one who examines those accounts, which occupy many pages. The object seems to have been to create as many offices as possible, and allow as many as possible to stare in the distribution of the public money, and this has been so thoroughly accomplished that they have even a Superintendent of Crown Witnesses, with a salary of \$700. The assimilation of our system to this may answer office-seekers, but we doubt much if it would be for the interest of the people, who would have to pay all these salaries, contingent expenses, &c. LESSON IV. The delegates from the Lower Provinces, some of whom not very long ago were avowedly the most determined opponents of an immediate Union with Canada, have, it seems, all been convinced by arguments not yet applied to the people generally, that a Union is most desirable, and to make the conviction sure, the Government of Canada and the Cities of Canada propose to entertain them at a series of balls and banquets which, commencing in the Parliament House, Quebec, and ending at some town in

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