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

'Yes, ma'am,' answered the servant. 'He arrived from Ireland two days ago.' We can go, Frank-can we not?

Cecily!' said the gentleman, whispering in her ear- How you do love to hear from the Green Isle!

· Come, Frank, I can make reprisals.' Gerald!

'Ailey!

· Where is your master, my man?' asked Frank Tyrrell, for it was no other than he, turning to the servant.

My master is at 14, Rue des Portes; he is

confined to his bed.'

Cecily's countenance fell. At this moment Frank heard some servant talking of the gentleman at 14, Rue des Portes, and turning to him addressed him in French .-From this latter, he learned that the Honorable Hyacinth had gone into a restaurant in the Rue Sainte Honore, and having found a lady very attentive mistook politeness for indelicacy, and resolving the case in favor of his own folly, attempted a familiarity which was deemed offensive .-The brother of the lady having been apprised of the Honorable Hyacinth's conduct, watched the aggressor, and beat him nearly to death. The determined that the Honorable Hyacinth should fight him. So Frank Tyrrell was quite aware

sufficient reason to seek an interview. There is much more vice in Paris than any man approves; but there is more virtue than nineteen Englishmen out of twenty admit. Untheir minds that every glance of a joyous eye is they imagine to be love. They often meet the deserved success of the Honorable Hyacinth, and perpetuate their errors by their hatred .-Paris is an Eden of innocence compared with London, and if you examine the two capitals in relation to the great virtues of charity and philanthropy, London sinks into the merest insignificance.

We will be understood to speak of those virtues as they manifest themselves in individuals, that is of love, beautiful Christian love of men for one another. Money may be given by legislature and corporations, and institutions, all of which keep poverty from dropping its rags and vermin on our way, and wretchedness from annoying us by its lamentations; but this is love of ourselves, or of a system; it is not love of God's poor, such as we find in the Catholic countries, and such as we find even still preemment in France.

Cecily Tyrrell seated herself in the window of a magnificent private apartment, which faced the street. It was on the second floor of the hotel, and commanded a view of Frank's carriage during a portion of the way to the Rue des Portes. The fair girl took a book in her hand -and Cecily looked beautiful with a book-for it harmonised with her fine form and thoughtful brow. Placing her forefinger on a page and closing the volume, she sat in the window and looked after her brother, and her soul went with the carriage until the vehicle disappeared in the distance; and then some way or other her mind she beheld again the calm young man that seized the maddened horses on their course, and the creature's heart beat strangely. Why? And old Father Mick, so like M. l'Abbe Fortbon, she thought, came before her, leading in Ailey. Alley was her angel, and she again looked into those charming eyes, and on the face which bore the hue of Paradise, and on the figure round which a charmed atmosphere was ever diffused; and as her tapering fingers listlessly passed over her neck, she touched her cameo. This was to her a ray from heaven; she seized and drew it forth, and a bundred times she kissed the orbiment-it was Ailey's-and then her eyes rested on the figure for which its former owner loved it so well—the figure of Mary! Cecily's thoughts immediately took a new turn: heaven's light stole in to brighten, as well as to sanctify the stream of feeling that flowed through her soul. She looked, and looked, and looked, at the mild maiden of Israel, the virgin whom God loved from eternity, and whom he honored more singularly than all men, and all angels, and all things that have been or will be, and Cecily's heart opened, and tears found their way forth upon the image, and she whispered in the language she was devoted to, the words of the canticle :-

· Tutta belle sci mia amica!"

· Tutta belle,' she continued, adding this time, \* Madre dolcissima! . . . . Madre!' . . . .

Cecily started, for she felt a hand gently laid on her shoulder.

' Frank! So soon back!'

Or Cecily's thoughts have been very absorbing,' said the young man eyeing the cameo, and looking at his sister's still moistened eyes. Ceclly smiled, and kissing the mnemonic again,

murmured 'True.' 'Madre dolcissima!' she sighed, as she re-

placed the pin in her necktie.

Well, Frank? 'It was an absurd folly of--'

But the news from Ireland—the Moores ?-

any letters? None.

'None whatever!'

'None from them.' "And Kinmacarra?"

'Cecily, we must make up our minds for strange things, and many changes in this world.' Why, Frank?-You make me fear more by your philosophy than I hope I shall fear from

your facts. What do you mean?' Cecily spoke bravely, but she got pale never-

Gerald Moore has been imprisoned.

Gerald Moore—Gerald Moore imprisoned—

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 loyal heart of Cecily Tyrrell flung defiance in the face of all accusers; but the affectionate heart dissolved in the view of a prisona dungeon and chains. Noble child !

'Tell me,' she said to her brother, as he sat by her, and took her hand- of course he has been set free.'

'He has, my charming Cec'y.'

'And Ailey?'
'Poor Ailey!' said Frank; 'poor Ailey--' 'Our own Ailey Moore!' said a gentleman, who, having noiselessly opened the door and en-

tered the room, heard Frank's observation. ' Uncle St. John!' exclaimed Cecily.

'Uncle to Paris!' cried Frank.

'Uncle ever in good time, and the bearer of good news,' said Cecily Tyrrell.

The uncle, the nephew, and niece were in each other's arms.

Baron Saint John-the 'strange gentleman' that was present at the first examication of Gerald Moore, and who, it will be remembered, addressed him so courteously on the occasion of Frenchman was not satisfied, however, and had his committal-was the brother of Frank's and of Cecily's mother, and he had come to join his nephew and niece. He had remained in Ireland by this time that the Honorable Hyacinth had and watched the whole of the proceedings connected with the trial of Gerald Moore. He had even contrived to do the young man some service, and had purchased for one hundred and twenty pounds sterling Father Mick Quinlivan's travelled and inexperienced coxcombs make up library—that same collection of books having been and being worth four hundred pounds. But lasciviousness, and every smile of a kind heart | Baron St. John often laughed very heartily at the idea of Father Mick's having found all the books in their own places-every one-when the good Father came from Clonnel back to Kinmacrra-an event which Baron St. John arranged and accomplished without even communicating his name.

(To be Continued.)

SUBSTANTIAL REASONS FOR A UNION.

(From the St. John's New Brunswick Freeman.) LESSON 3RD.

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 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 151 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 \$330,530, in all \$695,315-nearly seven hundred thousand dol-

In Canada East the Court of Queen's Bench is composed of a Chief Justice, with a salary of \$5,000 was at Kinmacarra, and the view of the sea, and 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 \$27,206.

salary of \$5,000; Six Puisne Judges, with salaries of \$4,000 each; seven or eight other Puisne Judges | duct of the Administration. In Ireland, the Admiat \$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., go: \$79,118; of this the prothonolaries of Montreal got \$27,202, and those of netally endeavored to translate his title into that of Quebec \$18,713.

The Deputy Clerk of the Court of Appeals got \$4,602. The Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty gets

\$2,000 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, an-

Another account gives the Sheriffs \$103,213 more

contingent expenses. Of this the Sheriff of Mont-real got \$29,981, and the Sheriff of Queble \$20,101. In Canada West we find a Court of Chancery. The Chancellor get \$5,000 a year; two Vice-Chancellors \$4,000 each; a Master \$2,240; a Chief Clerk \$1,600, an Assistant \$1,000, a Registrar \$1, 840, a Registrar's Clerk \$1,000; in all eighteen per-

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 from these Courts. The multiplicity of officers, the infinite division of labor, and the wast 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 share in the distribution of the public money, and this has been so thoroughly accomplished that they have even 'a Superintendent of Orown Witnesses, with a salary

The assimilation of our system to this may answer 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 to attend the Ballinasloe Fair or the next Lord Mayballs and banquets which, commencing in the Paror's banquet, would doubtless show from Mr. Donliament House, Quebec, and ending at some town in nelly's figures that the prosperity of the country

the far West, will appeal at once to their senses and 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

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.

Even the prisons, as jums, etc., of Canada afford snug births for needy politicians. One of the most flagrant of all the Canadian jobs is that of prison inspection. No less than five persons are employed as Inspectors of prisons at salaries of \$2,000, and travelling expenses ranging up to \$800 each. Where these five gentlemen find employment must be a mystery to the Canadians themselves. Indeed the situation must be nearly a sinecure, for it seems to be eagerly sought by men whose price one would suppose to be high. When Dr. Nelson, one of the Inspectors, died some time ago, the M'Donald-Dorion Government did not appoint any one to the vacancy and their papers said they thought the four remaining Inspectors quite able to do all the duty. A few weeks ago a representative of a constituency in Canada West, which was regarded as quite tractable, resigned his seat in order that Mr. M.Dougall, the Solicitor General for Canada West, who had been unable to get a seat, may take this, and the gentlemen who so conveniently made way for a leader in the coalition, was appointed an Inspector of Prisons.

There is not a great deal of emigration to Canada, and many of the emigrants who arrive at Quebec or Montreal pass on to the Western States. But the staff of agents, assistants, etc., is on a grand scale. At Quebec the Chief Emigration Agent, gets \$2,017, his assistant \$1,400; another assistant \$800, a clerk \$900, two interpreters \$412 50 each, and a messenger \$300. Then there are an agent at Montreal who gets \$1,200 and who has a clerk and messenger at \$300, and an agent at Toronto who has \$1,600, and has an assistant at \$800, and a messenger; an agent at Kingston, and another at Ottawa who get \$600 each, and another at Hamilton who has \$600. The total salaries amount to \$12,844. The physician at Quebec, in addition, gets \$2,704, and Mr. Buchanan, the Chief Agent, got \$3,209 to meet expenses of his mission to England. The amount spent on the emigrants themselves is comparatively trifling; it must be included in the item 'To meet the liabilities due on account of emigration, and of the Grosse Isle during 1863, \$34,272.

## IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

It is announced that Lord Wodehouse has been ap-

pointed 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 icoffensive. 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 the Bench when he grows weary of public life and not merely to manage matters as well as Lord Carisle, but to carry back a special reputation warranted to fit him for the Caoinet 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 spart from the appeal which the condition of Ireland makes to a conscientions statesman in such a position as that of Viceroy with its utterly unprecedented and absurdly anomaaus occlesiastical arrangements, its disordered agra-The Superior Court has a Chief Justice, with a rian system, its emigration, that has now become a wasting epidemic-apart from these there is the connistration 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 latterly had a Camarilla inside of the Council. The officer, who was formerly called the Chief Senerally 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 pithily described by his Chief Secretary, Mr. Horsman-"Lord Carlisle does the State, Larcom does the work, I hunt." Mr. Cardwell though he had a sons are employed in this Court, with salaries seat in the Cabinet, was also only too anxious not to stir the stagnant pools of Camerins. Here were two competent ministers, who simply shirked their duty. But after the reign of Hugger Mugger came the reign of Helter Skelter; and there was the Junta of the Lord Lieuterant, 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 himthe clerks and other officers who receive salaries himself to be blarneyed by Judge Koogh 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, office-seekers, but we doubt much if it would be for 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 ed 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

their vanity. The pretence is that the Canadian might suppose to be its poverty. Will Lord-Wodehouse find out a formula of this sort for communication with the people whom he is supposed to govein? - 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 tenantry 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, shure 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, be it 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 these manes 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 be to God, she had never been 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 been as happy as the Quane of England.' 'Weil,' said his Lordship, 'suppose I was to speak to Lord Palmerston.' 'Ah, faith, your hoor, it's not the likes of you that 'ud see Lord Palmerston; didn't I tell you have the higgers' man in the contract of the light of the ligh he was the biggest man in the country : and shure it's not yourself that 'ud 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 as 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 pasturage. Many similar acts has the noble Premier done in his life-time, and these little favors have made him much beloved. THE NATIONAL EXODDS. -At the meeting of the

Social Science Congress, at York, on Wennesday week, a very able paper was read by Dr. Yeates, of the Upper and Middle Schools, Peckham, on the conquence of the extensive emigration from the United kingdom. He showed that the numerical increase of the population was not well maintained, although there has been no great diminution in our industrial powers, or in our accumulation of wealth Excessive emigration was the chief cause of the decline in our numbers. The emigrants, as a body, are possessed of the most valuable qualifications, essential to the national security, in peace or in war; and therefore the departure of such persons is a calamity, and to prevent its continuance, as well as to avert its consequences, he recommended the application of all available means for increased culture-intellectual, moral and physical; believing that eolightenment and morality, and enlightenment and material pros-perity, will be found to go hand in hand. To show that our numbers are declining, he said, prior to 1815 - owing perhaps, to excitement of war, and the strong feeling of patriotism that prevailed-few left the country, and population progressed. In the years following the peace, the rates of increase in the home population, including army, navy, and mer-chant service, were such that under their influence the population should have doubled itself in 52 years; but, by the prevailing rate in the last decade, 63 years would be required. The average annual emigration from the United Kingdom from 1815 to 1863 was 111,894; while in 1852 there emigrated 363,000 or more than 1000 a day. The total emigration since the peace of 1815 is ascertained to have been at least 1,482,809 persons. In the general report of the census of England and Wales, 23rd July, 1863, it is stated that within the past ten years, 640,316 emigrants of English origin had left our ports. Of these 223,758 persons registered during the year 1863, there were 129,480 males and 94,278 females. Excluding foreigners, and dividing those not distinguished as nationality equally amongst the English, Scotch, Irish, we obtain-English, 78,930; Scotch, 22,917; Irish, 124,807. Of British origin it is known that at least 5.054.578 emigrants have sailed during the past ten years from the ports at which accounts are kept. It must not be said that this loss is counterbalanced, and that all fears may be dispelled, be cause the population of the United Kingdom in 1851 was 38,744,940, and in 1861 was 29,321,218, showing an increase of 1,575,339. The past decade may have produced numbers to replace the dead, but it cannot have filled up the gap made in the ages considered the most effective. The proportion between the numbers of those who are in the prime of exertions and those who are in the prime of life should be just and natural, and that proportion must have been disturbed by the departure of emigrants. Emigration from one country, in which all the land is appropriated, to another where land wants reclaiming, is a natural order of things. We need raw material for many of our manufactures, and hope that our emigrants may send us from abroad what we could not raise at home. But there is room for apprehension when multitudes leave us merely because their labor is not remunerative; and very serious must that apprehension become when we find, from the reports of the Registrar-General that the flower of the operative population is departing, and leaving the infirm, the dwarfed, and the deteriorated behind. Once it was the boast of Britain to emancipate slaves, not deport emigrants. Once our beloved country was a place of refuge; now men, women, add children shake the dust of it from off their feet. Unce we gave the watchword to nations; now they give our emigrants work. Yet the British possessions are seventy times the area of the British Isles. the nogulation of our dependencies seven times that of our own. In vain our flag flies in every sea; in vain our sentinels circle the globe. Philanthropy and patriotism forsake us. Their accents are heard over Indian jungles and Arctic snows, under the Southern Cross and in the Polar twilight, more than at home. Yet there may come a day when England with all her arts and arms, her mechanism and manufactures, may fail for want of men-for heart's best blood she now lashes on foreign strands. For this anemalous condition of our country there is-the author said-but one remedy that suggested itself to his mind; that is, an effort, through the agency of this society and kindred ones, to awaken the people to a sense of national danger from depletion , and then to help by every means possible to add to our industrial power, and thus render the whole population self-supporting. He also recommended the extension of education throughout the country. When the population, he said, shall be highly edu-cated, wealth will abound; for there was never yet permanent poverty. The question has been raised the county Donegal, have returned in hundreds duramongst us, how shall the old grammar schools be ing the past and the present week.

bears a precise proportion to what ordinary people | 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. - Freeman'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 lat of January, it could not be expected that all the births which occurred during the first quarter would be registered within it. Many, per-haps, 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 intervene 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 offording 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 deathe 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, show. ng a diminution of 4,092 on the previous quarter, and affording an annual ratio of 1 in every 59 of the population in 186!. The decrease of the mortality during the second quarter may be attributed to the mildnes: 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 wo quarter, it is found to yield an annual ratio of I death in every 55 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 ration of I in every 151 of the population in 18d1. 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 (163 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, jun., 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 currents 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 barvest 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 the crops, the Sligo Independent says :- The farmers of the neighborhood have not been insensible to the advantages which a week 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 cats 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 known an instance of wide spread knowledge and leitrim, and the South and Western districts of

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