

The first meeting of the British Association in Dublin has been highly auspicious. It was attended by the Lord Lieutenant and suite, by many of the most eminent savans in the country, and by a host of the fashionable ladies of the Irish metropolis...

RECRUITING IN KILKENNY.—A troop of the 16th Lancers, a fine corps, left our city on Tuesday, and the remainder of the regiment, with the exception of the dismounted men, will leave this day (Wednesday).

A correspondent writing from Kibbegan informs us of a most terrific thunder storm, which, on the night of Sunday, 23rd instant, passed over that neighbourhood from south to north.

On Tuesday, Patrick Carroll, a farmer residing at Coon, near Castlecomer, proceeded to turn his bull and some cows from the yard, where they had sought shade from the heat, and having no stick or weapon of any kind, the bull suddenly turned on him, knocking him down, and gored and bruised him in such a manner that he expired on Thursday in the greatest agony.

An inquest was held by Mr. Limerick, Coroner, at Dunmanway, on the 17th inst., on the body of Ellen Donnan. It appeared from the evidence that deceased left her home at about six o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., to go to the fair of Baniskernon, a distance of about ten miles, and that on returning in the evening through the town of Dunmanway she was taken ill in the street and almost immediately expired.

An inquest was also held by Mr. Limerick at Glengarriff, on the 21st inst., on the body of John Green who was found drowned at Tracashal strand on the 14th inst. It is supposed that deceased (whilest picking shell fish on the rocks) fell into the sea, as when his body was found the clothes were on. Verdict—Found drowned.

One of O'Connell's odd stories was about a Miss Hussey, to whom her father bequeathed £150 per annum, in consideration of her having an ugly nose. "He had made a will," said O'Connell, "disposing of the bulk of his fortune to public charities. When he was upon his death bed, his housekeeper asked him how much he had left Miss Mary? He replied that he had left her £1,000, which would do for her very well if she made off any sort of a good husband. 'Heaven bless your honour!' cried the housekeeper, 'and what does a man would ever take her with the nose she's got?' 'Why, that is really very true,' replied the dying father; 'I never thought of her nose,' and he lost no time in adding a codicil that gave Miss Mary an addition of £150 a year as a set off against her ugliness.'

LIMERICK CORPORATION.—At a meeting of the Corporation T. C. Sheehy, Esq., proposed—'That the Mayor be requested to write to Lord Palmerston, stating the people of Limerick do not require that piece of old metal (called a cannon), without a carriage attached thereto, or if they require trophies to commemorate the fall of Sebastopol, they will ask them from General Pellissier, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army, or from General M'Mahon who led the forlorn hope with success, both being of Irish descent, and are not likely to refuse the men or women of Limerick one.'

THE HARVEST.—Since 1826 there has not been so favorable a season as the present, and a week or so more of the brilliant weather we have had during August is all that is now wanted to realise the prospect of an early and abundant harvest. The following report extracted from the Cork papers—'This week has been for harvest purposes, all that could be desired. A little rain, indeed, fell in the early portion, but for the most part we have had days hotter than we experienced since the summer began. The golden tinge which only showed upon some of the corn fields a short time ago has been now exchanged for the brown stubble. Not only have the grain fields ripened in an abundance and healthiness greater than has for a long time been remembered, but they are coming to maturity with a rapidity that took farmers almost by surprise. The consequence is that the harvest has been gathered in with extraordinary rapidity, and a tremendous amount of new corn has been added to our granaries within the past week.—We are happy to be able to say that Kerry has almost entirely escaped the blight which attacked the crop in the county of Cork, the only place there affected being the neighborhood of Dingle.'

THE LABOR-MARKET.—The Curlew Sentinel has some sensible remarks upon the present state of the labor-market, and upon the necessity of the farmers making provision for a greater scarcity of hands than that which now prevails, the effects of which are sorely felt in those districts where the tide of emigration has all but drained off the labouring population.—'Wages averaged last week 4s. per diem and 2s. for hinders, but the labour-market fell this week to 2s. 9d., many of the farmers having recourse to the scythe in cutting oats and bearded wheat, owing to the high rate of wages demanded, or to the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of hands. It is undeniable that the tide of emigration continues to flow on steadily, and that the farmers must provide some remedy to counteract the evil resulting from a scarcity of farm labourers. As it is not improbable that this scarcity may be felt hereafter, it becomes the duty of extensive landowners to be prepared for this contingency, as the gifts which Providence so bountifully bestows on the land cannot be neglected. What machinery did for the manufacturers it can do for the farmers, unless by steady, remunerative wages proportionate to the prices of agricultural produce they can prevail on the able-bodied peasant to remain at home; but we can scarcely expect this so long as the Irish now merged in the American or Canadian population are realizing funds to provide for the emigration of those they left behind in the old country. If labor become scarce at future harvests, what is to prevent the farmer from availing himself of the agency of the reaping machine? The time is at hand when the farmer must provide a remedy to meet any sudden deficiency that may take place in the labor-market arising from emigration or 'a strike' for higher wages and, however adverse many of them may be to the adoption of the machines for gathering in the harvest, there is wisdom in being prepared for emergencies, with a knowledge of the fact that our able-bodied population are decreasing annually—wages rising in proportion to the decrease—and, moreover, it is equally true that this decrease is every succeeding year becoming more painfully visible.'

STREET PRACHING IN BELFAST.—Spurgeonism is spreading; it has already appeared in Belfast. Upon Sunday three ministers of the Established Church marching down the quays of that town, took up their position at stated intervals from each other, and commenced preaching to the mob, which, attracted by the placards setting forth the intentions of those Divines, had collected on the spot. Each of those pious rowdies had, of course, a chapel of his own where to discourse to his proper congregation of admirers; but this was not enough, and their vanity demanded a wider area for the exhibition of their magnificent talents and holy duties.

Head Constable William Gibson was sworn and examined Mr. Geale—I recollect the 13th July last; I was then in Killeshandra; I saw an assemblage of persons; they were marching in order; they displayed Orange emblems; they had flags; I saw a drum; they were not playing; they had Orange scarfs; I should suppose it was a celebration of the 12th July, which fell on Sunday; the procession might contain about forty persons. The witness then identified Mr. Frederick Martin, who carried an Orange flag. [This promising young gentleman is a son of Archdeacon Martin, of Killeshandra] James Leech, who wore an Orange sash; William White, who carried a drum—it was not beaten, nor did he (witness) hear any music; James Stewart, wore an Orange scarf; Robert Nicoll, upon whom the witness did not observe any emblem; all the abovesaid persons formed part of the procession; I saw no outward appearance of animosity.

Sub-Constable James Anderson identified Frederick Martin, who carried a flag; Henry Ferguson, who had an Orange scarf; William James Ferguson, who was not sure whether he carried an emblem; William White, who carried a drum; all the parties were present.

Acting-Constable James Conaty identified Moran Ennis, who wore an Orange sash, James Rose, wore an Orange scarf, and were marching in procession; David Miller was there; was not certain that he carried an emblem; Frederick Martin was in front, carrying a flag; I did not see James Leech; all were present.

Ross denied having been in Killeshandra from seven a.m. till half-past twelve p.m. on the day in question, but the constable swore positively that he was, as did also the next witness.

Acting-Constable M'Guinness identified Armstrong Ross's two sons; saw James Ross, who had a scarf; was positive he saw him; saw the other Ross, did not know his Christian name, he was not summoned; saw Leech, wore a scarf, William White, who carried a drum; the above named parties formed part of the procession on the day in question.

Alexander Sprole identified Mr. F. Martin and Thomas Nicoll; he believed this latter wore an emblem but could not say what it was; only swore positively to Nicoll; did not see the procession come back; most of their backs were turned towards him.

Henry Bolton, one of the constabulary, identified Henry Ferguson, he wore a sash; William Ferguson, he was not present; James Boyd, was not positive as to Boyd; Joseph Leech, who was in the procession, and was present; Robert Nicoll, a man named Stewart, did not know his Christian name; he (Nicoll) answered to James; saw a colour in his hand; he carried it out before him; William Darcy, who was in the procession; as also were all the parties named, parading the town.

Constable John Stewart, Killygorman—I recollect the 13th; the procession was in Leitrim when I saw it.

Thomas Wilson and Edward Bennet, two of the parties summoned, were in Leitrim when seen by the police, and on that account did not come within the jurisdiction of the court. James Boyd was struck out, as the constable could not positively identify him. A fourth party, William Darcy, a boy only twelve years old, on the suggestion of the court, was excluded by Mr. Geale.

With the exception of the above mentioned four, the parties identified were held to bail, themselves in £20 and two sureties of £10 each to stand their trial at the next Assizes. The court felt satisfied that Leech, who did not appear, would find bail also.—Midland Counties Gazette.

CONVERSIONS.—The Morning Star announces that Mr. John James Heath Saint, B. A. barrister, of the Inner Temple, has joined the Catholic Church. Mr. Saint, who was educated at Eton and Oxford, is a son of the rector of Speldhurst, Turbridge Wells, and is a member of the midland circuit.

The Rev. H. Bernard Bayley, B. A., Trinity College Cambridge, and one of the Masters at St. Mary's College, Harlow, Essex, was received into the Catholic church, on the Feast of the Transfiguration, at Douglas, Isle of Man, by the Rev. James Oarr, rector.

The progress of Religion has this week been marked by the inauguration of another church in Liverpool: not a church only, but a commodious residence also, in a fitting style of architecture, for the requisite number of Clergy. Of those works, it is not too much to say that they do honor to the genius of the architect, and that they add another ornament to the one of English cities perhaps most remarkable for its noble public buildings. The offering in this case is not of the rich nor of a Religious Order. Of the money paid, six-eighths are the contribution of the poor; whilst of the residue £500 is given by an individual whose name is not, and never will be, known to any but to his Pastor.—Weekly Register.

FURTHER INCREASE OF THE ARMY.—A considerable increase in the army has been determined upon; and an additional grant for the militia. The Globe has the following statement on the subject:—"The despatch of troops to India has lowered our home establishment of infantry of the line to fourteen battalions instead of forty, the proper proportion for the United Kingdom. The arrival of four regiments from the Mediterranean in the course of a few days will augment the home strength to eighteen battalions, but on the other hand it is more than probable that a further reduction will take place in consequence of the despatch of more regiments to India. It is quite obvious that for some time it will be necessary to maintain a considerable European force in that country, and whatever force is there we must have a reserve of corresponding strength at home to supply casualties. It has, therefore, been determined to make considerable addition to the army immediately, which will consist, at the least, of twenty new battalions of infantry. Even with this augmentation there will be no necessity to apply to parliament for a vote; for, owing to the extent of the Indian reinforcements already despatched, we are now maintaining two cavalry and twenty-four infantry regiments less than those which are provided for the estimates."

KILLESHANDRA PETTY SESSIONS.—On Thursday week, an investigation was held in the courthouse of Killeshandra, before William R. Hickson, R.M., Perrott Thornton, Robert Clifford, and James Story, Esqrs, with reference to an Orange procession, which marched through that town on the 13th July last.

Mr. Geale, Crown Solicitor, said he was directed by her Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland to attend there on that day, for the purpose of taking informations against those of the Orangemen who had been summoned by the constabulary for a breach of the Illegal Processions Act.

Head Constable William Gibson was sworn and examined Mr. Geale—I recollect the 13th July last; I was then in Killeshandra; I saw an assemblage of persons; they were marching in order; they displayed Orange emblems; they had flags; I saw a drum; they were not playing; they had Orange scarfs; I should suppose it was a celebration of the 12th July, which fell on Sunday; the procession might contain about forty persons. The witness then identified Mr. Frederick Martin, who carried an Orange flag.

Sub-Constable James Anderson identified Frederick Martin, who carried a flag; Henry Ferguson, who had an Orange scarf; William James Ferguson, who was not sure whether he carried an emblem; William White, who carried a drum; all the parties were present.

Acting-Constable James Conaty identified Moran Ennis, who wore an Orange sash, James Rose, wore an Orange scarf, and were marching in procession; David Miller was there; was not certain that he carried an emblem; Frederick Martin was in front, carrying a flag; I did not see James Leech; all were present.

Ross denied having been in Killeshandra from seven a.m. till half-past twelve p.m. on the day in question, but the constable swore positively that he was, as did also the next witness.

Acting-Constable M'Guinness identified Armstrong Ross's two sons; saw James Ross, who had a scarf; was positive he saw him; saw the other Ross, did not know his Christian name, he was not summoned; saw Leech, wore a scarf, William White, who carried a drum; the above named parties formed part of the procession on the day in question.

Alexander Sprole identified Mr. F. Martin and Thomas Nicoll; he believed this latter wore an emblem but could not say what it was; only swore positively to Nicoll; did not see the procession come back; most of their backs were turned towards him.

Henry Bolton, one of the constabulary, identified Henry Ferguson, he wore a sash; William Ferguson, he was not present; James Boyd, was not positive as to Boyd; Joseph Leech, who was in the procession, and was present; Robert Nicoll, a man named Stewart, did not know his Christian name; he (Nicoll) answered to James; saw a colour in his hand; he carried it out before him; William Darcy, who was in the procession; as also were all the parties named, parading the town.

Constable John Stewart, Killygorman—I recollect the 13th; the procession was in Leitrim when I saw it.

Thomas Wilson and Edward Bennet, two of the parties summoned, were in Leitrim when seen by the police, and on that account did not come within the jurisdiction of the court. James Boyd was struck out, as the constable could not positively identify him. A fourth party, William Darcy, a boy only twelve years old, on the suggestion of the court, was excluded by Mr. Geale.

With the exception of the above mentioned four, the parties identified were held to bail, themselves in £20 and two sureties of £10 each to stand their trial at the next Assizes. The court felt satisfied that Leech, who did not appear, would find bail also.—Midland Counties Gazette.

CONVERSIONS.—The Morning Star announces that Mr. John James Heath Saint, B. A. barrister, of the Inner Temple, has joined the Catholic Church. Mr. Saint, who was educated at Eton and Oxford, is a son of the rector of Speldhurst, Turbridge Wells, and is a member of the midland circuit.

The Rev. H. Bernard Bayley, B. A., Trinity College Cambridge, and one of the Masters at St. Mary's College, Harlow, Essex, was received into the Catholic church, on the Feast of the Transfiguration, at Douglas, Isle of Man, by the Rev. James Oarr, rector.

The progress of Religion has this week been marked by the inauguration of another church in Liverpool: not a church only, but a commodious residence also, in a fitting style of architecture, for the requisite number of Clergy. Of those works, it is not too much to say that they do honor to the genius of the architect, and that they add another ornament to the one of English cities perhaps most remarkable for its noble public buildings. The offering in this case is not of the rich nor of a Religious Order. Of the money paid, six-eighths are the contribution of the poor; whilst of the residue £500 is given by an individual whose name is not, and never will be, known to any but to his Pastor.—Weekly Register.

At the laying of a foundation-stone down in the North, Sir James Graham, in two speeches which he delivered, naturally made reference to that great Indian question which occupies the attention of the country, and these speeches read like a call to arms to save the British empire from crumbling away. He said when a fire rages our only duty is to put it out; and he declared himself to be of opinion that the loss of India would be the commencement of England's downfall. With such views, he exhorted his audience, and through his audience the whole country, to rise with courage and determination and uphold the renown of our flag and preserve our fame and honour.

The laying down of the Atlantic Cable is delayed until next year. The engineering and scientific world are offering in the meantime every imaginable suggestion to ensure success. The officers in command of the ships that formed the telegraph squadron have given their individual experience and repudiate the idea that any under or surface currents between Ireland and Newfoundland exist to interfere with the permanent safety of the cable. Professors Morse and Thompson declare that the cable in existence is the most perfect and the best adapted for the work which ingenuity can devise, which they have tested by experience. It is now understood that the Cable which was intended to connect England with America shall be used to bring England into proximity with India. The communication, it is hoped, will be opened before the end of the year, at a cost, it is said, of £700,000. If the scheme can be carried out so as to link Alexandria with Aden, and Aden with Karachi on the Indus, the money will certainly not be lost, but it is much easier to speculate on the accomplishment of such a project than to realize it.

Among the many plans which have been suggested in relation to the Atlantic telegraph, two (observes the Times) seem to be recommended by their simplicity and apparent efficiency. First, it has been proposed that as the cable is strung out it should be connected with a series of buoys of the most uncostly kind, but which yet should be sufficient to keep aloft that portion of the cable which had been last paid out. Thus, if an accident occurred, the end of the cable could be recovered, it could be again connected with the coil, and thus the work might proceed. The second suggestion is even more simple than the first. It is recommended that a second vessel should attend at a considerable distance astern, upon the ship which is absolutely engaged in laying down the cable; that the cable should be made to pass through a ring in connection with the second ship, and that thus there would be an opportunity for recovering the broken cable before it had sunk beyond all recall in the depths of the sea. Practical engineers and men accustomed to this kind of work must, of course be left to judge of the feasibility of these schemes; but it certainly will seem to laymen and to all but the mechanical ingenuity of the nation if no method can be devised for taking up a dropped stitch in the process of laying the electric cable.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—We have reason to believe that the citizens of London will before long be called upon to select a successor to Lord John Russell as one of their representatives in the House of Commons. We learn on unquestionable authority that her Majesty, at the suggestion of the noble viscount at the head of the government, is about to elevate Lord John Russell to the House of Lords by creating him a peer of the United Kingdom. Considering Lord J. Russell's political career in the House of Commons, extending over a period of 44 years, and the great public measures of reform which his name is identified with, we think no member of that popular branch of the legislature more deserving of the honour.—Daily News.

On Thursday week Mrs. London arrived at Plymouth from Jersey, and while the vessel was lying in Oatwater, an ungalant excise officer caused her extended crinoline to be examined, and 2lb of tobacco were found in her bustle. It was evident by its appearance that the bustle had done its fair (?) owner some service. She was fined 25s.

James Freeland, an Irishman, has been picked up by a fishing-lugger in the Channel, nine miles off Hastings. He said he had leaped from an American ship (on to which he was kidnapped at New York), bound to London. To escape from an attack of the third mate he had jumped into the sea; a life-buoy was thrown to him; he called out that he would drown rather than return to the ship, when his master shouted to him, 'Draws, then!' and left him to his fate.

ADULTERY MADE EASY.—The peers have at last—so far as they are concerned—completed the new code of morals, the full issues of which none now living may see. The hottest night of the hottest season for many years was spent by the Upper House, under the controlling directions of Lords Granworth and Granville, in elaborating a law, the turpitude of which can never be surpassed. What remains now is the practical application of it, and the meaning which the new court will affix upon it. Parliament has declared, for the first time, that the marriage bond is dissoluble before death, and that men and women may have as many husbands and wives as they please. Thus polygamy has come in, and the moral Anglo-Saxons take a deliberate leap into the abyss of Paganism. We have chosen to do this in the reign of a Queen whom all her subjects consider an exemplary wife and careful mother. Lord Palmerston is Prime Minister, and the Whigs are in power.

The first thing that strikes us is the condition to which women are reduced. They are not treated with decent respect. Fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers have conspired together to render their lot as ignominious as possible. They deal with them as with goods and chattels. Their feelings are disregarded and their honor sold. Men have legislated for themselves under the dictation of evil passions, and have made a way for themselves into all possible crime. While they hypocritically confess that adultery is wrong, they allow it, to themselves, as a venial sin. They are severe upon the wife and very indulgent to themselves. One noble lord boldly declared that many years supported the bill on the ground that the wife's position was rendered worse than that of the husband, in that it refused to punish a further reduction will take place in consequence of the despatch of more regiments to India. It is quite obvious that for some time it will be necessary to maintain a considerable European force in that country, and whatever force is there we must have a reserve of corresponding strength at home to supply casualties. It has, therefore, been determined to make considerable addition to the army immediately, which will consist, at the least, of twenty new battalions of infantry. Even with this augmentation there will be no necessity to apply to parliament for a vote; for, owing to the extent of the Indian reinforcements already despatched, we are now maintaining two cavalry and twenty-four infantry regiments less than those which are provided for the estimates."

In the next place, it is evident that the new law will not satisfy the people who have brought it forward. We shall have to advance still further on this road, or to retreat our steps altogether. It is admitted that Parliamentary divorce may still take place, not only in the case of Italian criminals, but even of those domiciled in England. The Whigs have refused redress in certain cases, upon the understanding that Parliament shall deal with them as they arise. It is thought that a door sufficiently wide for immediate use has been opened, and with that the country must be, for the present, satisfied. By-and-bye, when the new law shall have desolated many houses, a greater extension of the principle is to be conceded, for nothing else can come of it, *unequalité d'ouverts proximité sui hincillat.*

When the question of divorce was first thrust upon a listless public the relief of poor persons at a trifling expense was put forward as a reason for legislating. It was said that only rich people could have the blessing of polygamy in a lawful way, and that the lower classes could only indulge in that vice at the expense of their conscience, which was, of course, very tender. A new court was to be created for the express purpose of granting cheap relief to the devoted beggar who wished to get rid of his wife. But when the new prophets were asked to "condescend" upon the sum of money for which a legal polygamist might be created, they evaded the question, and referred us to the county courts, where sound justice was to be had cheap. By degrees we learned that

polygamy might be compassed for sixty pounds sterling. Nobody was found to say that it could be done for less. When this was observed the cry of relief for poor people was abandoned, for everybody saw that a man who laboriously earned ten or twelve shillings a week could never set the new court in motion. These poor wretches were abandoned to their poverty, and, of course, to the practice of illegal polygamy, at which they will be the less scandalised when they see that poverty alone has been the occasion of it.

The defenders of the Bill have not lately ventured to say that a less sum than £300 sterling will enable a man to get rid of his wife. Thus, the poorer tradesmen are now excluded from the benefits of Whig legislation. They must compass their wishes in some other way: the Whig court is shut against them. The law is really for the use of rich men and women, and for that of nobody else. It is extremely likely that the expenses of the new process will not be much less than those of the application to Parliament. A court presided over by a man paid five thousand pounds a year, assisted by the highest judges, under certain circumstances, is not likely to be a cheap court. Besides, the suitors will engage the best counsel, and those gentlemen do not talk for nothing: whatever the new court and its process may be, one thing is certain—no help can come from it for nothing. It is too closely allied with the Court of Chancery to be otherwise than expensive, and it is extremely questionable whether Lord Cranworth and the Attorney-General would ever have countenanced the scheme had it involved any diminution of the value of justice.

Then, it may be asked, what are the objects of the Bill. They are apparently two only. The first is to destroy the supernatural principle, that is, to get rid, as men say, of all superstition. The Whigs are shocked at the notion that there is anything sacred in human life; they have found that notion involved in the matter of marriage, so they determined to root it out. With them it is a mere contest with the established religion, which represents in their eyes the supernatural principle. They have attacked it once more, and, as usual, have had a victory. The other object is certainly of procedure. Men with or without Parliamentary connections have become tired of the manner in which Bills are carried through both Houses. They, therefore, in the matter of polygamy, prefer an independent court; they would rather deal with a judge whose business it shall be to administer the relief they want. It may cost them as much money as before; but it relieves them of the trouble of canvassing members of Parliament, and expressing their grievances by word of mouth. They will hand the whole affair over to their solicitors, who, for a given sum, will undertake to do for them all they desire. They will demand for the future as a right what they now petition for as a favor; and, the law being changed, they further hope that polygamy will be less observed upon than it is at present, when men can practice it only by favor of the High Court of Parliament. This is what we owe to Lord Palmerston. Hereafter, when the new morality has had its swing, we may, perhaps, find that one use of this Bill was to destroy the law of inheritance, to deprive a father of the power of making a will, and to render the children independent of their parents. Philosophic Whigs may ridicule the connexion between marriage and property if they are so minded; but hitherto the experience of mankind shows that there is a connexion between them, and that they cannot be practically divorced.—Tablet.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. John Mitchel has arrived in this city for the purpose of purchasing materials for a new daily paper in the South, in connexion with Mr. W. G. Swan, to be devoted to Southern interests. The prospectus says, the conductors hold that "the institution of negro slavery is a sound, just, wholesome institution; and therefore that the question of re-opening the African slave trade is a question of expediency alone." It promises to "uphold the Federal Union, provided the sovereignty of the Confederate States be respected; if not, not."—N. Y. Citizen.

THE GREAT AMERICAN WANT.—The greatest want in America just now is, not a fresh importation of silks and cloths, but of honest men; men fearing God, and hating covetousness; men loving God, and doing righteousness; men that would part with life sooner than honor. A very little gravel or sand put into a fine running wheel will grate and wound everything it touches. And so the least drop of craft, the smallest grain of guile and fraud will be enough to shake the confidence of the community in the proudest house, and loosen every stone from pinnacle to foundation. An American doing business in London for thirty years, said that he had not had the first attempt made upon him to cheat him. When shall we be able to say that of New York, Boston, and the rest?—N. Y. Christian Inquirer.

PROTESTANT MORALS.—Among the bankruptcies of our day, the moral insolvencies of clergymen seem almost as frequent and quite as deplorable as any other. Making due allowance for the rapid growth of our country, and the more perfect diffusion of intelligence, it is still evident that the number of clerical culprits is greater than ever before.—N. F. Tribune.

A NEW YORK COMMERCIAL AGENT WITH TWO WIVES.—Robert P. Lambert, commercial agent of a New York house, was what Mrs. Parlington would call "a gay Lutheran." "He that getteth a wife getteth a good thing," is all true, but out of Utah there may be "too much of a good thing." Richard Lambert left Mrs. Lambert No. 1, and Lambert junior in Gotham, and took his journey into a fair country." He went over the border. He sojourned in Canada. At Chatham he fell in love with a fair young English woman, with whom he eloped, and they were married in Detroit. The father was in search of the daughter, there joined him in the quest Mrs. Lambert No. 1, and Lambert Jr., ten months old, an unexpected and terrible blow to the fond parent, as to the deserted wife. This was two months since, and no tidings could be gleaned of the whereabouts of the runaway, the bigamist and his victim, until the present week, when the father came to this city, and on Tuesday put Bradley & Co., the well known police detectives, on the track. In the space of two days, by aid of a little lightning judiciously circulated, Lambert was found, and on Thursday arrested, at Janesville, Wis. The party reached this city yesterday, the bride anguished beyond expression at her cruel wrong. She left for Detroit last evening, en route for home, with her father. Officer Noyes, of Bradley & Co., accompanied Lambert, to secure for him his rich deserts at the hands of Canadian justice. Mrs. Lambert No. 1, a very worthy and excellent woman as we learn, will probably meet her perjured and worthless husband at Detroit—and such a meeting! The bigamist will doubtless get full justice done him. The poor English girl is of highly respectable and wealthy connections, and we withhold her name, for obvious reasons.—Chicago Press, Aug. 29.

THE WOMAN WHO JUMPED INTO LAKE ONTARIO.—It will be recollected that some time ago, we published an account of a woman jumping overboard from one of the American steamers, near Sacketts Harbor, and drowning herself. It will also be recollected that a gentleman accompanied the lady, and it was suspected at the time that a criminal intimacy existed between them. The Oswego Times states that it has just received a letter from Mr. S. M'Gee, of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, stating that his wife ran away with a Methodist minister on the 23rd of July last, and he suspects this was the same person. The minister is described as a tall man, about six feet high, and Mrs. M'Gee as a small sized female, with a white silk bonnet, and a black silk mantilla, beaded at the edges. She was twenty-six years of age.—Rochester Union.