

THE ATHENAEUM AND CATHOLIC TRANSLATIONS OF THE BIBLE.—In an article on "The Holy Bible," translated from the Latin Vulgate, &c., and published with the approbation of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, the Athenaeum has the following remarks, which we quote as being so entirely opposed to the false assertions in general circulation amongst Protestants:—"When such a work as this," says the Athenaeum, reaches us from a Roman source, we imagine ourselves addressed as follows:—What do you mean by saying that we Catholics prohibit the reading of the Bible by each person in his own tongue? Our answer would be that we have never made such an assertion. The various restrictions under which the Bible has been put from time to time, in one and another country, are far too many and too varied to be packed up in a single sentence. And if we felt it our business to make an assault upon the Bishop of Rome and his system, we should not, even were it true, begin by the reproach that the Bible was prohibited. If there were a country in which shaving was against the law, we should not dwell upon the oppressive and improper character of making the importation of razors a criminal act. The Roman principle is that none but the Church may interpret the Scriptures; this being granted, the prohibition of the books may possibly be, in certain times and cases, a justifiable proceeding. The Protestant assailants have often forgot this; and have argued the question about the impediments placed in the way of reading the Bible as though they and the Roman Catholics were quite agreed as to how it should be read by those who are to read it. The right of interpretation being refused, the question of access is one of policy determined by circumstances: and the right of private judgment is therefore the true battle-ground. For ourselves, we would disdain any other. And we think it not impossible that the combatants on our orthodox Protestant Churches may have felt that perhaps it would be advisable not to insist upon private judgment too emphatically, but rather to meet the enemy upon the consequences of his refusal of it. We have sometimes imagined that those who have made this great principle their champion, have acted, now and then, somewhat in the manner in which David acted towards his noble-minded officer, when we wrote, "Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle, and retire ye from him that he may be smitten, and die." There is evidence enough that before Luther (born in 1483) existed, translations of the Bible into the popular language were circulated, and had excited remark and discussion. The following curious instance is not much in the way of theologians. Regiomontanus published his almanacs at Nuremberg in 1474, and a copy containing the almanac for 1475 is before us. He reproves the Church for not reforming the calendar, and he states that the people, by reading the Bible in their own tongues, had become aware of the palpable error committed in the mode of observing Easter. His words are—"Quod pene in propulso est popularibus jamdudum lingua vernacula litteras legentibus sacras." It is time to give up old party misrepresentations."

Less than eight years back, the Times dogmatically pronounced in a leading article, in which it retraced all that it had formerly urged in favour of a State support for the Catholic Clergy, that the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland was dying out, that conversion was completing the work begun by famine and emigration, and that "in a very few years the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland will be as much a matter of history as the worship of Woden and Thor." Despite those high authorities, we were never for one moment alarmed, for we knew enough of Irish history to be accustomed to these prophecies. The present writers of the Times are not better prophets than Dean Swift, neither do they know Ireland so well as he; yet Swift in his day confidently predicted that their would be no "Papists" in Ireland in the next generation. Before his time, the Catholics of Ireland had been exterminated at least three times. By William of Orange, by Oliver Cromwell, and by the Commanders under Elizabeth. A religion which has thus been exterminated at least four several times throughout the whole of Ireland, to say nothing of partial and local extirpations, conversions, and "re-formations," evidently shares that provoking quality of the Great Duke's soldiers, of whom the French always declared that they ought to have been beaten nay, they actually were beaten several times over, only they did not find it out. Moreover, in every district where we had any opportunity of examining the facts, we find that miserably as emigration had thinned the Catholic population, it had told upon the Protestants in a still larger proportion. Not of course, that they had lost the same actual number (indeed, the Catholics had often lost many more than the Protestants ever had to lose), but the diminution among them bore a much larger proportion to their whole number. And so it turns out. Assuming the correctness of the present returns, the Catholics last Spring were as nearly as may be four times as many as all the Protestant sects put together, throwing in Jews, &c., as a make-weight in the Protestant scale. We are very sure that ten years ago the proportion was not so great. It is more important, however, to observe the proportion of the Established Church to the Irish nation. This is 678,661 to 5,085,882, or about one-ninth. It is for the benefit, then, of one man in nine that Ireland is to be subjected to this standing grievance. To flatter the pride of one Irishman out of nine we must keep an army in Ireland, we must refuse to allow Ireland to defend itself by a volunteer system like England and Scotland, we must depreciate the value of all property in Ireland and we must disgrace England before the whole civilised world by perpetuating a gross and patent injustice. It is a costly whistle, this Protestant Establishment in Ireland.—Weekly Register.

THE O'HARA FAMILY.—The death of the wife of John Banim has left at the disposal of the Government an annuity of £50 a year, granted out of the Literary Fund. What John Banim and his still surviving brother, Michael, did for literature—did for Irish literature especially—is not easy to estimate at the present day. They wrote at a time when fiction had attained a remarkable eminence in literature. Among the best and most popular writers of the age they took their place; and by those noble works, "The Nowlans," "John Doe," "Crohoore," &c., an interest was excited in Irish life and story which in all probability led to the favor with which the later efforts of Gerald Griffin were received. A little thought will recall to every man well read in literature how much is due to all that remains of the O'Hara family. The pension, small in amount, which John Banim's widow was allowed, has now fallen in. The brother of John—himself a hard worker in literature ever since the death of his gifted brother—still lives. He has reared daughters, one of whom, at least, has already given proof that the genius of her race lives in her. The recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant would be attended to by the Treasury, and there can be no doubt that the accomplished and benevolent Earl of Carlisle will recognise the claims of his brother author (a brotherhood of which any one may be proud), and will procure favorable consideration for the claims of Michael Banim.—Sun-der.

SUMMER ASSIZES.—We (True Chronicle) are glad to be in a position to announce that there are only two prisoners in our jail for trial at the assize. This to such a large and important county as Kerry, is a very creditable state of things. But it is not confined to this county alone. The same is the case in Limerick and in nearly every other county. In all the counties where the commission has up to the present been opened the judges have generally congratulated the respective grand juries on the extreme lightness of their calendars.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The Freeman's Journal states that the prospects of the harvest in Ireland are of the most encouraging character. There has been no appearance of disease in the potatoes.

STATE OF THE CROPS IN THE NORTH.—Our agricultural reports this week are more brief than usual, but not less satisfactory. We have returns from nearly a score of important districts in the North, concurring in a general expression of great satisfaction with the progress that crops of all kinds are making. The rainfall has been great, and in some places, the heavier grain and flax have been lodged, but no positive damage has been sustained. The farmers have apparently had quite sufficient moisture for their wishes, and would now hope for an interval of warm sunshine to stimulate vegetation still further. The anxiety about the important potato crop is increasing as what has hitherto been the critical season approaches; but it is most gratifying and encouraging to find that not a single instance of disease has been observed, although most carefully watched for. Our reports concur in expressing the most favourable and hopeful opinion of this year's potato crop. It seems that they will give a larger return than was anticipated from the earlier cuttings. Grain of all kinds is thriving, and will yield abundant straw. Flax is reported to be the best crop for many years, and on a largely increased breadth of land, so that an important augmentation of our home flax supply may be looked for.—Northern Whig.

HARVEST PROSPECTS IN WICKLOW AND WEXFORD.—The very protracted wet weather which set in on Thursday last, and continued with little intermission for the last four days, accompanied as it was by a sultry sunless heat, might be supposed to have acted injuriously upon potatoes, but the result of personal observation, and many inquiries made in different quarters, enables me to state that in no instance has the dreaded disease manifested itself. The crop is everywhere most luxuriant, and scarcely a miss in any district. The wheat is blooming and in very good condition, but the straw of oats is very short on the average.

LORD PLUNKET'S EVICTIONS IN TUAM.—The relieving officer sent in a notice of several evictions of widows in Tuam, under decrees obtained by Lord Plunket's steward, A. Strachan, acting for F. T. Foster, brother-in-law of his lordship. The premises are some of the church property in Tuam.—Connaught Patriot.

DUBLIN, JULY 17.—The Times' Dublin correspondent writes:—"The lawyers of Dublin will probably think Mr. J. Corry Connellan, Inspector-General of Prisons, in a conspiracy with the Times and Lord Clanricarde against the 'gigantic job' of our judicial system, as his criminal tables just issued, for 1860, show an increasing diminution of crime in Ireland. In offences against person and property there was a decrease of 301 for the year. In 1851 we find that 113 persons were committed for murder; in 1850 the number was only 37; and the numbers had been gradually coming down during the intermediate years. Perjury, once so common, has diminished by one-half. Conspiracy to murder, manslaughter, and arson have fallen off in nearly a similar proportion. In all the more serious offences 1,062 cases were sent for trial in 1860 against 4,479 in 1851. Of seven persons sentenced to death in 1860 only two were executed, the sentences of the others having been commuted to penal servitude. The tables prove the continual diminution in the number of juvenile offenders; whereas, in 1856, the total number of commitments for all offences was in the proportion of 1 to every 923 of the population; in 1860 it was only 1,217. In the whole country the proportion of male offenders was one in every 799 of that sex, while in females the proportion was as low as one in every 2,419. From a return of the names, localities, and religious connexions of the Reformatory Schools in Ireland, it appears that there are six Roman Catholic and three Protestant schools for the whole country. The principal of the former is Glencree, in the county Wicklow, which contains 228 inmates, maintained at £19 9s. 6d. per head per annum, amounting on the whole to £3,558 14s. 4d., of which sum the parents pay only £97, and the rates £452, the rest falls upon the national exchequer. At the High Park Roman Catholic School, county Dublin, the cost per head is £23 10s. At Golden-bridge, in the same county, the inmates cost £28 each. The other three Roman Catholic schools are in Cork, Limerick, and Monaghan. Of the three Protestant Reformatories two are in Dublin and one in Belfast. In Dublin the cost per head is £25 17s. 10d. in the male, and £25 16s. 3d. in the female school. In Belfast the cost is £18 8s. 6d. each. In Dublin only £4 18s. was contributed by parents for both schools, and in Belfast only 14s. It appears that the experiment is rather a costly one to the State. There are great temptations to abuse. On this point the Daily Express remarks:—"It was originally intended, in projecting the reformatory system, that a part of the expenses should be levied off the parents as a penalty for their share in the guilt of their children, either in having neglected their moral training, or inducing them to commit crime by direct encouragement or the indirect influence of a vicious example. It is tolerably plain that as the system now works neither party is punished, but, on the contrary, both receive substantial rewards. The parents are relieved of the care and cost of their offspring, and the children are brought up in comparative luxury. Hence there is reason to fear that reformatories may even contribute to the growth of criminality in its early stages as a qualification for obtaining the tempting advantages which they afford."

REPORTED MURDER.—We have heard that a man was killed at the fair of Callan, county Kilkenny, on yesterday, by a blow of an iron bar received in a fracas from a tinker. The latter escaped, though pursued for considerable distance by a number of the constables.—Tipperary Free Press. [The Kilkenny Journal denies the accuracy of the above.]

The Nation of the 20th ult., has the following, in a notice of an "Orange Feat" in Dublin on the 12th:—"The Chairman next gave the toast of the 'Orangemen of Canada, and the Hon. J. H. Cameron.' The toast was received with a salute, 'heart, pocket, and hand.'"

Mr. Hamilton responded in an appropriate speech. Song—"Yes, let me like an Orangeman fall." The Mail, whose report we quote, does not give the words, but we believe the following is the song:—"Yes, let me like an Orangeman fall, Dead drunk upon the floor; While brethren on the waters call, To bring hot water more. Though 'neath the table I may lie, The Kentish fire will swell; And brethren midst their biccup cry, He like an Orangeman fell. He like an Orangeman fell."

I only ask of that proud lodge, Represented here by me; To own I drank, without a dodge, Each toast with three times three; Though carried home by staggering friends, With shouts, 'The Pope to Hell.' 'Enough' they cried (to appease my wife), 'He like an Orangeman fell.' 'H-knorshnm!—hika (hic) anorshnm (hic) fell."

The Chairman then gave the toast of "The Dublin Protestant Association, the Aldermen of Skinner's alley, and all kindred Protestant organisations."

BELFAST, &c.—The great Orange anniversary which, on so many celebrations, has been marked by strife, and bloodshed, and murder, and the consequences of which have for years furnished the principal criminal business of the Judge at the Summer Assizes, has, we are happy to say, passed off, at least in Belfast, without the least disturbance. Taking into consideration the acts of past years, it is scarcely credible that those who were in times gone by so prone to break the law should now do it reverently. However, such is the case; and were it not for the fact that occasionally some individual more "loyal"

than sober was heard to express his desire to dispose of the Pope in a summary manner, and that here and there was to be seen a window decorated with a bunch of Orange lilies, it would scarcely have been known yesterday that the "momentous Twelfth of July had come. The old "disturbed" districts were as peaceable as if Sandy Row and the Pound had shaken hands and resolved to quarrel no more. Little knots of boys and girls were to be seen loitering at various corners, looking out for any chance of a row; but, as it takes two parties to make a quarrel, and as there was no disposition shown by any party in the community to commit a breach of the peace, the loungers at the street corners moved off, and left the veritable ground that once was, to the idle surveillance of the constabulary. Early in the morning, twenty-five or thirty cars left Belfast laden with people, for some place beyond Lisburn—it is said for Leganure—where, we learn, a procession with fifes and drums, and insignia took place, composed principally of parties from the districts of the Maize and Lisburn. In the evening a number of the Belfast Lodges met in the Orange Hall, College-street, and in the Cora Exchange. The government increased the strength of the constabulary force in Belfast about 150 men, sent down from Westmeath, King's County, and Kildare; and nearly the whole of the local force, both night and day, were posted in the different places of the town where the periodical outbreaks generally occur. As we have already said, their services were fortunately not required.

COUNTY ARMAGH ASSIZES.—July 22. THE PARTY EMBLEMS ACT.—At a quarter before four o'clock the grand jury came into court, when the foreman announced that true bills had been found against Samuel Mahaffay, Robert Thompson, William Hughes, Robert Armstrong, and James Cartwright, for placing a flag on the church at Lurgan on the 5th July last.

THE DERRYMACASH ORANGE OUTRAGES.—Just as this despatch was being made up the several traversers who had stood out on bail from the last spring assizes, charged with various offences resulting out of the Derrymacash affray, were placed at the bar, when it was stated to the court that the trials would not be proceeded with. It had been arranged that in certain of the cases a *nolle prosequi* would be entered by the crown, and the following prisoners should submit to the charges appended to their names:—Thomas Humphrey and William Wright, riot and procession at Derrymacash, on the 12th of July, 1861; Alexander Murphy, Gintamond Hughes, John McKeown, Laurence McAuley, George Archer, Edward Murray, William Pattison, Joseph Hudcock, and William Humphrey, procession only, at Derrymacash; Alexander Monaghan, Joseph Robinson, William Hewitt, and Robert McCann, procession at the "Long Plains," same date.

The Attorney-General made a statement expressing the satisfaction of the Crown at the course which had been taken.

ARMAGH, July 24.—At the rising of the Court last evening, His Lordship directed the prisoners who had been tried for a breach of this act and against whom a verdict of "guilty of putting up the flags only" had been found, to be placed at the bar to receive sentence.

His Lordship said, addressing the prisoners, that the legislature had in its wisdom passed an act of parliament in the last session, and that the prisoners had on the clearest testimony been found guilty of violating it. He regretted to see them standing in the position in which they were placed, and hoped the day was not far distant when they would have no more of these party displays, and that all good, intelligent, and sensible men would withdraw from such scenes, and that they would follow the example set by those who had been their leaders by giving up those party displays. If they lived for some years they would look back on such displays as unworthy of sensible men, and they would even wonder that such things had ever been in the country.

Mr. McMechan here came into court, and interrupting his Lordship said that it was his intention to submit that the verdict found by the jury was one of acquittal and not of guilty. He was prepared to argue that unless the flags were hoisted with the intent to provoke animosity, it was not a breach of the act of parliament, and the verdict being one of putting up the flags only, it was therefore one of acquittal.

Mr. Lowry, Q.C., said the Crown would be satisfied if the prisoners were allowed out on their recognizances in £20 each to keep the peace for twelve months.

His Lordship, after some further observations, directed the prisoners to be discharged, upon entering into recognizances to the required amount. This terminated the criminal business of the assizes.

GREAT BRITAIN. Lord John Russell first held a seat in the House of Commons when George III. was King, in the year 1813, before the First Napoleon was hurried from his Throne and while Toryism was in the very zenith of its ascendancy. He has been First Lord of the Treasury and Secretary of State for the Home, Colonial, and Foreign Departments; and, besides the Government of which he was the head, he has been a member of the Administrations of Lord Grey, Lord Melbourne, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Palmerston. But, above all, Lord John Russell was the man picked out from the great Liberal party to move in the House of Commons the introduction of the great Reform Bill. It was his voice that first inaugurated the great Revolution, for such it has undoubtedly proved, of 1832. Lord John Russell's name has been so long connected with the House of Commons that it is difficult to imagine him contending in any other arena. But we can perceive the dignity and admit the wisdom of a retreat from that prominent position which he has so long held in the public eye, before time has made any inroad on his faculties or deprived him of the influence which he has so long exercised over the deliberations of the House of Commons.—London Times

Among miscellaneous items agreed to in Committee of Supply, on Thursday night, was a vote for the Royal Dublin Society. This grant was voted, however, with a proviso that the Society should comply with the wish of Parliament to admit the public to the Gardens on Sundays, and that the money should be paid only on that condition.

THE CASE OF MR. TURNBULL.—We must confess that we do not like to refer to the verdict of the jury in the case of Turnbull v. Bird. No man with a well-balanced mind and proper information upon the matter will be proud of that verdict, whatever may be his religious creed or historical opinions. The facts are open, and every man may judge for himself. There is the original untruth in a contemporary literary periodical; there is the endorsement of Mr. Bird; there are the allegations about the Master of the Rolls setting three Protestants to watch Mr. Turnbull, lest he should mutilate or destroy the papers entrusted to him; there is Mr. Turnbull's own work at the calendaring to show how faithfully he performed it; there is the unquestioned testimony of Mr. Hardy and Mr. Brewer in favour of his ability and conscientiousness; there are the insinuations of Mr. Bird about his separate room and his fire; there is the fair and equitable summing up of the judge, pointing out with perfect clearness of demonstration that Mr. Turnbull was an injured man—and last, we have the verdict for the defendant, after a hesitation for four hours. O, Paladium of our liberties! O, most Protestant of juries! One hope we may venture to express, that there will be found enough just men in the country to save Mr. Turnbull from the terrible infliction of costs which this verdict has visited him with. Shall he be ruined for trying to kiss the hands of the fair Goddess Justice, because he has failed to reach them? Let us hope that this scandal be not added.—Critic.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The potato disease has reappeared in North Lincolnshire, although the plants had for some time looked extremely healthy. In other parts of the Eastern district the crop also lacks the frugeness once observable in this most valuable vegetable.

DIVORCE COURT.—The applications to have the marriage knot untied or cut do not diminish, though the arrears of past years ought by this time to be getting few. The returns just published show that in the year 1860 212 petitions were filed for dissolution of marriage, only one less than in 1859; and there were 62 petitions for judicial separations, 18 less than in the previous year. There were 13 applications for restitution of conjugal rights in 1860;—141 causes were tried. The fees received amounted to £2,490.—Times.

Judgment was given on Thursday, by the Privy Council, in the appeal of the Rev. Mr. Bonwell against the decision of the Court of Arches, whereby, on account of immoral conduct, he had been deprived of his benefice and condemned in costs.—Their lordships unanimously dismissed the appeal, confirming the sentence of the Court below.

CRIME IN LONDON.—A HEAVY DAY'S WORK.—The following cases were all disposed of in one day in the Central Criminal Court, London:—Frederick Strugan, aged 17, charged with feloniously cutting and wounding Mary Redkinson, with intent to murder her, was convicted of the capital charge, and sentenced to death, but, on account of his youth, his sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life; John Quilter, burglary, 5 years' penal servitude; Julia Brynan, manslaughter, 9 months' imprisonment; Ellen Corr, a married woman, 24 years of age, for feloniously attempting to murder her infant child by suffocation with a piece of rag which she stuffed into its mouth, was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude; Jane Palethorpe, charged with the murder of her child, was acquitted; Joseph Brooks, for a rape upon his servant, aged 14, was ordered two years' imprisonment with hard labor; Thomas Barclay, aged 28, for a rape on a child, 5 years old, was sentenced to penal servitude for life; Henry Lock and William George Bunting, letter-carriers, 3 years' penal servitude each for stealing post letters; and Thomas George Smith, 4 years' penal servitude for a similar crime; William Bennett Loader, a clerk, for forgery, 4 years' penal servitude; and Herman Joseph Mole, another clerk, also for forgery, 10 years' penal servitude. A good day's work certainly.—Times.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF HIS SON BY THE BARON DE VIDIL.—The attempt on the life of the son of Baron de Vidil, which we briefly mentioned last week, has created a great sensation now that the facts are known. The facts are stated to be these. The Baron was hard pressed for money; by the death of his son he would get £30,000. On the day of the crime the Baron proposed to his son that they should ride out and pay their respects to the Duc d'Anguleme and the members of the ex-royal family at Claremont. Both gentlemen accordingly started by the train from Waterloo for Twickenham, where they hired horses and rode on to Claremont:—"Young Mr. Alfred de Vidil had a light riding whip but the Baron had none. At Claremont only the Duc d'Orleans was at home, but with him the father and son remained upwards of an hour in conversation. On the outskirts of Twickenham the Baron turned his horse up a shady lane, saying he felt unwell, but almost immediately afterwards added that he should like to call upon the Duc d'Anguleme at Orleans House. To this young Alfred de Vidil assented, and the Baron began to lead the way down lanes and by-ways to the back of Orleans House stable, when the father turned aside down yet another lane. From what afterwards occurred it would seem that this pretended wandering from the right path was made with the deliberate purpose of seeking a lonely spot, where no eye might witness the crime that was meditated to follow. Both the father and son at last arrived at a very secluded lane between Twickenham and Orleans House. A high wall shuts in the lane on one side, and a thick and rather tall hedge on the other. It must have seemed a fitting place, though in reality it was plainly overlooked for a laborer saw what followed. It is stated that the Baron looked round him and then struck his son three heavy blows on the forehead with a massive metal-handled hunting-whip. Young Mr. Vidil set spurs to his horse and galloped away as rapidly as his horse could go with his father in pursuit, till he came to a field where he saw some people at work, and throwing himself off, broke through the hedge, and ran towards them crying for help. The father followed him up close, and at first said, "Here, you have dropped your hat," and then added to the country people that "the young gentleman stood up in his saddle to look over a wall, and his horse shied and threw him." Other people coming up, young Mr. Vidil was conveyed to a public-house, and Dr. Clarke, of Twickenham, was sent for. To this gentleman the young man appealed that his assistant might go up with him, and his manner was so marked and peculiar in making this request that Dr. Clarke at once consented, seeing that there was evidently something wrong. During all this time the father was present, and seemed anxious to be again alone with his son. But young Mr. Vidil, now thoroughly convinced that his father meant nothing less than to murder him, would not allow the assistant to quit him for a single minute. The three accordingly returned to town, and the Baron went to his son's chambers in Jermy street, and remained till twelve o'clock at night, but still Mr. Vidil kept the assistant with him always. Early on the following morning the young man left, and went to his uncle's house. Here he told his tale, and before long warrants were out for the arrest of Baron de Vidil, who had fled to Paris. On Monday the Baron having been brought to London from Paris, was placed at the bar of Bow-street Police-court, in the custody of two French and two English policemen, charged with attempting to murder his son. It appeared that the Baron had requested to be liberated from the custody of the French authorities, and to be brought here to answer the charge in an English court. Some formal evidence was given, and a remand until Wednesday took place. On that day the son, a delicate-looking young man, appeared very reluctant to proceed in the matter. On being required to be sworn the son made the following statement:—"I am placed in most painful circumstances. I am not willing proceed any further, and I hope I shall not be pressed to give evidence. I am not well, and I don't think—I don't know (a pause)—I don't think I can give evidence. I do not know what will become of my father if—I am pressed. I had better state honestly to you that when I asked for the warrant I did so only for my own protection, not thinking it would lead to this. I did not think that they would succeed—that it would be executed. I did not think they would find my father. I cannot tell what effect it will have upon me, but I hope I shall be able to undergo whatever you may put upon me or require if I refuse to give evidence. If you insist upon my speaking I am in a dreadful position. You do not know all. I understand that my father has accused me, to a certain extent—he has made a charge against me. If he says anything against me, then I shall be compelled to tell everything. I wish him to know that if he insists I must tell all." (He subsequently added)—"One more remark I wish to make before withdrawing from this matter. Many gentlemen have kindly moved for me and assisted me. I wish to state that they have done so only at my own request, and for the protection of my life. I do not wish to say anything against my father, unless he insists on—He has been a most unfortunate man, and I do not know if it is not the duty of children to bear even more than I have done—to bear anything for the sake of their parents. It is very painful. I cannot say more."

"Upon the magistrate's formally requiring him to be sworn, on pain of being committed to prison if he refused, he observed:—"I have been greatly injured; but I feel it is the duty of children to abstain from—and I would rather not. I must refuse." He was then committed to the hands of the gaoler, but on his being represented that imprisonment would be injurious to his health, and less likely to induce him to take the oath, the magistrate consented to set him at liberty, his uncle, W. Parker, Esq., of Ware Park, Herts., a county magistrate, undertaking that he should appear when called upon. Bail was refused for the Baron."

EMIGRATION.—Of the 128,469 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom last year, 26,421 were English, 8,733 Scotch, 60,835 Irish, 4,536 foreigners, and 27,944 not distinguished; 5,746 were married men, 12,434 married women, 58,783 single men, 27,511 single women, 6,681 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 8,497 girls between the same ages, 3,985 infants, and 23,732 not distinguished. 87,500 emigrants left these shores for the United States; 13,556 of these were English, 2,220 Scotch, 52,103 Irish, 3,851 foreigners, and 15,770, not distinguished, 6,553 were married men, 8,209 married women, 27,511 single men, 20,935 single women, 4,172 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 4,178 girls between the same ages, 2,210 infants, and 10,760 not distinguished. Of the 24,302 who emigrated to the Australasian colonies and New Zealand, 10,099 were English, 4,990 Scotch, 6,346 Irish, 578 foreigners, and 2,380 not distinguished; 2,380 were married men, 2,928 married women, 9,995 single men, 5,436 single women, 1,782 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 1,628 girls between the same ages, 655 infants, and 378 not distinguished. Of the 9,786 who emigrated to British North America, 559 were English, 901 Scotch, 1,215 Irish, 73 foreigners, and 6,948 not distinguished; 248 were married men, 371 married women, 1,089 single men, 606 single women, 239 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 214 girls between the same ages, 95 infants, and 6,904 not distinguished. Of the 6,881 who went to all other places, 2,207 were English, 532 Scotch, 1,172 Irish, 34 foreigners, and 2,930 not distinguished; 565 were married men, 806 married women, 1,052 single men, 524 single women, 468 boys between the ages of 1 and 12, 477 girls between the same ages, 125 infants, and 2,804 not distinguished.—London Times.

The following is a *verbatim* et *literatim* copy of a letter lately received by the Durham board of Guardians, for the vacant office of Chaplain:—"377, High-street, Edinburgh, 29th June, 1861. Sir,—I beg leave to make application for the appointment of Chaplain for the Durham Union. The salary offered is indeed very small you do not say if the chaplain boards in the union or if he has to find board and lodgings out of the salary. I enclose copy Testimonials which I hope will be approved of. I may state that I have had a good deal of private practice but not public.—I am, sir, your most obedient servant, John Smart.

Appended to the letter were some printed testimonials, the whole of which were read, and from which it might be gathered that the applicant's qualifications consisted in his having been a man-of-all-work to a clergyman.

UNITED STATES. Nothing that the Southerners have ever said of the Federal army is to be compared in severity to what it is said of it by the Northern journals, favoring the war. Take, for instance the following from the New York Times of Wednesday last, and think what a horrible, brutal rabble that patriot army is, and what hope can there be of its marching to anything but disgrace and destruction:—"Since the Monday after the defeat, these evils of insubordination and general drunkenness and dissipation have reached their climax in the Capital. For three days, without an effort to prevent, the public saw the remains of some twenty regiments scattered about the city, the men sleeping on door-steps, in barns, cellars, restaurants and hotel basements, often begging charity and fed by private citizens; without order, discipline or restraint—the officers lounging and smoking in bar-rooms, indifferent to their own responsibilities and the public dishonor. Crimes of every kind disgraced the Capital. A day did not pass without murder, or rape, or quarrels, or drunkenness. Even as late as Friday last a lady was shot by an intoxicated soldier. No effort was made to collect the men, or get them into camps, or house them. Some absolutely suffered from hunger. No one knew where the headquarters of his regiment was, or what had become of his officers. The army was a mob. Wherever the stranger went, over Georgetown, Arlington Alexandria, and Washington, he met there wandering soldiers in search of a regiment. At length, after three days, an order came from General Mansfield, giving a rendezvous for each regiment, and threatening arrest if the soldier was found straggling after the expiration of six hours from the date of the order.—Then to cap the climax of the stupid mismanagement, no officers or men were detailed at many of these different rendezvous to give information as to the various camps, and some poor fellows after spending twelve hours at these places, went away again hungry and disconsolate in search of their regiments. These three days were another defeat of our forces—as bad as the causeless route of Mansfield. Of some of the regiments it is doubted if they can be collected and re-organized, so thoroughly disgraced have they become. The crimes which have been committed in Washington and its neighborhood the last week would disgrace New Orleans.

The Irish citizens have been first and foremost in coming forward to uphold the Constitution, and let the world know that we have a government. They are praised for it. Even from the pulpit, to say nothing of the press, their readiness to fight for the Stars and Stripes has been eulogised. And, surely, they deserve it. For if there was any class of citizens who might feel disposed to keep aloof from the struggle, they were the Irish. The Irish have no reason to thank the United States for any prosperity they may have attained in this country. They have worked more for the improvement of Uncle Sam's Farm than they have for themselves. The Americans will say that if the Irish have not thriven more, as a body it is their own fault. This is not true. Because if we take one section of the field labor in which the Irish have been employed, that of the building of railroads, it can be proven that, of every one hundred laborers, seventy-five, at the lowest calculation, have been ruined, and driven to despair by the American (i. e. Yankee) contractors. The Pilot has frequently and most uniformly raised its voice against the persecution to which the Irish have been exposed in this country. "Irish or Catholic" is the greatest obstacle to an emigrant, eye, more, to an American citizen. For, if a man is a Catholic and born of Irish parents, he will be sure to meet with opposition.—Boston Pilot.

The Chicago Tribune says of the growing crops:—"During the past week a large quantity of rain has fallen, accompanied with severe storms, which in some places has laid the ripening crops, but without any material damage. The weather has been moderately warm, and to-day it is decidedly hot, but clear and dry. The winter wheat throughout the Northwest is all harvested, and in many sections of the country spring wheat has been cut, as well as oats. "With regard to the yield of wheat this year, accounts differ very materially; but this much is certain—it has not been damaged to any great extent, either by rust or blight, and the probability is that there will be nearly if not quite an average crop. The winter wheat is treshing out well, and we see accounts from sections where it will average twenty-five to thirty bushels to the acre—in other places fifteen to twenty bushels. The quality, too, is excellent. The corn crop looks well and promises a great yield in the central and southern portions of Illinois; while in the northern part of the state and Wisconsin it is thriving, though somewhat late. The oat crop is good, but the breadstuffs were less than last year. Barley is also light, but it looks well."