their last demonstration, - which they called "Protestant," though none of the clergy gave it the sanc-tion of their presence. They have resolved to hold a great meeting in the open air, having engaged for the purpose the Botanical Gardens. It is to be a monster meeting on the plan of the great Hillsbo. The wall was quickly demolished, but just as the asrough demonstration in 1834. The Belfast News sailants had completed their, work, the police effect-Letter, the organ of the movement, declares that ed an entrance at the rere, and secured them Their once more there is a great emergency; once more names were taken, and they will be summoned bea special effort is called for, one more Protestant union, and determination must have a constitutional victory." The Protestantism of U ster will assert in rested during the evening for using more than necesthe face of England that it will no longer tolerate a partial administration of the laws, or remain silent while the policy of repressing the loyal and encouraging the seditions is developed. Thus they have witness in this centre of Ulster a demonstration which will leave its mark upon the history of the times, and be fraught with moral and political consequences of the utmost moment." Let us hope that while leaving its mark on the history of the times, it will not also leave its mark on the heads of some of the citizens It is hard to conceive what the Orangemen want, unless it be what the News Letter means, when it says : -" The Roman Catholics of Dublin may lose the exclusive privilege of breaking the law, and insulting their Protestant brethren, and the Government may lose their seats, or else make up their minds to administer the law impartially." The Frotestants of Ulster, ought to be well pleased with the Government now. The appointments to the Episcopal bench ought to put them in the best possible humour, for the men selected are conservatives, whom they admit to be men of the right stamp, and who bear names which they have long venerated. And as to the administration of the law, they have seen Roman Catholic judges as sternly frowning upon crime-even agrarian crime-and punishing it as severely as the most "loyal" of the Protestant judges could do. The only thing they can aggravate into a grievance is the depial of the privilege to violate an Act of Parliament, which they allege the Roman Catholics enjoy; and to protest against this they would agitate the industrious and well-disposed population of Ulster. It is not likely they will get much encouragement from the respectable and really religious portion of the Protestant community. Ultra partisans will make speeches against Maynooth and the Pope, and the Lord Chancellor, and there the matter will end. In the meantime the Northern Whig protests against profaning the Botanic-gardens by "such a demonstration of the bigorry and folly of Orangeism." The gardens are common ground; the flowers and plants belong to no party. The public who seek a pleasant recreation there do not wish to see the scrpent trail of faction upon those scenes of beauty. They do not like to see its verdure trampled into mud by what they regard as the hoofs of bigotry .- Times Cor. The Downshire Protestant, the most decided organ

of the Orange Society, requests that a great outcry may not be raised because it records the fact that the new Lord Primate was one of the Grand Chaplains of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland when the Duke of Cumberland was Grand Master, and hopes his principles are not changed since then. But they must have changed, for he has long ceased to te connected with the Orange Society. He has learnt wisdom by experience; he has not at all meddled with politics, and, though a Conservative, he is understood to be very moderate in his views. It is not, therefore, likely that his Lordship will gratify the Downshire Protestant by doing all in his power, in his high position, "to further that sterling Protestantism which is identified with the Orange Institution."-Ib.

Dunlin, Sept 4 .- An audacious swindle has just

come to light in Cork. A short time ago a distinguished traveller appeared in the city of Limerick, who called himself Captain Miller of New Orleans. He was about 32 years of age, thin, and of a sallow complexion. He had large plantations in the South, and he was, of course, an enthusiastic Confederate. He had himself fought under Beauregard, and he showed some wounds that he had received while fighting against the Northerners, of whom he spoke with the greatest contempt. He had a vessel in the Shannon, he said, with which he intended to run the blockade, and he was negotiating the purchase of others for the same purpose. Among those who were specially interested in the distinguished stranger was Mr. Michael O'Loughlin, who met him at Moore's Hotel, and became the object of his particu-Loughlin's Southern sympathies and talents for business that he engaged him as his manager, and agreed to take him out with him to New Orleans at a salary of 300 dollars or 75l. a month. Mr. O'Loughlin was delighted with this splendid offer and charmed with the chivalrous bearing and generous spirit of his employer. He sold all he had, purchased an outfit, and prepared to cross the Atlantic. On Thursday last Captain Miller and his manager arrived in Cork, and put up at the Victoria Hotel, both occupying the same room with two beds. As their stay in Cork was to be short, the captain advised his companion to leave his luggage at the railway terminus, taking the precaution to have it labelled in his own name. The conversation turned upon the serious business in which he was engaged on the part of the Southern Confederation. He was to take out some 20 or 30 ton of gunpowder, and several thousand stand of arms, including as many Armstrong guns as he could manage to get. In the meantime he lived at the hotel in a style befitting a man of such property and engaged in such important transactions. Everything went on smoothly till Tuesday. On that morning O'Loughlin left the room to take a bath. When he returned he found that the captain had vanished, having taken with him his manager's purse, watch, and clothes, all but a great coat. Information was immediately given to the police, and the telegraph was put in motion. O'Loughlin's luggage had gone from the railway station, and some vehicle must have been employed to take it. Inquiries were set on foot among the cabmen, and with the aid of one of them the fugitive was discovered in a house in the town. He was arrested, and will be brought up to-day at the police-office. Notwithstanding the audacity with which he carried on his swindling operations, it is said that the moment he saw the police-constable he fainted. It appears that he never was in New Orleans, though he gave a graphic account of his plantations in that quarter. -Ib. RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS AT GALWAY. - Galway, Sept.

2. -Yesterday evening very riotous proceedings took place at the docks here, arising out of the disputed claim of the Harbor Commissioners to a certain property in that neighborhood. At the last assizes Mr. and Mrs. York were charged with obstructing Captain Moore, harbor-master, and the dock-gate men, in the discharge of their duty. The men at the time at which this obstruction was alleged to have been offered, were employed in staking or marking off a piece of ground adjoining the premises of the traversers, and which the Harbor Commissioners claim as their property. Of that charge they were acquitted. Since then the commissioners, acting with the sanction of the Board of Works, have built a wall in order to enclose the plot, and at a distance of one foot from the wall of the adjoining premises. Several other parties also own property immediately adjacent to the ground, among them. Mr. Peter Madden, of Dublin. The wall was built in front of a gate, which it is alleged has been in existence for the past forty years. Last night the person acting on behalf of Mr. Madden determined to remove that portion of the wall opposite the gate. The harbor-master got a hint of their intention, and was stationed outside with his men, and an auxiliary, force, 

The Orangemen of Belfast do not seem satisfied with at the occupants of the houses, who, nevertheless, plied their ram with great vigor. The police, under command of Mr. Cullen, S.I., and accompanied by Mr. O'Connell, R.M., were quickly on the apot; but; before their arrival, Captain Moore had received a severe wound on the head from a blow of a stone. fore the magistrates, I understand, on Thursday. Mr. John Murphy, head dock-gateman, was also arsary force : but he was almost immediately liberated. To-day there was another encounter, and, a I write, the police-about thirty in number are drawn up in the vicinity under arms. The masons are busily confidence that " the 17th of September will at work in repairing the damage; but it is the intention of the other side to resume offensive operations during the evening. I should have mentioned that the 'ram' was carried off in triumph by the party acting in concert with the dock-gatemen, some day large crowds are assembled in the neighborhood of the scene of action. - Cor. of Saunders.

> EXECUTION OF WALSH .- Thomas Walsh, the accomplice of Beckhain in the murder of Mr. Francis Fitzgerald, and who was tried and convicted of the offence at last assizes, was hanged on Monday morning at Limerick. The concourse of people that assembled to witness the painful spectacle was exceedingly numerous—not, however, so large as that which witnessed the execution of Beckham. There could not have been fewer than 2,000 persons present, who stood upon every available eminence. sheriff, the prison officials, and a party of constabulary, occupied a position on the tower, close to the place of execution At the appointed hour, the wretched man, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, the chaplain of the prison, and another clergyman, proceeded to the scaffold. Here he knelt for some time in prayer, and, having risen, the fatal noose was adjusted. The bolt was then drawn and the spirit of the unhappy young man passed into eternity. It is said by those who had an epportunity of observing that he exhibited considerable firmness, but of that subdued description becoming his awful situation. He made no statement nor declaration on the scaffold, but it is rumored that he admitted the day previous to his execution the instice of the sentence passed upon him. Up to a few days since it was fully believed that the sentence would not be put into execution, as it was thought that be gave information which would serve as a clue to the bringing to light the conspiracy which led to the Kilmallock murder, but this speculation was dispelled by the order which arrived last week to the effect that the law should take its course. The crowd conducted themselves in a very orderly manner: much sympathy was expressed, not at the crime, but with the terrible fate of the man on the grounds of his youth, his inexperience, and the evil counsel which led him to the perpetration of the abominable outrage for which his life was forfeited. Walsh was only 22 years of age. The unhappy man, it is said, struggled in agony for a minute after the fatal trap gave way. The crowd shortly afterwards quietly dispersed. - Post.

> The Sligo Independent states that Michael Hayes, the murderer of Mr. Braddel, who has so long evaded the police, was arrested on Friday at Swinford, in the county of Mayo, by the Foxford constabulary. His object in going to that part of the country was, probably, to get out to sea, if possible, in a fishing boat or a collier, and then to get on board an American ship, or to land somewhere on the coast of Wales or Scotland. It is satisfactory that he did not get out of the country, and that such an audacious defiance of justice has not proved successful. The Sligo Chronicle also announces his arrest, on the authority of the County Inspector of Constabulary; so there can be no doubt of the fact .- Times Cor.

THE LATE SCHOOLMISTRESS OF WATERFORD UNION. -At the last meting of the Waterford Board of Guardians, the resignation of Miss Ryan, a schoolmistress, suggested by the Commissioners, was tendered and accepted. She thanked the guardians for the uniform kindness she had experienced at their hands during a connection of seven years with the union, the remembrance of which would cheer her in many a so most efficiently conducted several of our schools. weary hour. She was paid the quarter's salary, two months of which had already expired. There are certain circumstances connected with the relations He was so well pleased with Mr. O'- subsisting between this unhappy woman and the man committed to a felons grave in Clonmel on Monday, and whom she sought to visit in prison, which are likely to cast a heavy gloom over her future life .-Timerary Advocate. EXTENSIVE SUPPRESSION OF HOOPS.-In the early

part of last week an announcement was made to the young women working at the West-gate and Marsh Mills, Drogheda, who number some eight or ten hundred individuals, that the worthy and enterprising company, Messrs. Chadwick, Gradwell, and Co, had given express orders, that for the future no girl would be allowed inside the walls of the establishment wearing the "expansive contrivance," known as hoops in their retticoats. This mandate, as explained by the manager, was the result of a conversation amongst the proprietors of the mill, on which they discussed the propriety of adopting that course in order to obviate the danger of any accidents which might occur by the dresses of the young women coming into contact with any part of the machinery. The announcemet was received by the girls with speechless amazement, and they looked at each other again and again, as if they doubted whether the manager was in carnest. After leaving the mill same evening, they met in large groups, and, in turn, discussed the question amongst themselves, when it was unanimously declared that the proprietors of the mills had pursued a very heartless course. It was first resolved that a deputation should wait on the manager, and try what tearful eyes, soft persuasions, bold remonstrances, and powerful appeals, would effect in inducing him to supplicate the owners of the establishment to withdraw the cruel law. This was absolutely tried, but all was in vain. The "powers that be" were inexorable, and divested of the hoops they should be, or otherwise reconcile themselves to the alternative of forfeiting their situations. The terrible knowledge that there was no help for them crept into their bearts, and "homeward they trudged their weary was" to remove what they believed to be the latest glory of the sex. On the following day they appeared in deep dejectedness, no longer the happy beings they were the day before, exulting in their circular apparel. A number of the girls, however, are noticed regularly "hooped" up to the gate of the mill, where they remove the cane, and leave it in the keeping of parties living in the neighbourhood until they return from work, when it is again inserted in

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY .- Dunshaughlin, Sept. 1, 1862.—It appears that, a few weeks ago, a female, respectably dressed in black, and her face covered with a thick veil, called at the gate-lodge of William Johnstone, Esq., J.P., of Olonee, and delivered a large cake to the woman in charge, directing her to take it up to Mrs. Johnstone. and that she would call in the evening. Mrs. Johnstone received the cake; which she thought a strange present, and put it by. The woman, however, did not call in the evening, and the cake was fortunately locked up, and remained in the house for some time. Mr. Johnstone, when leaving for Dublin, brought it with him and had it analysed, and it was found to contain allarge quantity of arsenic. Who this person can be Mr. Johnstone cannot imagine, nor can the remotest cause be assigned for this despe-

THE CORE CORPORATION:- The Cork Corporation has been agitated at its last two meetings by a delicate subject of a kind not often discussed by gentlemen; though an object of great interest to ladies.
This subject was a cradle, and it obtained the distinction of being rocked by the Town Council from the fact that it is what is technically called "the Mayor's Cradle." .. It is not to be supposed that the Mayor of Cork for the time being required such an article for his own personal accommodation pending the long discussions of the civic magnates, which are sufficiently somniferous. But it is usual, under certain circumstances, - that is when he is married and his wife has a baby, -to pay the Mayor a compliment, by presenting him with a piece of plate, which assumes the name, if not the form also, of a " cradle." The circumstances have, it seems, arise in Mr. Maguire's case, and the subject was discussed before at a former meeting, and the annoyance it occasioned induced him not to say a single word. It was brought forward again at the meeting on Monday, when he begged to decline the compliment, unless they would of whom managed to get it and secure it. The exallow him to give away to charitable institutions citement at the dock last night was intense, and to £300, which the Council had voted for the purpose. This was objected to by some of the members, but after some discussion the permission was granted, and his worship stated that he would devote it to the following objects :- £100 to the St. Vincent Society ; haths for the poor £50; the North Infirmary (which is deeply in debt, and the accommodation of which is very restricted indeed), £30; Lying-in-Hospital (which is still more deeply in debt), £20; the Sisters of Charity, for the poor, £20; the Sisters of Mercy, for the poor, £20; the Holy Family, for the poor, £10: and the coal fund for Christmas, £50. These sums make £300 .- Times.

A CURIOUS MISCELLANY .- On Sunday morning last, at the King's Bridge Railway terminus, Clonmel, a young man, probably a medico of the true "Bob Sawyer" stamp, arrived with a capacious trunk. As the porters were conveying the box to the luggage van, the bottom gave way, and out tumbled—what? A humble skeleton, a backgammon box, a pack of cards, a dice box and a corkscrew, fragments of torn billet-doux, and some few paper collars. The brstanders watched the catastrophe with something like horror, but the owner stepped coolly forward fastened the broken trunk, picked up the bones of the disorganised skeleton, and threw them, with the cards, &c., into the chest, which was soon on its way to its rural destination .- Cloumel Chronicle.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Conversions .- We have authority, says the Globe. to state that the Marchioness of Queensbury, who has lately become Catholic, left her residence, near Werbridge, last week, taking with her the three youngest of her six children, and leaving no clue to her place of hiding. There is no doubt that the guar-dians and the nearest relatives of the late marquis have the power to trace her ladyship's flight, and through the strong arm of English law to rescue the children and make them wards in Chancery.

Another convert to the Catholic faith is announced in Stamford. Some time ago the priest rejoiced in the accession to his flock of the lady of C. O. Eaton Esq., banker, and much sympathy was expressed for the husband, but the gentleman himself is now received into the communion of the Catholic Church; and thus the whole of the survivors of the late Mr. Stephen Eaton's family have become seceders from the Protestant church.-Stamford Mercury.

THE SISTERS OF MERCY IN GLASGOW .- The Sisters of Mercy have been resident in Glasgow for twelve long years. Under many difficulties they have toiled on, for the glory of God and in the service of the poor, in silence; but now they can do so no longer. It has become necessary to appeal to the charity of the Faithful in their behalf. The Rav. John Doud has been selected by the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch to solicit assistance for them and it is to be hoped that this appeal will not be made in vain. The following letter from the Bishop shows how deeply be feels the importance of preserving for the benefit of the poor Catholics in Glasgow the services of the Sisters :-

"The Sisters of Mercy have been for a consider-

able time resident in Glasgow. Since their arrival they have labored indefatigably and done an immease amount of good among the poor, and have alboth Sunday and week-day schools. Finding the house they have occupied to be on several accounts ill-fitted for their use, they have long been on the look-out another of a more suitable description. At length, such a one appeared last year in the market they availed themselves of an opportunity that might not again soon occur, borrowed money, and purchased the Mansion offered for sale. It is in a healthy situation and has nine acres of land attached to it. The debt they necessarily contracted in acquiring their new residence forms a burden too heavy for them to bear, considering their limited means. It has, in consequence, become to them a matter of vital importance to have this debt greatly reduced, if not entirely liquidated. It is in these circumstances that, pitying them in their difficulties. I have consented to allow the Rev. John Doud to make an earnest appeal in their behalf to the charity of the faithful; and I need not say how anxiously I wish and pray that this appeal may be a successful one, and that I most earnestly recommend the Reverend gentleman, in whom I repose every confidence, to the kindness and generosity of all who may be able and willing to contribute to the work of Mercy which he

has undertaken to advocate. † JOHN MURDOCH, "Vic. Ap. of the Western District of Scotland. Glasgow, August, 1862."

Subscriptions, however small, will be gratefully received by the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, 54 Great Clyde-Street; by the Rev Mother, 138, Garngad Hill; and by the Rev. John Doud, 78, Stanhope Street, Mornington Grescent, N. W., London.

A private letter from Scotland has been shown us (Weekly Register) in which we read the following: - "I do not know whether any notice has been taken in the London Catholic journals of the reopening of the old chapel of Crieff, which, for want of a sufficient congregation, had been shut up for more than twenty years. In and around Crieff the native Catholic population had nearly died out, and at the demise of the Rev. E. Macdonald the Bishop did not appoint a successor to him, and Crieff was turned into a station and served from Perth. In the course of years, however, a considerable number of faithful Irish immigrants have settled down in the neighborhood of Crieff; and they now form, with what still remains of the old Scottish Catholics, a congregation of over 500 persons. Of late, the Rev. Robert James, a zealous young priest, has been entrusted with the care of this interesting mission, and it is hoped that under his auspices it will, phonixlike, rise into life again.

TICKET OF-LEAVE MEN. - The public have of late had their attention strongly fixed on the subject of outrage and robbery in and around London by ticket-of-leave men. The authorities have long been warned of the perils necessarily involved in the presence of these men; but, in these days of morbid humanity, it is deemed cruel to abridge the liberties even of ruffians. The capital punishment of them is, of course, in the view of many, out of the question. Evil-doers, of every class, are almost to be patronised, and certainly pitied rather than punished. But the tendency of all error is to correct itself. It is now stated that about eighty per cent, of the liberated convicts return to criminal courses. After a season of repose, food, and comfort, they sally forth prepared for fresh achievements in robbery and murder.

THE CRIMINAL ROBERTS. - The man Roberts, who was tried at the late Gloucester assizes for the murder of one of his children, and the attempted murder of another, and who was then acquitted by the jury on the ground of insanity turns out to be perfectly sane. The Secretary of State called upon the visiting justices to send him a certificate of the prisoners insanity, in order to his removal to some lunatio asylum. He was consequently examined by the gaol surgeon, Dr. Bleeck, and subsequently by that gentleman in conjunction with Dr. Lyon, and we hear that neither of these gentlemen have been able to discover the slightest symptoms of lunacy in the wretched man. The consequence is that, instead of a a certificate being forwarded confirming the view of the jury, the magistrates have been compelled to send off one asserting, almost in direct terms, that Roberts is in full possession of his senses. The chief evidence at the trial for the prisoner's upsoundness of mind was that of his father and mother, who declared that he was considered half silly by his family and neighbours. It was known at Gloncester that the verdict of the jury did not commend itself to the learned judge who presided on the trial .- Bristol Post.

ILLEGITIMACY IN SCOTLAND .- In the spring quarter of this year, for which the returns have recently been issued, there was upon an average, at illegiti-mate child born every hour in Scotland. Yet the entire population is not much above 3,000,000, little more than 1,600,000 of them are females, about half of these are not in a state to bear children, and from those who are must of course be deducted all the married women. - Express.

POOR-RATES .- In the half-year ending at Lady-day the expenditute upon in-maintenance and out-door relief of paupers in England and Wales amounted to £2,181,124, an increase of £107,730, or 5.2 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year. In Lancashire and Cheshire the increase was even then £40,676, or 24.6 per cent. The returns include the whole of England and Wales, with the exception of districts containing about a quarter of a million

THE PEACE Society .- The Peace Society has issued an address to the people of the United States. It says :- " Is the time not come, we repeat, friends and fellow Christians, when an attempt should be made to airest this destructive conflict? We deprecate utterly all armed intervention at all, but such as you yourselves would willingly admit, on the part of England or any European Power, in your affairs. But surely the idea of a friendly mediation may be entertained without any derogation of your national dignity. We beseech you to reflect that, sooner or later, some method of peaceful adjustment must be adopted. There are only two alternative issues of war-either the utter extermination of one party, or some form of accommodation and compromise between the contending sides. None of you can wish the former. And is it not better at once to have recourse to the latter, before further blood is shed, and the feelings on both sides shall become hopelessly inflamed with animosity and vengeance?"

JUDICIAL STATISTICS .- The constabulary returns recently published for the past (official) year, compiled by order of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, afford the following information in regard to criminals and offences: -The "indictable" crimes committed are stated to be 50.809 in number-viz, 2,473 offences against the person, 5,062 against property with violence, 40,242 against property without violence, 493 malicious offences against property, 1,762 forgery and offences against the currency, and 777 offences which cannot be included in the foregoing classes. The number of persons apprehended during the year for indictable offences was 27,174, of which 8,794 were discharged by magistrates, and 18,380 committed or bailed for Of the latter, 13,879 were upon trial convicted and sentenced as follows - viz, 50 to death, 2,450 to various terms of penal servitude, 10,971 to imprisonment for various terms, 262 detained in reformatory schools, and 146 whipped fined, or held to bail. These 27,174 persons are classed as 5,759 known thieves, 1,597 prostitutes, 740 vagrants, &c., 6,464 suspicious characters, 414 habitual drunkards, 5,404 of previous not ascertained. The number of persons proceeded against before magistrates during the year, the cases being determined summarily, was 394,717, their offences comprising assaults, cruelty to animals, drun-Carriage, Mutiny, Mercantile Marine, Public Health, of strangers, fed on unsuitable food, and Pawnbrokers, Police, Poor Laws, Revenue, Vagrant. Weights and Measures, and others. Of the 394,717 person so charged 131,207 were discharged by magistrates before whom the case were brought for adjudication, and 263,510 convicted, 60,452 being sentenced to imprisonment for various periods, 1,257 sent to reformatory schools, 165,974 fined, 10,747 required to find sureties, 22,450 otherwise punished, and 2.621 sent to be dealt with by the army and navy authorities. The persons disposed of as above stated are described as 15,508 known thieves, 18,407 prostitutes, 17,756 vagrants, or having no visible means of subsistence, 49,514 suspicious characters, 24,021 babital drunkards (not otherwise described), 135,649 of good character, and 143,862 whose previous characters were not inquired into. The number of the criminal classes in the metropolis in proportion to the population appears to be less than in any of the groups of towns, being about 1 in 231. The sents of the textile fabrics stand next, of the cotton and linen manufactures, the commercial posts, the towns depending upon agricultural districts, the seats of the hardware manufactures follow in the order in which they are placed; the pleasure towns last, the proportion of the criminal classes in the group so designated being estimated at 1 in 96 of the population. - Times.

The London Times has some not very flattering remarks upon the conduct of the "Cotton Lords" towards their famishing labourers-It says :-

But the most remarkable fact to be mentioned, which is that the Lancasbire millowners have not up to this moment lost a farthing by the stoppage American cotton, but, on the contrary, have gained enormously. It is calculated by some that they have gained between £20 000,000 and £40,000,000. Such estimates are, of course, made upon very loose and vague premises, but there can be no doubt that the gain of the manufacturers has been very large. The fact speaks for itself. He has got, or is getting, all his old goods most conveniently off his hands, and has been spared for a whole year the purchase of the raw material and of labour. The wild speculation of two years ago has, indeed, by an accident, answered the purpose of forethought, and provided against a coming scarcity. A store was accumulating to meet the "vears of famine." The operative has suffered. because he has been deprived of his access to wages; but the capital of the manufacturer itself is up to this moment all the larger for the absence of the drain upon it. "One man's poison," to reverse the proverb, "is another man's meat." It seems hard that it should be so, but political economy is fond of these enigmas, which both tantalize and puzzle us,of substance produced out of vacuum, and wealth created out of want. People will, therefore, make unpleasant remarks when they see the facts stated by our Preston and Blackburn reporter :- "There are 71 mills in Preston, and the proprietors of these have given, in two subscriptions, exactly £1,842 153" to the Relief Fund—that is to say, "rather less than was contributed by a single house in 'Liverpool," it being a "moderate estimate to say," that the manufacturing body, just referred to ," is worth nearer £5,000,000 than £4,000,000." The account of "the proprietors of 91 mills of Blackburn" is hardly so continued so speculate on the position of situres in the same was removed to the position of situres in the absence of later advices; the English papers. are 71 mills in Preston, and the proprietors of these

the contrast between the gifts and the resources of the givers. We have no doubt that these are all respectable gentlemen and wish to do what is right and proper. We are not going to interfere with them; they may have their own reasons for the standard of liberality they have adopted, but we are compelled to say, what is simply the fact, that people will make unpleasant remarks upon this standard. Persons who watch society and human life, and note the characteristics of men in different situations and stages of life, tell us of a particular time, " a tide in the affairs of men," when they require a little law and are not to be too scrupulously judged. A clergymany on his road to a bishopric, for example, must not be watched with too severe an eye. You observe a little vacillation in him, perhaps, as a Ministry changes; he has not quite made up his mind on points on which he seemed to have decided; he " passes on the other side" when his friend is in a scrape; he believes according to order, and "waits upon Providence." But all this is only an episode in his life. Wait till he has got his bishopric, and you see him an altered man; he has grown a very giant in faith, he is mighty in doctrine, abounds in good works, and is a most sincere and genuine Christian. There is a celebrated verse in a Greek classic, where the speaker replies, to a little conscientions scruple which his friend raises to a questionable act which he proposes, "Be courageous, my brother, for once; after this we shall be conspicuous for our virtue." We are afraid that more than one class avails itself of this law. You see the rising capitalist toiling on his course, with his goal clear in his eye before him, he sees his prize, and is eager to get in his grasp; he wants the position of a wealthy man, and he wants the enjoy-ment of this position before he is old and while he still has life and health before him. Now, look at this man a dozen or twenty years hence, when be has made his fortune, bought his estate, and set up as a grandee, and you have a most brilliant and agreeable spectacle. He is public-spirited, benevolent, and most useful, a philanthropist, the patron of all charitable and religious institutions, great on subscription list; be takes the chair at missionary meetings, and weeps at the thought that the sarages of Africa are not quite so certain of going to Henren as he is. But in the meantime—yes, in the meantime there is work to be done which requires another standard. He cannot afford to be so very generous just now; he must put that off for the present; you must not criticize him now ; you must give him a little law. The truth is, he wants to make money as fast as he can make it, and this does not admit of his giving way to sentiment. But this is only an episods in his life; wait till he has reached the goal, and then you will see the triumph of virtue. Then you will see him an exemplar of Christian generosity. There is, however, some danger in this mode of pursuing ever so brillment an object, and those who delay their goodness till virtue is perfectly comfortable, philanthrophy charming, and charity rapturous will not probably be any the better for a preceding twenty years of moral incrustation.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION .- A return just issued states that in the year 1861 the county voters of England and Wales were 519,348 in number, and returned 160 members. The borough voters were only 467,563 in number, but they returned 338 members. 68,798 county voters were known to be resident in Parliamentary boroughs, and 86,363 county voters were known to have their qualification within the boroughs, but neither of these last two returns is complete, and both numbers therefore are below the

"Essays and Reviews."-In accordance with the judgment of Dr. Lushington, the Dean of Arches, the Bishop of Salisbury has filed amended articles against the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, the Vicar of Broad-Chaike, in his diocese, but no further action will be taken in the cases until November, when it will be argued on its merits, and judgment formally pronounced. The case of Fendall v. Wilson will probably be proceeded with at the same time .- Post.

MOTHERS AND INFANTS .- In the inquiries conducted under the superintendence of the medical officer of the Privy Council, in pursuance of the Public good character, and 6,796 whose characters were Health Act, the excessive mortality of young children in certain centres of industry has not been overlooked. Dr. Greenhow, who made the necessary local investigation last year, frequently found, upon questioning married factory women, that two-thirds kenness and disorderly conduct, pet'y thefts, and or three-fourths of the children born to them had wilful damage; also offences against various Acts of died in infancy. They are deprived of the warmth Parliament classed as Factory, Hackney and Stage | and comfort of their mothers' bosoms, left to the care dwindle and become fractious, drugged with opiates for those of the family who have to work by day cannot to so if disturbed at night. A member of the Nottingham town council states that he sells about 400 gallons of laudanum annually, at least half of which he believes to be administered to infants; but he refuses to sell it except in properly labelled bottles. Dr. Greenbow notices the grievous extent to which parents who intrust the management of their infants so largely to strangers get denaturalized towards their offspring, becoming more or less careless and indifferent about them; as so many of these children die, the mothers become familiarized with the fact, and speak of the deaths of their chil-dren with a degree of nonchalance rarely met with among women who devote themselves mainly to the care of their offspring. Without entirely concurring in the opinion expressed by several persons in Nottingham that child murder is common in that town. it may vet be affirmed without hesitation, he says, that a greater degree of indifference is manifested towards their children by the female operatives of manufacturing towns than is observed elsewhere. -Mr. Simon, in presenting the report to the Privy Council, observes that such a picture of suffering and demoralisation is very sad; the poor factory wo-man, who meant only to sell that honest industry of bers, gradually finds that she has sold almost everything which other women understand as happiness. The law cannot reach the evil, but he suggests with reference to one part of it, that masters might establish within their factories, under well-advised regulations, nursery-rooms where working mothers might: " leave their infants in some proper and kindly charge, and might, as often as necessary, have access to them.

> FORGERY BY A CLERGYMAN. - On Saturday afternoon the Rev. Thomas Cartwright, curate of St. Mary's church, Nuttingham, was brought before the Mayor and the local bench of magistrates at the Police Coart, charged with uttering a forged bill of ex-change, on the 4th of August, 1862, with intent to defraud. Mr. Henry Hudston, bill discounter, Nottingham, deposed that on the 4th of August last the prisoner called upon him at his office and asked him o discount a bill of exchange for 201, drawn upon Mr. Peter Drummond, of Stirling, and accepted by the latter. The prisoner told the witness that Mr. Peter Drummond was the proprietor of a periodical called the British Messenger, and that the money was for literary services. When the prisoner produced the bill, witness observed that it was endorsed on the wrong corner, and at his discretion it was endorsed in the proper place. From information he had since received, he believed the bill to be forged. Mr. Wells, on behalf of the prosecutor, asked for a remand for a week, in order to produce Mr. Dianter mond, which was granted accordingly. Unit recently the prisoner was superintendent minister for