potatoe crop with which this country has been favoted since the times previous to the famine appears in an agricultural paper (the Waterford Mail):—
"Potatoes at 5d. a stone, before the month of July has gone by, is a startling announcement, and one which, turn it as we may, affects the future of an immense number of our people, and will show its results on the trade, the shipping, and the banking of Ireland. The supply of the material wants of the mass of the people affects the cares of merchants and the thoughts of the statesman. Sir Robert Peel, when Premier of Great Britain, did not consider it beneath him to import and supply food to those who lost the potato; everything now indicates an abundant supply of this esculent; the price of the potato shows its abundance, and already it has come into competition with imported food. If it he that one stone of Indian corn (which is the principal article that supplied the void caused by the potato failure) is equal for the sustentation of human life to three times that quantity of potatoes, then we find that already the two articles are, in point of price, coming into competition; the lowest rate at which we have known Indian corn to be landed in this country was and carriage the retail price of this article could not be much less 11d. per stone, and we have little doubt that potatoes will this year sell as low as 3d. per stone; and, if they do, the consumption of Indian corn will almost cease; and thus a branch of business that has grown up and acquired importance will again disappear. The consequence will be extensively felt-stores will be unoccupied, ships unnecessary, and the Indian corn merchants thrown idle. Nor will this be all. The consumption of Indian corn has during the past few years been nearly 1,000,000 of quarters, the value of it at least is £1,-500,000. All this money passed in one shape or other through the banks, some of it several times over. With the potato it will be different; and even if the value were equal, still as it will be passed from the consumer to the farmer, and from the farmer to the laborer, it will not be felt either in the business or circulation of the banks, and the result will be a great lessening in their business. In addition to our Indian corn imports we have had a great deal of foreign wheat and other grain, and the value of our cereal imports cannot have been much icss than £3,500,000. We expect the abundance of potatoes will materially lessen this drain on our finances, and a large portion of this money will be spent at home. Then the small potatoes and the waste from them will afford considerable feeding, principally for pigs; and we anticipate a great extension in the shipment of live pigs, and also in that of bacon and pork. The higher price of labor in Ireland has prevented the poorer farmers from employing as much on their land as would be beneficial to themselves. This was partly caused by the difficulty that was felt in paying in cash, coupled with the higher price; and we expect the success of the potato crop will lead to greater employment of human labor. 'Potatoes at 3d. or 4d. per stone' will effect another social revolution in Ireland, or at least will greatly alter the course of business from that which has sprung up within the last ten years, as the various classes connected with the import, payment, storing and retailing the artificial foreign food will find a great collapse in their several trades; and at the same time, we expect to see a considerable increase in our shipments of corn and pigs. The lower classes in the rural districts will be more comfortable in consequence of the change, and the farmers will find they can conduct their business without the same

An interesting return has just been presented to the Harbor Commissioners, which places before the public some valuable information with respect to the condition of the trade of Belfast during the first six months of the present year. The revenues of all the great English ports have enormously declined during the past year, whereas some £300 or £400 has been the whole decrease of the revenue of this port during the first six months of 1858. The income of the Harbor Commissioners for the six months ending 20th June, 1858, was £17,197 17s. The decrease in the revenue of the port during the six months is to be found in the dues on the tonnage, rates on goods, plantage, light money, patent slip and pilotage.-Northern Whig.

The recent assizes is the tenth that has passed over within the last six years without a capital conviction in the South Riding of Tipperary.

Number of paupers in the Lismore Workhouse at the commencement of the half-year, 282.

WEXFORD PRIESTS IN 1625.—Among the manuscripts so admirably preserved and, catalogued in Trinity College, Dublin, there is a very interesting paper giving the names and residences of "ye Popish Priests" either in Ireland, or abroad, in 1625. This most valuable document proves that the ministers of Charles I., dogged the steps of every Catholic bishop and priest who exercised his functions, albeit stealthily, in Ireland. It would appear also that they were well-informed, probably by spies in Belgium, Rome, and France, of the movements of Irish ecclesiastics, secular and regular—when they went "beyonde ye seas" when they returned to Ireland, and who " maintayned" and harbored them. Neither did they lose sight of the descendants and kinsmen of the great families of Tyrone, and Tyrconnell, some of whom were serving in the Spanish army and who—among others Owen Roe O'Neill—were destined to revisit Ireland when the rapacity of Parsons, Esmonde, and a few other thorough bred villains kindled the flame of 1641, so falsely represented as a wholesale massacre of Protestants. Charles Gavan Duffy in one of the finest Ballads ever written, has justly called the affair of 1641, "the Rising of the North"-for indeed it was the ultima ratio of the Catholics after having been despoiled by James I., of lands, liberty, and the exercise of their religion. the villainies perpetrated, with the connivance of will convince the most sceptical that Charles Stewart is as little entitled to our sympathy or respect as is Oliver Cromwell. Of the two the latter was the "honester knave." The spic-system, or as we would call it now-a-days, the detectiveism of the ministers ning with David Roche, hishop of Ossory, whose book entitled "Analecta Sacra" was published in Cologne, A.D. 1617-we find the following entry under the heading of "A note of the names of ye Romish Priests, Semyaaries, Fryers, and Jesuits, together with their receivers, and maintayners in ye Cittie of Kilkenny." "Imprimis one David Rothe, titular bishop of Ossery, keepeth for ye most part with his brother Edward Rothe, merchant, when he is in the Cittie, and when he is abroad" (in the country) " with the Lo'Viscount Mountgarret at Ballimo.' The note of "ye Wexford Priests," furnishes the following names with the quaint prefix S'r-In Wexforde-Sr William Furlonge, Sr John Waddinge, Sr Richard Stafford. In Rosse-Sr David Dowell, Sr Mathew Roche, Sr James Fitz-Nicholas. The harbourers and "maintayners" of ye Wexford Priests are William Rossetor of Wexforde, Susanna his wife, and Paul Furlouge of Wexforde Vigntner .- Wexford People.

A correspondent in Derry writes to say that the the number of peasants passing through that city from the wilds of Donegal this year to seek labor in Scotland is extremely large. He adds that many of them are in a condition of the utmost misery and wretchedness. He asks how does this agree with the report of the parliamentary committee, which stated that the inhabitants of that now lamentably famous district are not worse off than they have been in former years? Our correspondent might have safely answered his own question. The Donegal peasants are very destitute and miserable to be sure. But what matter? They have the capacity of feeding on seaweed, and their destiny is to pay the highest pos- a diaper over the whole surface, except that in the sible amount of rent that can be squeezed out of hu-man blood or bone—and not to be comfortable or happy on this earth. An octogenarian judge, mentally and physically imbecile, announced from the bench, on the authority and at the beck of the landlords, that these poor starving peasants 'were comparatively opulent.' Of course he must have meant that seawced was more plentiful than usual, and that the landlords, having put on the screw more tightly, were enabled to extert from them higher rents than ever, and a sheep tax to reward Scottish enterprise besides! These Irishrie of the Wilds are the subject of a nice scientific experiment in political economy-namely, to find how much rent can be got out of the hapless tenants of Irish bog, and to what a low pitch of offal eating and dirt eating Irish Celts can be reduced without starving. The land-lord committee, which sat in Westminster, felt a tender interest in this experiment, and did not like to have it disturbed. To be sure, they do not feed their own dogs on anything at all so bad as the foul stuff these starving peasants are forced to drag out life upon; but they can't experiment on doing so-nothing would come of it, whilst from the tortures of Irish land slaves gold can be coined. And so the Donegal Celts crawl in ragged destitution from their bog and mountains to labor in a strange land to make rent for their masters .- Ulsterman.

THE CASE OF PATRICK MAHER.—We beg attention to the case of Patrick Maher. This young man, the support of his aged widowed mother, is a connexion of the Cormacks. He was arrested and put into the bridewell of Thurles in the month of November last. On the 3d of December a man named Edward Mockler, who was steward to Lieutenant-Colonel Knox, of Brittas, swore an information to the effect that, twelve months previously, Maher had complained to him that Colonel Knox had taken the best of his land from him and given it to his (Maher's) uncle, and he then began to make inquiries of Mockler about Knox's movements, which he (Mockler) thought so strange that he cut him short, and sent him away. A few weeks afterwards he (Mockler) went with Colonel Knox "to demand possession, as is the colonel's custom with his tenants," and, amongst other tenants, they went to get possession of Maher's house and holding, at which Maher got angry, and said that "he would as soon be dead as alive in such a way, tilling land without having any hold on it." At last he consented, and gave up possession, but as he was going out he said angrily to his mother, "that she might do it, but, please God, it was the last time he would get it." Now, we do not attempt to palliate the wickedness of an Irish tenant who dares to repine at being turned out once a year, and who uses such frightful, and blasphemous, and threatening language in the hearing and presence of his landlord as "please God!" but we humbly venture to suggest that, as that is all Mr. Mockler has sworn to, and as that occurred, according to Mr. Muckler's deposition, about Christmas, 1856, there is no ground for saying that he is an important witness for the crown—and be it observed that the foregoing is the entire substance of all he has sworn. Maher was still kept in Thurles bridewell. He spent the Christmas and new year there, under the care of Mr. John Sadleir. And on the 14th of January Timothy Spillane (who, on the following day, 15th, swore against the Cormacks) swore an information to the effect that Maher asked William and Daniel Cormack, in his (Spillane's) presence, which of them would shoot Colonel Knox for him?to which Dan replied that he would, and that Maher thereupon agreed to give him £7. This, Spillane says, occurred some time before Ellis was shot. On those two informations Maher was committed for trial—that is, he was transferred from the gaol of Thurles, where he had lain from November until the 14th of January. Hear ye that, ye sticklers for the liberty of the British subject, and denouncer of Neapolitan tyranny! This man, who had been already two months in gaol, was, "committed" (!) to Nenagh gaol on the 14th of January. On the 16th of February Colonel Knox swore an information before Mr. John Gore Jones, R. M., to the effect that Maher had frequently asked him for a lease of his mother's holding, which he (Colonel Knox) refused. The rest we must give in the colonel's own words.

"Sometime since I was standing near my house when Pat Maher again demanded alease. I thought of the world need not be one-tenth so large as they

to make his demand in a mendatory manner. T again refused to give a lease." And there ends Colonel Knox's deposition. And

there is the whole case against Patrick. About the 1st March it got noised abroad that Mockler was gone or going out of the way. The friends of the prosecution openly alleged that the prisoner's friends gave Mockler money to go to America, and the prisoner's friends, who were and are tco much frightened to say anything openly, merely hinted that Mockler was Colonel Knox's favorite steward—that his wife and family were still (and we understand are still) living in the steward's house and they hoped that Mockler's absence would not be used to postpone Maher's trial, and keep the unfortunate young man in gaol. But they did a little more. It certainly was no business of the prisoner's friends to look after the crown witnesses who were to be produced against him. The crown usually takes special good care to keep every witness they want safe enough. But Maher's friends traced Mockler to a distant part of the country, and one of them wrote the letter alluded to in Mrs. Maher's affidavit sworn last Tuesday in Nenagh. That letter stated that Mockler was to be found in the writer's neighborhood, and offered to assist in the search, was handed by Mrs. Maher to Mr. Dwyer, her son's attorney, who at once, about the 5th or 6th of March, took it to Mr. Gore Jones, and requested him and Colonel Knox, who was with him, to send police instantly and catch Mockler. Mr. Gore Jones, however, refused. And here occurs a slight difference between Mr. Dwyer's and Mr. Gore Jones's account of what took place. Mr. Dwyer says he gave the information, showed the letter, and made the offer of assistance to Mr. Jones and Colonel Knox, who refused to act upon it unless the information was more precise; that he, thereupon, went away, leaving them to do as they pleased. Mr. Gore Jones says that Mr. Dwyer certainly called with the letter, and gave the information which it contained, but that upon his (Mr. Jone's) demanding more precise information, Mr. Dwyer promised to go and get it for him, and that he never returned, and so he (Mr. Jones) took no further notice of the transaction.

The difference is immaterial. The prisoner's friends and attorney had done far more than they need have done in hunting up Mockler. It would be a pretty state of things if prisoners were obliged to keep watch and ward over the crown witnesses, and that, if the crown has a weak case, or no case at all, the crown prosecutor has only to send a witness to Cahe or his friends can find the wanderer and fetch him back. The case was postponed until the summer assizes, and now it is postponed again on the same pretence.

As Mr. Rollestone stated his intention of bringing the case before the Queen's Bench, we shall offer no comment upon it until the result of the motion for bail be known .- Tipperary Examiner.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A Correspondent of the Guardian writes to say that Dr. Tait, of London, notwithstanding the late judgment of the highest tribunal, "that crosses, as architectual decorations of churches, have been in use from the earliest ages of Christianity, and may still be lawfully erected," recently declined to consecrete a church which had been enlarged and improved by the addition of a chancel, in which, in the simplest manner, a plain Latin cross was most tastefully indicated in the centre of the east wall over the communion-table, unless the same were erased. The central panel of the reredos was sculptured with centre thereof the form of the cross became most unobtrusively developed, by the surface, as to such form, being left unsculptured. The Bishop declined to consecrate unless this "emblem of the Christian faith" were sculptured out.

The directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the sake of their own interests, and for the sake of the public convenience, must necessarily proceed to immerse fresh cables. It will not do to awake some morning and find that electric communication between America and Europe has been interrupted. Again, if the directors would have large profits, they must have a large business, and a large business in telegraphic messages can only be carried on with adequate means of transmission. The rate of charge will determine the amount of use which will be made of the line, and there can only be cheap rates where there are numerous messages. We would gladly see the system so fairly carried out that New York and London should be brought into as easy communication as London and Paris. The directors of this new company will, no doubt, see that this is the true view of their own interests, for, independently of the considerations we have named, they must look for competitors, notwithstanding their monopoly of communication via Newfoundland .-The problem having once been solved, other points of Europe on the one hand, and of America on the other, will certainly be connected within the course of a few years. Our French neighbors are quite quick-sighted enough and quite speculative enough to embark in such a venture, even if Englishmen should hold their hands. It is, however, as yet premature to discuss these considerations at any length. For the present let us rejoice at the results obtained, and express our hearty satisfaction at the success of the Atlantic Telegraph Company .- London Times.

OCEAN TELEGRAPHS .- A correspondent gives us the following calculations: - From Falmouth to Gibraltar the distance is less than 1,000 miles; from Gibraltan to Malta the distance is 988 miles; from Malta to Alexandria it is 815 miles; from Suez to Aden, 1,310 miles; from Aden to Bombay, 1,664 miles; from Bombay to Point de Galle, 960 miles; from Pointe de Galle to Madras, 540 miles; from Madras to Calcutta, 780 miles; from Calcutta to Penang, 1,213 miles; from Penang to Singapore, 381 miles; from Singapore to Hongkong, 1,437 miles; from Singapore to Batavia, 520 miles; from Batavia to Swan River, 1,500 miles ; from Swan River to King George's Sound 500 miles; and from King George's Sound to Adelaide, 998 miles. From Adelaide to Melbourne and Sydney there will shortly be a telegraphic communication overland. From Trinity Bay, in Newfoundland, to Bermuda, the distance is about 1,500 miles; from Bermuda to Inagua the distance is about 1,000 miles; from Inagua to Jamaica it is 300 miles; from Jamaica to Antigua, 800 miles; from Antigua to Demerara, via Trinidad, 800 miles; from Antigua to St. Thomas's, 227 miles; from Jamaica to Greytown, uia Navy Bay, 1,000 miles; and from Jamaica to Belize, 700 miles. It will be thus seen that all our settlements, dependencies, and colonies in the Peninsula, Mediterranean, Arabia, India, China, Australia, the West Indies, and Central America could be joined to England by shorter submarine cables than that which at present connects Ireland with Newfoundland, and without their touching any powerful foreign State. The aggregate length of these cables would be about 21,000 miles, and, reckoning 20 per cent. for slack, the whole length would not measure more than 24,000 miles. These cables would place England in almost instantaneous communication with upwards of 40 colonies, settlements, and dependencies, situated 20,000 miles apart, in the eastern and western hemispheres. The mere shipping telegrams to and from all these places and England would be of incalculable importance to merchants, shipowners, and seafaring people; and the political telegrams would be of infinite value to the Imperial and Colonial Governments. From the above-named colonies, settlements, and dependencies come the most precious and the most useful articles of merchandise, and to them are sent the staple manufactures of Great Britian. Millions of money will be saved to the population of England every year in articles of consumption by English and colonial merchants know ing the state of the home and colonial markets by telegraph. The British squadrons in different parts on this occasion his conduct unusual. He appeared are if England and her foreign dominions were en-

received in England by telegraph of a man-of-war being wanted in any part of the West Indies, such a ship would reach the locality before a ship can at the

No IRISH NEED APPLY .- So says Lord Mayor Carden, following in the wake of advertisements from ladies of delicate nerves, who once read sketches of Irish character out of a Magazine of the past century. These last would be content to send the buxom and vigorous Hibernian, who should be so illadvised as to neglect the warning, about her business. The Lord Mayor thinks, no doubt, that it would be inconsistent with the dignity of his position to do so little. Accordingly, when an Irishwo-man come before him, he adds to the floggee of twenty-one days' hard labour, a preachee, in which he insults an entire nation. On Wednesday, Mary Horrigan was brought before him for smashing an earthen jug over the head of Mary Cohen. Such things are done, we are sorry to say, in most countries, and it would be somewhat rash to draw national deductions from such fragmentary evidence. The broken pitcher, however, elicits from that soundest of all earthen vessels, Sir W. Carden, the following remarks:—"I wish," he exclaims, "that I had the power to send all the Irish who come here back to their own country. It is the sost beautiful country in the world, they say, and I wish they'd think so, and stop there. It would save a great deal of my time, half of which in this court is taken up with rish quarrels." Certainly a great inducement is here offered to the Irish to stay at home, inasmuch as by so doing they will "save a great deal" of Alderman Carden's time. The good use to which he, no doubt, puts it, renders this an object of more than ordinary importance. The only cause for hesitation lies in the fact. We have looked over the reports of the Mansion House, and really do not see that Irish quarrels occupy much time either of the Lord Mayor or of any one else. When they do occur, which is by no means more often than those of other people, they are disposed of summarily enough, as was the case in the instance in question. Something like half of the valuable time spent in disposing of it was occupied in simple abuse of the Irish nation. The Lord Mayor would do well to consult the Commander-in-Chief, or, if that personage is inaccessible to him, the first recruiting sergeant he meets, before he reiterates the wish that all the Irish would renada or Australia, and keep the prisoner in jail until | main in their own beautiful country. If they did, it would seriously diminish British triumphs abroad. whatever might be the effect on Sir W. Carden's leisure moments at home .- Morning Chronicle. DEFICIENCY OF SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTION AND PLACES

> or Worshir.-There has been recently published, in a blue-book of formidable bulk, the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the deficiency of means of spiritual instruction and places of worship in the metropolis and other populous districts, and to consider the fittest means of meeting the difficulties of the case. The report proper of the committee occupies a space of 20 to 21 pages. The facts of the case are very striking, and certainly anything but creditable to a country professing so much religion and piety. It appears that the population of the "metropolis" being 2,362,236, and the sittings actually provided by the church and all sectarian bodies being only 712,561. or 29.7 per cent., no fewer than 669,514, or not much less than one-half of the whole number, are required to raise the sittings to 58 per cent. of the population. Middlesex, moreover-the county which may be fairly considered as the centre of the civilization and the government of this great empire-is actually the ery lowest of all the English counties in the provision made for Divine worship by all sects and "de-nominations." As regards the Church of England it is lowest of all but two—viz., Durham and Northum-berland. Details are next given by the committee, on the authority of a clergyman named Stooks, secretary of the London Diocesan Society for Building New Churches, of the spiritual destitution of populous districts of the metropolis. In Stepney-with a population of 90,447, there is only church, room for one in 10.8, and every elergyman has the charge of 6,460 "souls;" on one side of the district are 10,000 souls without either church, chapel, or school of the Church of England. In Rateliff, with nearly 10,000 souls, there is church-room for 1,040, and one clergyman only. In St. Mary's, Whitechapel, there are 16,000, with room for 1,700; and in St. Mark's 16,000, with room for 1,500. In Spitalfields there are 20,950, with room for 1,200 only; in Newington 70,000, with room for 6,570; in St. Luke's Old-street, 42,825 (in the three parishes), with room for 4,816; in Clerkenwell 27,600, with room for ,700; and in the Pentonville district 12,000, with chapel room for 600; and in St. George's, Southwark, 28,000, with room for 1,300 (exclusive of three chapels), there being 11,000 or 12,000 who have no place of worship, or at all events, no seat in one. The moral and social state of this parish is characterized as "very awful." In Lambeth the population (of four districts) is 150,000, and additional room is required for 45,991 souls. In the suburban districts of Bermondsey, Camberwell, Clapham, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, and Southwark, the return of the Bishop of Winchester shows that, with a population of 336,117, there are only 29 churches and 74 clergymen of all grades, giving an average of 11,590 persons to every church, and 4,604 souls for the curative agency of every minister. The state of affairs, though dif-ferent, is hardly less painful in other parishes, as, for example, in St. Clement Danes, Strand, where the rector and his two curates have the care and the cure of 17,000 souls, many of them sorely sick, for a "frightful amount of infidelity" prevails. The rector says "he does not know what to do; he can only deplore his "most painful position." The more opulent districts of Hanover-square, Piccadilly, and St. Marylebone, are found not to be very favourably distinguished from the very poorest, but they are better off as regards the number of pastors. In St. Paucras and Islington there appears to be abundance of sheep without a shepherd;" and in some districts of the former the cure of souls is but a conventional unreality. The munificence of private persons and the zeal and earnestness of the London clergy are freely acknowledged, but these are only palliatives of the evil; while the impoverishment of incumbents by loss of burial-fees, owing to the closing of graveyards, has greatly tended to prevent the procuring of more efficient pastoral aid. Our space precludes the possibility of reviewing the evidence of spiritual destitution in the provinces, but it goes to prove the fallacy of the popular notion that England is an eminently Christian country. Frazer's Magazine for August eulogises in strong

> terms a Scotch preacher named Caird, but with the following qualifications:—"We do not find in Mr. Caird the originality of Mr. Melvill, or the talent of that eminent divine for eliciting from his text a great amount of striking and unexpected instruction. There is nothing of the daring ingenuity and the novel interpretations of Archbishop Whately. Mr. Caird will never found a school of disciples, like Dr. Arnold; nor startle steady-going old clergymen, like Mr. Robertson, of Brighton. He is so clear and comprehensible that he will not, like Mr. Maurice, make many readers feel or fancy the presence of something very fine, if they could only be sure what the preacher would be at. He hardly sets a scene before us in such like-like reality as does Dr. Guthrie. And although people may go to hear him for the intellectual treat, they will never go to be amused, as by Mr. Spurgeon. He will never point a sentence at the expense of due solemnity, like a great Scotch preacher who contrasted men's profession and their practice by saying, 'Profession says, On this hang the law and the prophets; Practice says, Hang the law and the Prophets!' He will not, like Mr. Cecil, arrest attention by beginning his sermon, 'A man was hanged this morning at Tyburn;' nor like Rowland Hill, by exclaiming 'Matches, matches!'-

closed in a telegraphic network. If intelligence were | nor, like Mr. Ward Beecher, by saying, as he wiped his face, 'It's damned hot !'-nor, like Whitefield, by vociferating Fire in hell! He will not imitate Sterne, who read out as his text, 'It is better to present time be fetched from the squadron station at Bermuda and sent thence to the required spot.—

Express.

No Irish Need Apply.—So says Lord Mayor Car
state Steine, who tead out as his tear, it is better to go to the house of monrhing than to go to the house of feasting; and then exclaimed, as the first words of his discourse, 'That I deny;'—making it appear in a little while that such was not the preacher's own sentiment, but what might be supposed to be the reflections of an irreligious man. He will never introduce into his discourses long dialogues and arguments between God and Satan, in which the latter is made to exhibit a deficiency in logical power which is, to say the least, remarkable in one who is believed not to lack intellect. He will not appear in the pulpit with his shirt-sleeves turned back over his cassock, in ball-room fashion; and after giving out his text, astonish the congregation by following, 'Now, you young men there, listen to my sermon, and don't stare at my wrists !"

> The Scotch papers announce the death of the Marquis of Queensberry. The Marquis had gone out shooting, on Friday, on his estate in Dunfriesshire; in the afternoon he was found dead, having been shot through the body. The deceased was probably loading one of the barrels of his gun, when the other went off, and caused his death. The Marquis was only forty years of age. He succeeded his father in 1856. He leaves a large family .- The Herald says the death of this nobleman is confirmed. He was better known as Lord Drumlanrig, and was Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household under Lord Palmerston's Administration. Losses on the turf are said to have involved him in pecuniary embarrassments, and he had recently been absent from London society. According to the Herold, there is some mystery about his death .- A sporting writer in the Globe says the Marquis of Queensberry was at the Goodwood meet-ing in good health and spirits, and although he had a large sum against Saunterer for the cup, he hore his loss with great equanimity, and went to Scotland to arrange for its liquidation.

THE CONFESSIONAL .- At a Clerical meeting at Newmarket, presided over by the Bishop of Ely, who has just been conducting his visitation, one of the Clergymen present declared his conviction that the prevalence of immorality in the rural districts was to be ascribed to the neglectinto which the "blessed" practice of the confessional laid fallen. The Bishop rather abruptly ordered his carriage, and the meeting terminated .- Evening Mail.

Two children have been drawned by their mother (a married woman) in a small bay on the coast of Somersetshire. The eldest child was a girl two years and a half old; the other was a boy, about a twelvemonth old. The mother afterwards surrendered herself at the police office at Flax Barton, eight miles from Bristol. She confessed the crime, but did not

## UNITED STATES

INSECURITY OF LIFE IN NEW YORK .- In our news columns yesterday was published an recount of the mysterious disappearance of a lady under circum-stances which rendered it all but certain that she has met foul play. The Lady in question is the wife of an officer in the United States army, stationed at Key West, Florida. Nearly four weeks since -on Tuesday, the 20th of July -she came into the city from Staten Island, for the purpose of shopping, and was accompanied by her mother and brother. She intended to have returned to the island by the half-past three o'clock boat, having promised to meet her mother and brother on board. She accidentally missed that boat, but was afterwards seen walking down Broadway, as if to get on board the half-past five o'clock boat plying to Port Richmond. There all trace of her ends, and the fact of her only child having been left on the island, precludes the supposition that her disappearance is due to any step that a virtuous woman would not take. This is one of the mysterious events that occur from day to day in the metropolis .- Hardly a week passes that the community is not startled by the intelligence of the sudden and inexplicable disappearance of persons-men and women. In many instances the mystery is cleared by the finding of the body of the missing person in the East or the North River, with evidences of their having been murdered. In others the body is never found—the mystery is never cleared up. If murder has been committed, the murder is never known-the circumstances never traced. Some of our detective officers have been engaged for weeks past endeavouring to get some clue to it; but has been discovered. Where were the po lice when the lady was kidnapped and murdered, as circumstances indicate that she was, in the most populous part of the city. In London or Paris, or any other great city, with a properly organised police, such a case as this would be impossible But with us violence is allowed to go unrestrained and unpunished, and the capacity of our police officers goes no further than clubbing some poor drunken wretch over the head .- N. Y. Herald.

A CLASS LEADER RUNS AWAY WITH A SISTER OF THE CHURCH .- The residents of that portion of the Fifth Ward in which the Albin suburbs are located, have been thrown into a state of no little excitement by an event transpiring there yesterday, that will afford food for gossips for some time, and which throws no little scandal upon the character of two persons hitherto presumed to have been patterns of morality and pinks of respectability. The event is nothing less than the elopement of a well-know class leader in the local Methodist church, with a sister whose piety and sincerity have until within a few days been unquestioned, and whose suppositious virtues have gained her a desirable familiarity with the best class of persons in the neighborhood. The ludy was young, intelligent and good looking-well calculated, of course, to attract and please. During the revival of last winter, she declared berself under the conviction of sin, was received on probation by the Methodist Church, and after the usual limit of trial had expired, so strict was her conduct and so irreproachable her demeanor, so far as others were able to judge, that she was taken into full membership. Latterly, however, a familiarity, which at first was perfectly consistent with the mutual relations of herself and the class-leader as members of the Church, has ripened into an intimacy affording the watchful ones good ground for suspicion, and leading to a belief on the part of other members of the Church, that all was not as it should be with the parties. Rumor-but rumor has a thousand tongues -declares that they have been detected in open sin. That may not be true. On Monday of last week, the class lender, anxious as he assumed to be to ensure the good health of his wife, sent her to visit her mother in Schodack. Thus relieved of her presence, he was free to consummate the plans which seem to have been agreed upon between himself and the woman. During several days past, he has been selling his wagons, horses and other loose property, and having got all things ready, he came down to the city yesterday, it is said, met the woman, took the cars for the west with her, and will not probably soon be seen in this vicinity again .- Troy Times

PROTESTANTISM-DIVORCES IN THE W. STATES .-It is estimated, says a writer in the Evangelist, that there are more than two thousand persons of both sexes now temporarily resident in Indians, Iows, and other Western States, for the express purpose of obtaining divorces, upon grounds which would not avail them in the States of their actual residence.

HE PAID IN ADVANCE.—A contemporary says— There is a man up in our country who always pays for his paper in advance. He has never had a sick day in his life—never had any corns or toothache his potatoes never rot—the weevil never eats his wheat—the frost never kills his corn or beans—his babies never cry in the night, and his wife never scolds, and always wears moderate-sized hoops. Reader, if you would witness like results on your own part, go thou and do likewise.'