

crimes heading in, and by one sweeping charge of murder, against the poor Protestant clergyman, tries to put an end to the entire conflict. The clergyman appeals to the "only competent tribunal for redress. The charge is proved, to be false and malicious, but he is the balm poured into the bleeding wound. Well, I do not quarrel with Judge or Jury. The former asked the Jury, in assessing damages, to bear in mind my accusation against five millions of English Protestants; that they were "Paganized," "murderers," "child-murderers"; any one of whom, he said, might be he to take an action, stand in the same position before them as the meek and pious Bishop of Canterbury. The Jury was dismissed with this spicy souvenir, and they found for me the 6d. damages, to which alone such an accusation entitled the accuser. Thus did the learned Judge insinuate it as a crime and malicious libel on my part to assert what authentic statistics prove, and what has been over and over again denounced by the leading organs of England. It was only the other day that I saw a paragraph in the Morning Advertiser, deploring the fact that the great mass of the lower population of England was, in regard to religion, in a more degraded state than those first rescued from Paganism by the preaching of Augustine. Yet, for having said so, I merited only 5d. damages. With the Jury I do not quarrel. They were all honourable men; but I cannot forget that they were also landlords. Some did not think it quite so bad of me to state a fact, or write pretty strong under strong provocation; but for the sake of unanimity they at length yielded. Now, as to my connection with the Irish College, I have only to say that for myself it is enough to have the approbation of my ecclesiastical Superiors. The late Superior might have thought that he acted within his powers; the statutes of the College and the resolutions of the Board declare the reverse. For his character it is enough, that on the appointment of a new and flourishing Administration in the College he got an incumbency from his own ordinary in the diocese. I may well rest content with the same, and with this additional fact, that the Board in accepting my free resignation, passed a unanimous vote of thanks to me, as is recorded in its own books, which, owing to the absence of one witness, could not be put in evidence. A poor menial was brought all the way from Paris to give a desired colouring to public acts. The public has already appreciated, at its true value, his volunteered evidence, and decided between the testimony of a French menial and a Board of Bishops.

DR. DOYLE AND HIS BIOGRAPHIES.—The life and times of Dr. Doyle, viewed in different aspects, might be made the subject of several useful lectures to young men. He might be regarded as a politician, as a divine, as an ecclesiastical reformer, as an orator, as an author, or simply, as a man who had risen to the highest eminence by his own unaided exertions. For the treatment of the subject in any of these aspects, Mr Fitzpatrick's volumes would furnish the most ample materials, which a skilful literary artist could work up so as to produce a powerful effect. Each would open a large field for interesting discussion, which, rightly conducted, could not fail to be instructive and stimulating to inquiring minds. The last view would, undoubtedly, be the most interesting. Had Mr Fitzpatrick accompanied Dr. Doyle, his intimate associate for years, as Boswell accompanied Dr. Johnson, we should have had from his pencil a picture almost as valuable as Boswell's incomparable work. Coming a generation after his hero, our Irish Boswell laboured under great disadvantages. But whatever could be done by diligent inquiry, pursued with untiring industry, to overcome this disadvantage, has been accomplished by the author, who has succeeded so well that the name of Johnson and Boswell are not more indissolubly united than the names of Doyle and Fitzpatrick will be henceforth.—Dublin University Magazine.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The approaching visit of her Majesty is in more respects than one to be regarded in a light different from that in which previous Royal visits were viewed. The Queen of the United Kingdom comes not to this portion of her dominions to exhibit the pomp and pageantry of a Court—to strike her subjects with awe, and inspire them with dread and fear of her rule. Neither does she tread our shores for the purpose of quelling disorder, subduing disaffection, or purging the land of treason and conspiracy, Tempora mutantur—the times are changed, and we with them. The Sovereign of the Empire knows she is about to visit a country in which peace, tranquillity, and obedience to the laws are so firmly established that she selects it as a spot in which she is prepared to find recreation, pleasure, and pastime as a private personage, and gratification at witnessing the great social and physical improvement which it has so rapidly and wonderfully undergone within a few years. The Queen comes, in fine, like a large landed proprietor, who, after a long absence from his estate, which when he left it was ill cultivated, ill tenanted, and comparatively unproductive, returns to it, and finds it miraculously changed.—Dublin Telegraph.

DUBLIN, August 14.—I have seldom seen Dublin present a more pleasing or animated appearance than it does at this moment. Crowds of distinguished visitors are pouring in from all quarters, for the meeting of the Social Science Association, which commences this evening. The veteran President, Lord Brougham, has arrived, and I am quite sure that his impressions of a country that he has heard so often and so systematically abused, are already most favourable. He and other distinguished visitors are to be the guests of the Lord Mayor at dinner to-day, and in the evening, at eight o'clock, Lord Brougham is to deliver his opening address. Judging from the number of tickets already sold, I anticipate that the noble Lord will not only be addressing empty benches, but an audience packed to the doors of the large round room of the Mansion House, selected for the occasion. I am told that ladies are crowding forward to take tickets both as members and associates, and that many of them intend to read papers. This augurs well for everything but space; but as regards space, I suspect that for the most part gentlemen members of the Association will have to content themselves with standing-room, and surrender all available sitting-room to the ample folds and ampler crinolines of the present day. If the proceedings of the Association shall only be kept free from the spirit of puritanism which too often enters into matters of this kind, I anticipate much that will be useful and suggestive from the meeting of the Association. I think the large Catholic element which has entered into its formation will go far to secure the exclusion of those doctrines, but when I see the name of the Earl of Shaftesbury among the invited guests, I begin to think that Exeter Hall ideas will unconsciously develop themselves. Perhaps, however, the visit of this philanthropic but mistaken nobleman may place him on a train of impartial inquiry as to the results of the system, of which he has at distance been one of the most zealous supporters, and that before he returns to England, he may be convinced that he has been an unconscious instrument in the propagation of the most demoralising swindle of modern times. What between the prolonged visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and that of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who is at present here, and the approaching visit of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Ireland bids fair to be specially favoured by royalty in 1861. She would not be so favoured were it not that her loyalty is thoroughly well known to those who advise and direct the movements of Royalty. Following the example of her eldest son, I trust Her Majesty will graciously vouchsafe a visit to our much-abused College of Maynooth, and convince herself, by personal experience, that its Rev. President and Professors are not what the English papers take insolent delight in holding them up to be—a parcel of semi-civilized plebeians, but an

assembly of highly-educated gentlemen, well qualified to teach the future Priesthood of Ireland their duties to their God and to their Sovereign. If Her Majesty would extend this proof of her royal favour and approval towards our great Catholic College, I am convinced that the circumstance of the present and future Sovereign having thus honoured it, would go far in the next session of Parliament to silence the Whiggy and Newdigates, and spooners, and the other small fry of biggotes in the House of Commons, who conceive that the representatives of the nation have nothing better to do than listen to their furious and impotent tirades upon an Institution cherished by five millions of Her Majesty's subjects.

"THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND PROSPERITY TO IRELAND."—The toast which associated the "Lord Lieutenant and Prosperity to Ireland" possessed more than the merely official or formal propriety. The two parts of the sentiment have been connected in fact. Lord Carlisle has done much to promote Irish prosperity—as much as it is in the power of governments and statesmen to do. If by prosperity we mean only material prosperity, this may seem doubtful. The only real and firm basis on which the physical welfare of a people can rest is their own enterprise and energy; and anything which should tend to substitute dependence on others for mainly self reliance would be like endeavouring to strengthen an edifice by undermining the foundations on which it rests. But by the prosperity of a people we may properly understand something more than its advance in wealth. The diffusion of a spirit of content—the abatement of party hatreds, political and religious—the reconciliation of hostile factions, the granting by them of a mutual amnesty for past offences and injuries, form a necessary element of national well-being. These desirable results, though they are as yet very imperfectly attained, are attained less imperfectly than they would have been but for Lord Carlisle. We are saying only what is notorious, when we say that the spirit, not only of fairness, but of courtesy and kindness, which characterises him personally has tempered his administration; and has silently had its effect on the impressable people he rules. The diminution of sectional animosities directly tells even upon the physical well-being of a nation. Men cannot both fight and work at the same time; and the less they fight the more, in all probability, they will work. As agitation has decreased, industry has increased, and with industry its legitimate rewards. So far, we owe in no inconsiderable degree to Lord Carlisle the well-being on which he was called to speak.—Northern Whig.

THE IRISH CHURCH ESTABLISHMENT.—The late Census brings out some highly significant statistics as to the present and relative position of the Established Church in Ireland, that institution which the late Lord Macaulay said was "the most utterly absurd and indefensible of all the institutions now existing in the civilised world." It appears that there are in Ireland:—

Members of the Established Church . . . 678,661  
Dissenters of all kinds from that Church 5,098,311  
Majority of Dissenters . . . 4,419,650

So that a majority of four and a-half millions enjoy the privilege of contributing to the support of the religion of the three-quarter million minority. The relative proportions of the clergy to the laity are equally striking and significant. The 678,661 of the Established Church, denomination are spiritually tended by no fewer than 2,294 clergy, being at the rate of a clergyman to every 299 individuals. The Presbyterians, numbering 528,992, have 565 ministers, being one to every 938 persons. The Roman Catholics, amounting to 4,450,583, have 2,482 priests, being one to 1,808 of their laity. Some of the country denominational statistics are remarkable. In County Meath, for example—by no means the most Roman Catholic county in Ireland—and where there are a good many Presbyterians and other Dissenters, there are 140 clergy of the Established Church to 6,584 souls, every 47 persons of that denomination having a clergyman to themselves. In the same county 142 Roman Catholic priests minister to a Roman Catholic population of 103,489—one to every 735.—Northern Whig.

THE GALWAY LINE.—In answer to a long communication from Mr. J. O. Lever, urging on his notice the claims of the Galway line, Sir Robert Peel has written the following letter:—"Whitehall, August 8 1861.—Sir, I am in the receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, and have read the statement with which you have favoured me of your views of the importance of an ocean line of steamships between Galway and America, with the interest such a subject is entitled to claim. You are aware that long before I held the office in connection with Ireland which I have now the honour to fill, my sympathies upon public grounds were enlisted in favour of the scheme for making Galway a highway of commerce between our country and America, and of thus giving effect to the geographical advantages admitted on all hands to be possessed by Galway. I felt, moreover, that this scheme had been warmly espoused by the leading men and by the public in Ireland, as calculated to develop the commercial resources and general prosperity of the island, and I had hoped for a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which temporarily embarrassed the concern. There are, of course, no reasons why I should in any degree modify the views I then entertained; on the contrary, from the position I now hold, I am bound to be even more especially alive than heretofore to everything relating to Irish interest. Party feeling ought to have nothing to do with the matter, and what one government advocates with a view to promote imperial advantages is entitled to recommend itself with equal solicitude to the consideration of a succeeding government. However, at the close of the session of 1861, and after the statement of the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, it would ill become me to enter into speculation as to the public result of subsequent arrangement, but you may rest assured that I shall bear in mind the desire you express that I should give the matter an earnest attention, and I may say—that Her Majesty's Government can have no other object in view than the pursuit of a generous policy to Ireland, coupled with the hope that the commercial efforts and mercantile transactions of the Irish people may be marked with that success which a union of energy and enterprise with economy and prudence almost invariably command.—I am, Sir, yours, &c, Robert Peel. John O. Lever, Esq., M.P., &c., &c."

CULTIVATION OF FLAX IN IRELAND.—A return has been issued from the Registrar-General's Office, by which it appears that there is an increase of 19,612 statute acres of land in Ulster under flax crops in 1861 over 1860, the extent being in each year respectively—1860 123,424; 1861 143,036. In Leinster there is a decrease of 146 acres, the numbers being 1,289 and 1,143. In Munster there is a decrease of 148 acres, the numbers being 1,666 and 1,518. In Connaught there is a decrease of 47 acres, the number being 2,216 and 2,169. The total amount under flax is 147,866 acres, being an increase of 19,271 acres over 1860. Tyrone grows the largest amount of flax, having 22,414 acres under its cultivation. Dublin grows none at all. Wicklow grows one acre. The foregoing return of the area under flax is published, as in previous years, in anticipation of the general abstracts, now in course of preparation, showing the acreage under each crop and the number of live stock, by counties and provinces—which will be ready for the press early in the course of the month. The "Prentice Boys" (who are neither boys nor apprentices) have celebrated the relief of Derry by firing cannon, hoisting flags, and by a party procession, which brings them, we think, within the peril of the Party Processions Act. The Catholic population appears to have acted with great forbearance towards the "rowdy" apprentices.—Dublin News

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—A return which has been issued from the Office of National Education, states that the sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of national education in Ireland, from the commencement of the system to the end of the year 1860, amount in the whole to £3,317,964. The local contributions in aid of teachers' salaries were £43,961 in 1860, and there are also local contributions otherwise in sustenance of the system. 4,073 schools have been built without any aid from Parliament.

EXCISE AND IRISH CRIMES.—At the recent assizes in Ireland the judges everywhere congratulated the grand juries on the almost total absence of crime in the thirty-two counties of Ireland there was only one capital conviction—that of Phibbs, in Sligo, for murder. Let us now turn to England, and see how different is the state of morality there. Not an assize has been held in any county in which the most brutal and shocking murders and other heinous offences have not formed the subjects of investigation. Scarcely an English newspaper could be lifted within the past month without the reader seeing a capital conviction recorded, in fact, on some days three or four people were ordered for execution. As one instance of how different the calendars of English counties and Irish counties are, we may state that, at the South Lancashire Assizes (half a county), which commenced on Monday, there were no fewer than 118 persons for trial; some of them charged with the most heinous crimes, 14 being capital offences. The whole crime of Ireland, at the last assizes, if united in one calendar, would not present such a frightful picture. The 118 prisoners are indicted as follows:—Murder, 4; intent to murder, 7; manslaughter, 10; stabbing, cutting, and wounding, 12; rape, 2; robbery from the person, 17; bigamy, 2; arson, 3; burglary, 30; house-breaking, 4; forgery, 13; stealing post letters, 1; concealing childbirth, 1; perjury, 2; passing base coin, 1; night poaching, 4; other offences, 7.—Northern Whig.

Without ever assailing people for their religious belief we feel ourselves called upon from time to time to comment upon the fanaticism which is ever seeking for excitement by strange and abnormal methods. We deplore the feeling that looks for enjoyment in the violence of a Garuzzi, or the vulgar absurdities of a converted Prize-fighter. One of its effects is to tempt impostors to trade upon the credulity of those who, while they suppose they are devoted to the love of religion, are merely imbued with a morbid craving for excitement. The wretched young man who was arrested the other day for personating Mr. Spurgeon could, we have no doubt, had been a little more discreet, had appeared before a crowded audience in the theatre, and obtained no small amount of success. It did not need either piety, or knowledge, or eloquence—to leave out of the question altogether, that sort of influence which belongs to the minister of some recognised creed.—It needed only just as much voice and ear as would enable him to sing a psalm out of tune, as much lungs as would make him capable of roaring to a full house, as much impudence as would back him up in flinging about scripture phrases without connection or application. The cry of "Lord, Lord," is not enough to procure entrance into the kingdom of Heaven; but uttered with the necessary superstition it suffices amply to pull those who enjoy nothing so much as being befooled. Had Mr. Stenton escaped the sharp eye of Head Constable Roe, had he obtained the opportunity of delivering himself once from the platform whence he assured Mr. Burke he would sustain the drama on religious grounds, there is no doubt he would have found numbers to sympathise with his hard lot, and to believe that the band of the law had been unrighteously extended over one who had, as we have no doubt he would, so confidently assured them that he was of the Saints and elect of God. There is but one step between the sublime and the ridiculous. Between being despised in a gaol, and being admired upon the stump of a field conventicle, there may be but the intervention of a clever head-constable. Mr. Stenton will probably consider himself the victim of cruel circumstances, which interfered with the proper development of his gifts. This love for religious excitement has caused mischief in many other respects. Happily the good sense of the community has gradually allowed many of its manifestations, such as revival movements and camp meetings, to die out without all the evil that might have resulted, though rarely without consequences to be deplored. At all times, however, incidents arise which show its tendency to produce mania. It is only to day we record a most fearful attempt at parricide, committed by a young man in Lincolnshire under the influence of one of the morbid appeals which form the stock in trade of those who seek to produce amazement and terror, rather than teach, to guide, to console and assist. We do not of course want to enter into an exact definition of the duties of the teacher—let each creed do that for itself. But at all events people should watch and estimate carefully the evil results of the craving for novelty in religion. Against the passion for excitement it is of course utterly useless to offer a caution; but surely it is not too much to suggest that mere bawling and self-assertion do not constitute a qualification to instruct mankind.—Cork Examiner.

WORKHOUSE DIETARY.—One of the last papers published by order of the House of Commons is one on the motion of Sir J. Arnold, giving a return of the able-bodied dietary, and the cost of the same per week, now in use in the Cork, Limerick, Tralee, Clonmel, Waterford, Newry, North Dublin, Belfast, and Lisburn Union Workhouses. While in the other unions, for which a return is given, a distinction is made in the men's and women's dietary, in the Cork and North Dublin Unions no such difference is observed. In Cork the dietary costs 1s 3d a week; in Limerick the male diet, 1s 8d; and the food given to mothers of infants, 1s 10d; in Tralee, the dietary to males costs 1s 6d; in Belfast, 1s 2d; in Lisburn, 1s 3d; in Clonmel, 1s 5d; in Waterford, 1s 4d; in Newry, 1s 4d; and in Dublin, 1s 7d. With the exception of Limerick Union, the dietary in the North Dublin Workhouse costs more to the ratepayers. For the North Dublin Union the return is as follows:—Breakfast—On Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 12 oz Indian meal, 54 oz oatmeal, 1 pint of new milk; on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 13 oz Indian meal, 51 oz oatmeal, 1 pint new milk; on Saturday, 12 oz Indian meal, 54 oz oatmeal, 1 pint of new milk. Dinner—On Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, 16 oz brown bread, 1 pint of soup; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, 34 lbs potatoes, 1 pint new milk; on Saturday, 16 oz brown bread, 1 pint new milk.—Weekly cost, 1s 7d.

CONFESSION OF THE SLAGO MURDERS.—Matthew Phibbs has, at length confessed that he was the murderer of Mr William Callaghan; his wife, Fanny Callaghan; and their servant, Anne Mooney. We had heard more than a fortnight since, that Phibbs had expressed a wish to have an interview with Mr Lindsay, Primitive Wesleyan Preacher, and it is probable enough that he would have made a confession to that gentleman had he been permitted to see him; but such permission was not granted, and Phibbs ultimately disburdened his mind to one of the turnkeys, named Bell, to whom he admitted that it was his hand that had deprived Mr and Mrs Callaghan and their servant of life. He also mentioned that he had hidden some of the property he had taken in a field belonging to Captain Gethin, and which is about 300 yards distant from Callaghan's house. On the following morning the turnkey's term of duty having ceased for twenty-four hours, Bell availed himself of the opportunity to proceed to Ballymote, and on searching Mr Gethin's turnip field, he found in a trench, a case of pistols, a watch, a watch chain, watch key, and seal; and in a field adjoining, after a strict search, he found two large silver table spoons, six silver tea spoons, and two pewter spoons, under a flat stone. These articles Bell brought to the authorities, and in con-

sequence of Phibbs having informed him that he had also hidden £14 in money, which Bell could not find on his first search, he had a conversation to that effect with Phibbs, who stated that he thought he had thrust it under a rock; and Bell again went to Ballymote, searched the place mentioned by Phibbs; but failed to find the money. Bell then went to the house of Mr. Forde, adjacent to the residence of the late Mr Callaghan, and Forde, who is a very respectable man, told him that he and more than twenty others had searched the same ground, but only found a muslin handkerchief. On returning to the jail Bell acquainted Phibbs with his fruitless search, and questioned him about the handkerchief, and Phibbs described the handkerchief, a cross barred muslin, so as leave no doubt that it was the one referred to by Mr Forde; Phibbs's recollection was, that this handkerchief was put by him in the same spot as the £14.—Sligo Champion.

MATRIMONIAL.—Recently an amusing episode occurred in the course of a marriage ceremony, celebrated in a neighboring Presbyterian Church. A couple presented themselves for matrimonial unification before the worthy minister. Preliminaries were gone through, and positions were taken—the "best man" inadvertently occupying the bridegroom's place. The marriage ceremony was commenced, and the all important question was put to the "best man" in reference to the bride. A pause ensued. The blushing fair one and her intended looked horror stricken, but the aforementioned personage, with an air of the utmost gravity, interposed with the observation, "Oh it's not me sir." It is needless to say that matters were adjusted, and the ceremony proceeded.—Ballymena Observer.

SOMETHING TO LAUGH AT.—The Roscommon Messenger publishes an illustration of the depopulation which has reduced the Irish people by a million and a quarter in ten years of prosperity. The case has just occurred in Longford and will, doubtless, afford occasion for unrestrained "laughter," and tremendous jokes on the part of Mr. John A. Curran and his brother "wit" in the Corporation. Here it is:—"When the widow was finally evicted she got permission from a humane neighbour, lying on an adjoining property, to occupy his cow shed, with side walls just five feet high. Our readers will, perhaps, consider that persecution could go no further, that here at least she could rest in peace—for no houses are tumbled on the property where she now sought a refuge. But such rest was still denied her. It appears the gable of the shed, in which this poor hunted creature with her little ones found a cold shelter, abutted to the extent of one foot on a portion of the property she had been evicted from. This portion was occupied by one of those pious men who add field to field by the plunder of the fatherless and the poor—men without shame and without remorse, who will never carry out the wishes of congenial masters. This man, when he found the cabin so occupied, insisted on having down the gable—and with the crowbar in his hand actually commenced to raise the corner stone of the foundation, to unearth again the fugitives. The gable was taken down and rebuilt a foot farther in—that one inch of the sacred soil might not be polluted by a widow's shelter. But, we understand, the widow and her children will shortly have to seek admission at the workhouse, for all the relics of her more prosperous days are now nearly parted with." Perhaps Mr. Martin, with a delicacy which he may be proud of, will find some way of applying his nice-minded joke to this poor widow, and tell her "she has the remedy in her own hands."—Morning News.

GREAT BRITAIN. THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY ON RECONCILIATION WITH THE POPE.—A sentence in the Bishop of Salisbury's Charge deserves greater attention than the obscurity of a learned language is likely to win for it. After surveying the state of his Diocese, and deprecating in the strongest terms any relaxation in the ecclesiastical laws of ritual, matrimony, church-rates, and the like, his lordship proceeded to utter aspirations for a restoration of unity to the churches. Gliding suddenly into Latin, and appearing to quote from some leader of the movement which began twenty years ago, his lordship brought his aspiration to a close, as nearly as could be heard, in those words:—"The Bishop of Rome (i.e. the Pope) will yield to us, but we, together with him, will yield to God." (Non ille vobis cedit, sed nos, una cum illo, cedemus Deo.) This report of the quotation may not be verbally exact, but is so substantially. No part of the Bishop's Charge was delivered with such visible emotion, or in a manner so expressive of earnestness, as this remarkable sentence.—Express.

OUR STEAM NAVY.—Letters have been sent from the Admiralty to eight iron ship-building firms, calling upon them to tender for the construction of three iron-cased frigates. These ships are to be the larger than the Warrior by at least 600 tons, and proportionally longer and broader. The horse-power is, according to present arrangements to be the same, viz., 1250. It is intended, in the first instance, to construct only three of these new class vessels, but there is no intention on the part of the government to abandon the original designs, as expressed by Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, of adding six of these formidable ships to the navy.—Army and Navy Gazette.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.—Last week an order was received at the Thames Iron Works for an iron steam-ranger for the Russian Government. The vessel is to be 3,500 tons, and to carry 50 guns; she is to have a "beak" projecting under water more than 20 feet in advance of the apparent bows. A high rate of speed is expected from her.—Express.

THE EARLDOM OF TRAUQUIR.—A correspondent of the Daily News states, on the authority of the late Earl of Traquair, that it is not improbable that the heir to the title will be found in the United States. If so, this will be the second Scotch peerage held by an American; the other being the barony of Fairfax, possessed, but not assumed, by an United States clergyman.

A NEW POINT FOR THE LAWYERS.—A labouring man at Kingsbridge, with a loaf under his arm, was going down Fore-street, and in passing a young lady his foot caught in her crinoline, and he stumbled and fell, and in so doing the loaf flew out of his arm, and went through a large square of glass and broke it to pieces. The question raised is—Who is to pay for the glass? The lady with the crinoline or the man with the loaf? One thing is certain that if there has been no crinoline the man would not have fallen, and the glass would not have been broken; therefore, as the crinoline was the cause, the crinoline ought to pay the expenses.—Western Times.

JOBING IN THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.—In a speech delivered in the House of Commons, on the 23rd July, relative to the Ecclesiastical Courts, Mr. Seymour said, that he had found in two instances the office of registrar was filled by two ladies; that in other cases, the duties of judges were performed by deputies; and that as many as seventeen minors were appointed to the office of registrar. The Rev. E. Bathurst, one of the joint registrars of the principal Consistorial Court of Norwich, was appointed at the age of ten years; he had performed the duties of the office by deputy, and the income derived from the fees was £1,427. In 1796 the Rev. E. Watson, at the age of eight years, was appointed by the Bishop of London to the Consistorial Court in London, the income being £495. In 1817 the principal registrar at Winchester, Mr. Brownlow North, was appointed by the Bishop at the age of seven years in reversion, with an income of £260 a year. The registrar of the Consistory Court at Norwich was appointed at six years of age, with an income of £85 a year; the registrar at Lancaster at five years of age; and the registrar of Sudbury at three years, the duties in both cases being performed by deputies.

THE PEERAGE IN THE POORHOUSE.—A scion of the oldest barony in the empire died a few days since in an Irish poorhouse—an incidence of family vicissitudes which will, doubtless, figure in Sir Bernard Burke's third series on that subject, as another incident regarding the same house, figured (less creditably) in the "State Trials" some generations ago.

BACON AND BROTCLOTHES SEIZED FOR CHURCH RATES.—From three Quakers in Warton, Lancashire there have been taken four hams, two fitches of bacon, two pigs cheeks, a quantity of bacon, five blankets, one bed quilt, and three cotton sheets. Larder and bedroom both stripped for "our natural ally."

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.—It is a sort of advantage resulting from our present method of appointing Bishops, that whenever one prelate delivers ex cathedra what is distasteful to Churchmen, they may with certainty look round and find another prelate "charging" in diametrically the opposite direction.—Guardian.

CRIMINALS AND CLERGYMEN.—A correspondent of the Aylesbury News has analysed some recent parliamentary returns to show a preponderance of Protestantism, clergymen, and crime in the county of Bucks. The county has forty-four clerical magistrates, or nearly fifty per cent, beyond the average number in the other counties, while the number of criminals is about 100 per cent, greater than in other counties. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the visiting justices for the county prison are clergymen, but "the praying and preaching are all performed mechanically by a stipendiary chaplain."

At the Chester Assizes on Friday, the two children, Peter Barrett and James Bradley, who took a little boy named George Burgess, about two and a half years old, to a brook near Stockport, stripped him, beat him to death, and forced his body into the water, where it was found, were tried for murder, and found guilty of manslaughter. They were sentenced to be imprisoned for a month and then sent to a reformatory for five years. They were only eight years old. Up to the time of their apprehension the prisoners were living in Stockport utterly neglected and uneducated, and accustomed to brutal sports and habits.—Guardian.

HITTING HARD.—THE "REVIVAL" MANIA.—Mr. Jas. Beith, we perceive, one of the directors of the Greenock Parochial Board, at a public meeting of that board held this week, as reported in the Greenock papers, thus characterized the Revival mania, which had found great favor this summer both in Greenock and Port-Glasgow, and the adjacent places. Mr. Beith drew the attention of the board to the cases of insanity proceeding from the "Revival" movement, and suggested that the board should attempt to get Mr. Riddell and Mr. Weaver, whom he characterized as "strolling play-actors," and "English scamps or tramps, who had run the gauntlet of vice and profligacy," removed to their respective parishes. If the board could not do this, he hoped that the Presbytery of the bounds would exercise some surveillance over those who introduced such actors on the Greenock stage, as it was a disgrace to the intelligence, and a libel on the common sense of the country.—(Laughter.) There is a great deal of force and truth in what Mr. Beith has so plainly stated, and, therefore, we beg to give it this publicity.—Glasgow Gazette.

THE AMERICANS AND OURSELVES.—The effects of the war in America are beginning to react on this country. Hitherto we have been mere spectators of the sanguinary struggle, hoping that the course of events would bring it to a speedy and satisfactory close; but recent events show that we are only at the beginning of the end, and that, great as the sufferings of the immediate combatants are, these sufferings must be felt more or less by the whole of Europe, and more especially by the great producing countries—France and England. One of the first consequences of this unfortunate civil strife is a serious diminution in the amount of English railway dividends. Almost every great artery of communication which pierces England from one extremity to the other acknowledges a decrease of business, and this is reflected in the reduced division of profits—a condition of things which is painfully felt by those whose property is embarked in such undertakings, and the worst feature is that, had as the present prospect is, the future holds out little encouragement. Every week the stock of cotton—for the manufacture of that article is the staple produce of England—becomes "small by degrees and beautifully less," and the question arises where shall we look for a fresh supply when the present one is exhausted? The East Indies may send us 300,000 or 400,000 extra bales; but this is a mere "sop to Carthusus," when measured by our actual necessities. What supplies may we hope for from Australia, from the West Indies, from the West Coast of Africa, or the other portions of the earth to which we were told to direct our eyes? Ultimately we may perhaps receive from these and other sources enough to keep the mills of Lancashire and Llanukshire going; but while the grass grows the steed starves, and the difficulty is how to manage during the painful interval. This difficulty must have been present to the minds of the Southern planters when they raised the standard of revolt. They argued that the first law of nature, self-preservation, would compel England and France to force the blockade of the Southern ports to supply themselves with an article the possession of which is essential to keep down starvation and insurrection at home, and in this sense they reasoned wisely. We may rub on with comparative ease until the full of the year, but towards November and December next, when cotton-hungry vessels from New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, and other ports in possession of the Southern Confederacy, usually make their appearance in British and French waters, the question will arise—a serious one for all parties—what is to be done? There are those amongst us who contend that, unless peace between the North and South has been secured in the interval, we must in self-defence violate the blockade to secure that great essential of life—cotton. Better, these persons argue, to risk a war with America than to see millions of our operatives turned into the streets to die of want—better provide ourselves with what we cannot do without, at whatever cost, than to bring worse, war—famine, disease, and pestilence—to our own doors. These, we admit, are extreme views; but it was the belief that they would be realised that induced Mr. Jefferson Davis and his abettors to defy the power of the President and attempt to dismember the Union.—Willmer & Smith's European Times.

On Friday last a young shoemaker, at Great Grimsby, having attended a Dissenting preaching-house, became a good deal excited on religious subjects, and in the night attacked his aged father (the sexton of the parish) with knives, inflicting wounds, which he alleged had "let the evil, evil out of him."

A MODEL HEAVY TO A CONSTITUENCY.—I find the following in a newspaper of ninety years ago:—"The following is an exact copy of a letter from Anthony Henley, Esq., the elder brother of the late Lord Chancellor Lord Northington, to a certain corporation in Hampshire. "GENTLEMEN—I received yours, and am surprised at your insolence in troubling me about the Excise. You know what I very well know, that I bought you. "And I know what Perhaps you think I don't know. You are now selling yourselves to somebody else. "And I know what you do not know, that I am buying another Borough. "May God's curse light on you all. "Yours, "ANTHONY HENLEY. "Notes and Queries."

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