Subscribe

THE MUNSTER EXPRESS,



OR WEEKLY

Commercial & Agricultural Gazette

VOL. I.—No. I. WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860. PRICE—{STAMPED—FOUR PENCE. UNSTAMPED—THREE PENCE

WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY



INTENDED ORDER OF SAILING
JULY, 1860.

NOTICE.—The Waterford Steam-Ship Company receive Goods for Shipment on the following terms only:—They reserve the right to carry *by any*, not by particular vessels, with liberty to tow Ships, and call at other Ports, and will not be accountable for injuries or losses arising from delay, accidents of the Seas, Rivers, Fire, the Queen's Enemies, defective navigation, or accidents from any other cause, nor for any loss which might have been covered by Insurance, nor for Leakage, Breakage, condition, quality or contents of *any parcels or packages unless specially entered and ad-valorem* freight paid. Goods not removed to be stored at the Risk and Expense of the Consignees.

All Goods will be considered as subject to a general lien, and held not only for freight of the same, but for all arrears of Freight, Storage, or other charges due by the Importer, Owner, or Consignees to the Company.

WATERFORD AND BRISTOL.

"CAMILLA" "JUVERNA," and "SHAMROCK."

From Waterford, direct.			From Bristol.
"Camilla," Tuesdays,			"Camilla," direct
"Shamrock," Fridays,			July 5 ... 8 Morning.
July 3 ... 7	Afternoon	... 10 ... 12	*Noon.*
... 6 ... 9	Morning.	... 20 ... 7½	Morning.
... 10 ... 10	Morning.	... 27 ... 12½	Afternoon.
... 13 ... 12.	*Morning.*	*Shamrock or Juverna sailing at Pembroke Dock.*	
... 17 ... 4	Afternoon	... 3 ... 6	Morning
... 20 ... 9	*Morning.*	... 10 ... 9½	Morning.
... 24 ... 10	Morning.	... 17 ... 4½	Afternoon.
... 27 ... 12	Noon	... 24 ... 9½	*Morning.*
... 31 ... 4	Afternoon.	... 31 ... 4½	Afternoon.

Pembroke Dock to Waterford, from the South Wales Railway Terminus, as soon after arrival from Bristol as possible.

☞ On Early Morning Sailings the Cabin of the steamers will be open to receive Passengers arriving from London by the Night Mail Train.

Cabin Fare, 17s 6d; Return do, 27s; Servants and Children, 20s 6d; Steward's Fee included. Deck, 7s 6d. Females attend the Ladies' Cabin.

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL.

"GIPSY," "MARS" and "VESTA."

THREE SAILINGS WEEKLY.

From Waterford, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.			From Liverpool, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.		
July 2	...12	Noon	July 2	...10	Morning
... 4	...12	Noon	... 4	...11	Morning
... 6	... 2	Afternoon	... 6	...12	Noon.
... 9	... 3½	Afternoon	... 9	... 2	Afternoon
... 11	... 3½	Afternoon	... 11	... 2	Afternoon
... 13	... 4	Afternoon	... 13	... 4	Afternoon
... 16	...12	Noon	... 16	... 9	Morning
... 18	...12	Noon.	... 18	...10	Morning
... 20	... 2	Afternoon.	... 20	...11	Morning
... 23	... 3½	Afternoon	... 23	... 2	Afternoon.
... 25	... 3½	Afternoon	... 25	... 3	Afternoon.
... 27	... 4	Afternoon	... 27	... 4	Afternoon.
... 30	...12	Noon	... 30	... 9	Morning

Cabin Fare, 15s; Servants and Children, 10s. Deck, 7s 6d. Children 4s. Females attend the Ladies' Cabin. Goods received at Clarence Dock.

WATERFORD AND LONDON.

"TEMORA" "MALVIN" "AURORA" "RANGER," "CITIZEN,"
Or other eligible Vessel.

From Waterford.			From London.		
July 3	... 3	Afternoon.	July 3	... 8	Morning.
... 6	... 2	Afternoon	... 10	... 8	Morning.
... 10	... 3	Afternoon	... 17	... 8	Morning.
... 13	... 3	Afternoon	... 24	... 8	Morning.
... 17	... 3	Afternoon	... 31	...	
... 20	... 2	Afternoon			
... 24	... 3	Afternoon			
... 27	... 2	Afternoon			
... 31	... 3	Afternoon			

Cabin Fare, 20s. Deck, 10s.

LOADING BERTHS:—LONDON—British and Foreign Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield, and West Kent Wharf Southwark. Parcels received at 137, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

WATERFORD AND PLYMOUTH.

"DUBLIN," "CITIZEN," "RANGER," "TEMORA," "AURORA," "MALVINA,"
Or other eligible Vessels.

From Waterford.			From Plymouth.		
July 6	... 2	Afternoon.	June 4	... 5	Afternoon
... 18	... 2	Afternoon.	... 11	... 5	Afternoon.
... 20	... 2	Afternoon	... 18	... 5	Afternoon.
... 27	... 2	Afternoon	... 28	... 5½	Afternoon.

Cabin Fare, 20s. Deck, 10s.

Taking goods for Falmouth, Southampton, Portsmouth and places adjacent.

WATERFORD AND BELFAST.

"TEMORA," "AURORA," "MALVINA,"
or other eligible Vessels.

FROM BELFAST FOR WATERFORD.

July 4	... 11	Morning	July 25	... 2	Afternoon
... 11	... 2	Afternoon	Aug 1	... 10	Morning.
... 18	... 11	Morning.			

Cabin Fare, 15s. Deck, 7s 6d.

WATERFORD AND NEW-ROSS.

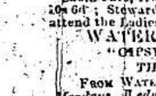
From Waterford.	From New Ross.
Daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 0 p.m.	Daily (Sundays excepted), at 8 30 a.m.

WATERFORD AND DUNCANNON.

From Waterford.	From Duncannon.
Daily (Sundays excepted), at 4 0 p.m.	Daily (Sundays excepted), at 8 15 a. m.

Berths secured and every information given by the Agents at Bristol—The General Steam Packet Office.
Liverpool; Waterford Steam Ship Company, 23, Brunswick-street, Washington Buildings.
London: Anthony O. Robinson, 64, Mark-lane, British and Foreign Steam Wharf, Lower East Smithfield and West Kent Wharf, Southwark; Parcels received at 137, Leadenhall-street, E.C.
Plymouth: Henry J. Waring, the Wharf, Milbay.
Belfast: R. Henderson and Sons, Donegall Quay.
Limerick: N. C. Jellico.
And at the Company's Office, the Mall, Waterford.
JOSIAH WILLIAMS.

THE ATLANTIC
Royal Mail Steam Ships



ARE appointed to SAIL BETWEEN GALWAY and NEW YORK, calling at ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND

To land passengers and Her Majesty's Mails.
THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO AMERICA.
FOR BOSTON.
Persia, Paddle Steamer, Sails from Galway.. July 10th.
FOR NEW YORK.
Prince Albert, (s. s.), sails from Galway.. July 21st.
Connaught, Paddle Steamer, ... Now building.
Leinster do. ... do.
Munster, do. ... do.
Ulster, do. ... do.

Passengers booked at through rates from Waterford
PER PADDLE STEAMERS.
Cabin—£23 10s, £21 10s, and £16 according to accommodation. Steerage—£7 10s.
PER SCREW STEAMERS.
Cabin—£19 and £15 15s according to accommodation. Steerage—£7 7s.

For freight or passage, or further particulars, apply to Messrs. Boke, Adams and Co., 8, Philpot Lane, London; W. H. Thompson, Galway, or to
DANIEL CARRIGAN.
Commercial Buildings, Waterford.
[9025]

CERTAIN MEANS OF SELF CURE GRATIS.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY as prepared by the *Ecole Pharmacien, Paris*, has been used by the most eminent of the Medical Faculty on the Continent for several years, with great success, and has been found a certain remedy for effectually restoring the Nervous and Debilitated to a state of vigorous Health and Manhood, when the nervous system has been weakened by the errors of Youth, or from any other cause. All impediments to Marriage are speedily removed by this wonderful discovery. Full particulars forwarded gratuitously to any address, with every instruction for *self cure*, on receipt of a stamped, directed envelope, by MON. DUVAL, Patent Medicine Agent, Birmingham. [9114-91
New Edition. Post free for Six Stamps.

STEAM TO AUSTRALIA UNDER 60 DAYS

PASSAGE MONEY £14 AND UPWARDS.
BLACK BALL LINE
OF
BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN *EX*-ROYAL MAIL PACKETS,
AND
EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS,
in conjunction with the Celebrated Auxiliary Steam Clipper
GREAT BRITAIN,
Appointed to Sail Punctually,
From LIVERPOOL on the 5th and 15th of every MONTH,
To the consignment of
BRIGHT BROTHERS, AND Co., MELBOURNE.

THE ABOVE IN ADDITION TO BEING THE ONLY LINE WITH STEAMERS OUT OF LIVERPOOL, IS COMPOSED OF THE LARGEST, FINEST, AND FASTEST MERCHANT SHIP IN THE WORLD.

Ship.	Regr.	Bur.	Capt.	Date.
Ocean Chief.....	1092..	3[illegible]	Brown...	5th July
Great Britain	1763..	3[illegible]	Gray ...	16th July
Lightning	1769'.	3700..	Clarke .	3th Aug.
Marco Polo	1625..	3500..	Johnson, to follow.	

TO BE SUCCEEDED BY THE FOLLOWING CLIPPERS AND STEAMERS:—

GREAT BRITAIN
LIGHTNING,
CHAMPION OF THE SEAS,
DONALD M'KAY,
GREAT TASMANIA,
EAGLE,
SALDANHA.
MARCO POLO,
OCEAN CHIEF.
BRITISH TRIDENT,
GIPSEY BRIDE,
MORNING LIGHT,
COMMODORE PERRY,
MONTGOMERY.



THE above celebrated Steam and Sailing Clipper Ships, forming the only lines honoured by a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, and so well known for their rapid passages, punctuality in sailing, and splendid accommodation unsurpassed by any ships in *the world, will continue to sail regularly between* Liverpool and Melbourne, thus affording to Passengers and Shippers, the most unrivalled advantages.

The Commanders are men of experience and noted for their kindness and attention to Passengers.

The Cabin accommodation is most superior, the Saloons being elegantly furnished with every requisite to insure comfort to passengers, and are supplied with Beds, Bedding, &c.

Bounty Ticket Passengers forwarded to Launceston and Hobart Town.

Apply to GIBBS, BRIGHT, & Co., Merchants, I, North BAINES & Co., Liverpool; or to
MICHAEL DOWNEY
Quay.
3107]

WATERFORD AND MILFORD HAVEN
Royal Mail steamers.
DAILY COMMUNICATION
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
BETWEEN
The south of Ireland, South Wales and England,
VIA WATERFORD & MILFORD HAVEN,
In connection with the Express Trains on the Great Western, South Wales, Waterford & Limerick, Waterford and Kilkenny, and other Trains in the South of Ireland,



ON and after the 15th JUNE, 1859, these Steamers, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will Sail
From Waterford, from the Adelphi wharf daily (Sundays excepted) on the arrival of the Limerick Train at 3.15 p.m., reaching Milford Haven (wind and weather permitting), so as to enable Passengers to proceed by the Express Train to London at 2.45 a.m., reaching Paddington at 11.10 a.m.. Also Third Class Passengers by the through 7.40 a.m. Train to London. Passengers arriving at Milford Haven on Sunday mornings will leave per the 9.40 a.m. Train.

From MILFORD HAVEN, Neyland railway station, Daily (Sundays excepted), at 7.15 p.m., on the arrival of the 9.30 a.m. Express Train from Paddington, reaching Waterford so as to secure (wind and weather permitting) the departure of the 6.0. a.m Train to Limerick, Cork and South of Ireland. Passengers for Dublin will be in time for 11.45 a.m. Train for Kilkenny. Passengers by the 6.0 a.m. Third Class Train from Paddington will also be conveyed by these Steamers at reduced rates.

FARES.

	1st Class and Cabin.	2nd Class and Saloon
Waterford to Paddington ...	50s.	40s.
Limerick to do ...	60s.	47s.
Kilkenny to do ...	55s.	44s.

3d class and Deck, Waterford to London, 24s 6d.
RETURN TICKETS—From Waterford to London, Oxford, or Reading, 1st Class and saloon, 75s. 2nd. Class and cabin 60s.

FARES BY STEAMER. RETURN TICKETS.

	Cabin.	Deck.	Cabin:	Deck.
Waterford to Milford...	12s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	18s. 9d.	11s 3d

Passengers with 2d Class Ticket can Exchange from the Cabin to the saloon, on payment of 2s 6d. each.

Through Tickets, allowing Passengers to break the journey may be had at Paddington Railway Station, and at the First Class Stations of the Great Western and South Wales, Waterford and Limerick, and Waterford and Kilkenny Railways; also, at the Office of Messrs. Fogg & Jackson, 36, Cannon street, London, and Milford Haven Railway Station; or of Mr. M. DOWNEY, Quay and Adelphi Wharf, Waterford.

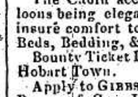
RETURN Tickets, available for thirty days, at a Fare and a half for the Double Journey, are issued at Waterford, Limerick Tipperary, Kilkenny, &c.

The Sea Voyage is only Seventy Miles.

Cattle and Live Stock of all kinds sent by these Vessels are at Shippers' Risk. Goods and Cattle, Parcels, Fish, &c., will be conveyed by these Steamers at Low Rates, which can be learnt on application at any of the Railway Stations, or to Messrs. FORD & JACKSON, 36, Cannon street, London and
MICHAEL DOWNEY,
Adelphi Wharf, and 30, Merchant's Quay
Waterford

EMIGRATION FROM THE NORTH OF IRELAND, VIA LONDONDERRY.

Five and-a-half Days Sea Passage to America.



THE Splendid Steamers of the MONTREAL OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, carrying the UNITED STATES & CANANDIAN Mails, will leave LONDONDERRY every THURSDAY, as follows:—

PALESTINE .....28th June, 1860.
NOVA SCOTIAN, ... 5th July, 1860.
NORTH BRITON .....12th July, 1860.
BOHEMIAN. .....19th July, 1860.
CANADIAN, ...26th July, 1860.
ANGLO-SAXON. .....2nd August, 1860.

FARES.—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, and QUEBEC, £6 6s., and £7 7s., according to accommodation:

Through Tickets granted to all parts of the United, States and Canada, per Grand Trunk and other Railways at a low scale of Fares.

First Cabin, £18 18s, and £15 15s.

LIVERPOOL TO
BOSTON direct. First-class sailing ships twice a month.
NEW YORK direct, by the WASHINGTON LINE; Sailing Weekly.
NEW ORLEANS, 5th and 20th of every month during the season.

Apply to SABEL & SEARLE, Foyle Street, Londonderry, and 19, Water Street, Liverpool;
Or to their Agents.
THOMAS S. HARVEY, THOMAS DEVEREUX, } Waterford.

ASK FOR
CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP

Do. for Family Use, Glycerine, Brown Windsor, Honey and Elder-flower Soaps, in 1s. bars; also choice Pomades, Perfumes, &c.

Manufactory—Red Lion Street, London, W.C.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN
GLASGOW, CORK, AND WATERFORD

Carrying Goods to LIMERICK (*via Waterford*) at Through Rates.



THE New and Powerful Screw Steamers, "TUSKAR, Chas. Calder, Commander; VIVANDIERE, John Crawford, Commander; KILLARNEY, John M'Donald, Commander; or other First Class Vessel, are intended to sail as under (unless prevented by any unforeseen circumstance), with or without Pilots, and with liberty to Tow Vessels and to render assistance to Vessels in Distress.

FROM GLASGOW, (FINNIESTON QUAY) FOR CORK AND WATERFORD.

			*Rail to Greenock.
Friday,	1st June,	12 noon,	6 p.m.
Friday,	8th ,,	12 noon,	6 p.m.
Friday,	15th ,,	12 noon,	6 p.m.
Friday,	22nd ,,	12 noon,	6 p.m.
Friday,	29th ,,	12 noon,	6 p.m.

FROM CORK (LAPP'S QUAY), FOR WATERFORD AND GLASGOW.

Monday,	4th	June,	4 p.m.
Monday,	11th	June,	6 p.m.
Monday,	18th	,,	3 p.m.
Monday,	25th	,,	6 p.m.
Monday,	2nd	July,	3 p.m.

FROM WATERFORD FOR GLASGOW DIRECT.

Tuesday,	6th	June,	6 p.m.
Tuesday,	12th	,,	6 p.m.
Tuesday,	19th	,,	6 p.m.
Tuesday,	26th	,,	6 p.m.
Tuesday,	3d	July	6 p.m.

* Passengers leaving Glasgow per Railway at the hour quoted above will be in time to join the vessel at Greenock

FARES:

Glasgow to Cork.....	Cabin, 17s. 6d.	Deck, 10s
Cork to Waterford, ..	— 10s.	—5s
Waterford to Glasgow	— 17s. 6d.	— 10s

Return Tickets, available for One Month, not Transferable.

Glasgow to Cork or Waterford.....Cabin 25s.

☞ This is the Cheapest Route for Goods to Queenstown, Kilkenny, Killarney, Tralee, New Ross, Carrick-on-Suir, Clonmel, Cahir, Tipperary, Mallow, Fermoy, Cloyne, Clogheen, and other places in the South of Ireland.

For Rates of Freight, &c., apply to the Agents—Railway Office, Kilkenny; JOHN LEFEBURE, Lapp's Quay, Cork; GRAHAM BRYMNER, Greenock; THOMAS WHYTE 86, Broomielaw, Glasgow; or
MICHAEL DOWNEY, Merchant Quay, Waterford.
Glasgow, 1860. [9052

STEAM TO NEW YORK.
CUNARD LINE.

THE British and North American Royal Mail Company's Full Power Screw Steamers sail from LIVERPOOL EVERY ALTERNATE TUESDAY, and from QUEENSTOWN (CORK), TO NEW YORK
EVERY ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Steamers.	Captains.	To Sail.
JURA ..	Moodie, ..	Wednesday, July 11th.
AUSTRALASIAN	Hockley, ..	Wednesday, July 25th
ETNA ..	Anderson, ..	Wednesday, to follow.

The above celebrated steamers carry Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and are the largest and most powerful afloat, and the accommodation for Passengers unequalled:

Steerage Passage, 6 Guineas, including an unlimited supply of Provisions.

Passengers can be booked through for Canada and the Western States of America at moderate rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply to D. and C. MAC IVER, Liverpool; and Queenstown, and for Steerage Passage, to JAMES BAINES and Co., Tower Buildings, Liverpool, and Fitzpatrick's Quay, Queenstown, or to their Agents, Michael Downey, 38, Merchant's-Quay, Waterford; J. Sparrow, 16, Beresford-st., Waterford (9110

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND AND LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 9, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED 1815.

This Society is constituted on purely Mutual principles. The Members (Policy-holders) alone form the Society, there being no Proprietary Body (Shareholders) controlling its affairs and participating in the Profits arising from the Contributions of the Members. The whole Funds belong to the Assured, and the Profits are divided among them alone.

These principles have found very extensive acceptance in the past operations of this Society, having been applied *in such a way as to afford the amplest returns to the Members*, while, at the same time, careful regard has been had to the establishment and preservation of that UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, which is essential in the business of Life Assurance.

THE REALIZED AND INVESTED FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER LAST AMOUNTED TO
THREE MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY POUNDS.
which exceeded the whole Liabilities, and yielded a Surplus Fund of
NINE HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND THREE POUNDS,
out of which there was reserved as a Guarantee Fund
THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT POUNDS,
and the remainder of this Surplus Fund
(Less an unappropriated Balance of £11,860) amounting to
SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-NINE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVEN POUNDS,
being divided among the Members according to their respective rights, yielded a
BONUS OF FROM £1, 12s. 6d. TO £3, 6s PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE ORIGINAL SUMS ASSURED,
besides providing a prospective Bonus upon an increased *ratio* for such Policies as shall become claims *prior to next division of Profits, all which taken together are equivalent to*
AN AVERAGE BONUS OF £2, 6s. 8d. PER CENT. PER ANNUM, *one of the largest Bonuses ever declared by any Office.*

VIEWING THE POLICIES OF THE SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND simply as Investments for Money, Table, *attached to the Report read at the Annual General Meeting of Members, held on 25th May, 1860*, shows the Lowest Bonus declared (on Policies newly opened) to be 58½ per cent., and the Highest Bonus (on the oldest Policies) to be 111 per cent. of the Premiums paid. Thus, in the latter case, more than the whole Premiums paid having been added in Bonuses, the *interest alone* has been more than sufficient to provide the *original sum assured.*

For example:—

A.B., aged 33, opened a Policy in 1819, for	£1000 0 0
There has been added as Bonuses	1262 1 5
Present Amount of Policy, ...	£2262 1 5
Deduct from this amount THE PRINCIPAL of the whole Premiums paid, ...	1136 0 7
The Difference shows the Amount of Insurance purchased by the Interest alone, ...	£1126 0 10

Being an Improvement of Money which may challenge comparison with many other modes of investing sums of small amount, the advantages of an assured sum in the event of death *at any time after the commencement of the Policy* being also secured.

The Substantial Benefits accruing under the Society's System are not confined to a favoured Class of Policies, but are proportionally distributed among the whole body of Assured Members.

New Entrants may safely rely on the continuance of a Scale of Bonus as ample as that which has hitherto prevailed, because, irrespective of a permanent guarantee fund, the margin of Profit in the Premiums payable, which forms the main index of any Life Assurance Society's Bonus-giving power for the future, remains wholly untouched in the additions hitherto declared.

The magnitude and select character of the Business—the very small average of Expenses of Management—the favourable rate of mortality and interest,—and all the other elements productive of Surplus, are therefore combined in the position and prospects of the Society, and afford inducements and guarantees to intending Assurers of the most satisfactory kind.

The Directors, in terms of the Constitution and Bye-Laws, afford to Members every facility and privilege consistent with due regard to the general interest of the Society.—In particular—

(1.) Declared Bonuses may be surrendered for present cash, or applied in reduction of future Premiums, the right to share in subsequent Divisions on the Sums remaining Assured not being thereby lost.

(2.) Surrender value is allowed upon every discontinued Policy, although no more than ONE Premium has been paid.

(3.) When Policies attain the value of £50, Loans are made to Members without expense, and at a medium rate of interest, as upon first-class securities.

(4.) Members are permitted to travel and reside in any part of the world, either without charge, or subject to moderate extra rates of Premium suitable to the risk.

(5.) In the Settlement of Claims, the wishes and convenience of parties are carefully attended to, and the *full* sums due are made payable without charge in any part of the Kingdom.

(6.) Members are allowed, without any *Extra* charge, to serve in Volunteer Rifle and Artillery Corps, within the United Kingdom.

Reports, Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all information, will be promptly supplied from the Head Office and Agencies.

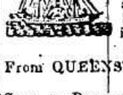
SAMUEL RALEIGH, Manager.

June, 1860.

Agents at Waterford:—
STRANGMAN BROTHERS, Merchants.
[9234.]

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION TO NEW YORK DIRECT.

In 11 to 13 days for Six Guineas.



The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAM-SHIP COMPANY intend despatching their Full Powered Clyde-built Iron Screw Steam Ships,

From QUEENSTOWN, (CORK) to NEW YORK as follows:—

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Thursday, 5th July
VIGO ..	Thursday, 12th July
CITY OF WASHINGTON,	Thursday 19th July

And every succeeding Thursday.

Cabin Passage 15, 17, and and 21 guineas, according to the accomodation.

Forward Passage Six Guineas, including provisions. Passengers for CANADA, and the UNITED STATES, booked through on very advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply in Belfast to JOHN McKEE, at the Company's Offices, 103, Victoria street, in Queenstown to C. and W. D. SEYMOUR, and Co. and in Liverpool to
WILLIAM INMAN,
62 and 63, Tower Buildings South, 22, Water street,
GEORGE FETHERSONE, Clonmel,
Or to— A. JACKSON & Co., Waterford
☞ Passengers engaging at Waterford are conveyed at greatly reduced rates.

JULY FASHIONS.

Robertson & Ledlie

Respectfully announce the Return of their
BUYERS,
and the receipt of their
JUNE PURCHASES.
53, QUAY,
(9197) WATERFORD.

Iron Gates & Hurdles.

T. W. CONDON

HAVING taken advantage of the recent fall in Iron, is now prepared to execute unlimited orders for Iron Gates, Hurdles, &c. which he will engage to be of the best Crown Iron, and at prices that will bear comparison with any House in the Trade. 12, Mall, Waterford.

November, 23, 1858.

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD!

DR. JEBB'S CELEBRATED DANDELION and SARSAPARILLA PILLS—The finest medicine in the world for disordered Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, &c. It is mildly aperient. A trial of one box will prove the fact. Sold in boxes at 1s 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s 6d., by all druggists throughout Ireland.

Wholesale depot, T. BABB, 2, Whitefriars-st., London, E.C.

Wholesale Agents, Messrs. GOULAINGS, Wholesale Druggists, Cork, and Messrs. GEORGE OLDHAM, and Co., Wholesale Druggists, 107, Grafton-street, and 64 Dame-street, Dublin.

ORLANDO JONES & CO.'S ORIGINAL PATENT RICE STARCH

REQUIRES no Boiling, Celebrated for producing a *Beautiful Glaze*, and retaining its *stiffness* in the ampest weather.

CAUTION.—Every packet is labelled with the name inserted *under* the Royal Arms.

PIANO FORTES, 16 Guineas, (*Priestley's Patent*) full compass C to A, in Mahogany Case, constructed with the most simple and effective action ever invented, combining all the qualities of the most costly repetition Piano Fortes. Warranted of the best materials and workmanship

F. PRIESTLEY, Inventor, Patantee and Sole Maker, 15, Berners-street, London, W.

ELEGANT PERSONAL REQUISITES.



Rowland & Son.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

"ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

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AL

THE LAST CONVOCATION OF THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Queen has been pleased to allow one of the Provinces in England to hold its convocation and meet for something more than formal business. A good deal of attention has been called to the subject both in England and Ireland. The last Irish Convocation met in Dublin on the 11th of January, 1703. The lower house first assembled at Saint Patrick's Cathedral and then adjourned to St. Mary's Chapel, in Christ Church. The following is a correct list of the Clergy who represented the Province of Munster: —

DIOCESE OF CASHEL.

Henry Price, D.D., Dean of Cashel.

William Percival, A.M., Archdeacon of Cashel.

John Dogherty, A.M., Precentor of Cashel. (He was prebendary of Doon also, and was attainted by James the Second in 1689. He attended as Proctor for the Chapter).

Anthony Arby, D.D., Treasurer of Cashel and Prebendary of Emly.

Richard Leake, A.M., Prebendary of Cashel for Killardriffe, and afterwards of New Chapel.

[The two former were proctors for the Clergy].

DIOCESE OF EMLY.

Enoch Reader, D.D., Dean of Emly.

John Hickey, A.M., Archdeacon of Emly.

Richard Burgh, Precentor of Emly. (He was also Prebendary of Cashel and Proctor for the Chapter).

DIOCESE OF KILFENORA.

Neptune Blood, A.M., Dean of Kilfenora.

Joseph Amyrald, A.M. (or Amyrault), Archdeacon of Killaloe and Kilfenora. He had been Vicar Choral of Lismore.

John Price, A.M., Chancellor of Kilfenora. He was Proctor for the Chapter.

John Hall, D.D., afterwards Precentor of Leighlin.

Sir Thomas Vesy, A.M., (or De Vesci). He was Chaplain to the Duke of Ormonde, and afterwards Bishop of Killaloe.

[The two foregoing were Proctors for the Clergy].

DIOCESE OF WATERFORD.

John Eeles, A.M., Dean of Waterford.

Alexander Alcock, A.M., Chancellor of Waterford, Proctor for the Chapter.

(He had been Precentor of Lismore, and was made Dean of Lismore in 1725. Primate Boulter recommended him most strongly for a bishopric.)

Thomas Deane, M.A., Treasurer of Waterford, and a Prebendary of Kilkenny. He was afterwards Dean of Cloyne.

Thomas France, M.A., Precentor of Waterford, and Treasurer of Lismore. The two foregoing were proctors for the clergy.

DIOCESE OF LISMORE.

William Jephson, A.M., Dean of Lismore.

John Eeles, A.M., Archdeacon of Lismore.

Simon Ratcliffe, A.M., (or Radcliff), Prebendary of Lismore, and also vicar-choral of Cloyne. Proctor for the Chapter.

Robert Bredin, A.M., Prebend of Clashmore, and afterwards Chancellor of Lismore.

Richard Downing, A.M., Prebend of Mora, and vicar-choral of Lismore. The two foregoing were proctors for the clergy.

DIOCESE OF LIMERICK.

Ezekiel Webb, A.M., Dean of Limerick.

James Bland, A.M., Archdeacon of Limerick.

John Shephord, A.M., Vicar-choral, and Treasurer.—Proctor for the Chapter. (He was afterwards Precentor of Killaloe).

Edward Ingram, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, Prebendary of Saint Munchin, and Vicar-choral.

John Moore, A.M., Treasurer of Limerick, and Prebendary of Tullabracky. (The two foregoing were proctors for the clergy).

DIOCESE OF ARDFERT.

John Richards, A.M., Dean of Ardfert.

Thomas Connor, A.M., Archdeacon of Ardfert.

Patrick Malone, A.M., Precentor of Ardfert, Proctor for the chapter. He was prebendary of Ballycahane, and afterwards Treasurer of Limerick.

Samuel Wilson, A.M., of Christ Church, Oxford, Chancellor of Ardfert.

Patrick Crosbie, A.M. The two foregoing were Proctors for the clergy.

DIOCESE OF AGHADOE.

Ezekiel Webb, A.M., Archdeacon of Aghadoe.

Chaidley Coote, A.M., prebendary afterwards of Limerick and Cork.

Josiah Kennington, A.M. The two foregoing were proctors for the Clergy.

DIOCESE OF KILLALOE.

James Abadie, D.D., Dean of Killaloe.

Joseph Amyrault, A.M., Archdeacon of Killaloe.

Patrick Fitzsimmons, A.M., Precentor of Killaloe Proctor for the Chapter.

William Twigg, A.M., Chancellor of Killaloe. He was also a prebendary of Limerick, and in 1705 became Archdeacon of Limerick.

Thomas Hemsworth, Prebendary of Sackeen, in the diocese of Killaloe. The two foregoing were proctors for the clergy.

DIOCESE OF CORK, CLOYNE, AND ROSS.

Arthur Pomeroy, Dean of Cork and Rector of Carrigaline, Treasurer of Cloyne, and Rector of Shandrum in Cloyne, Rector of Glanbarraghane in Ross.

Roland Davies, Dean of Ross and Vicar-General, Rector of Kilnegross, Preb. of Lisclery, in Cork, and of Inniscarra, in Cloyne Diocese.

John Wetenhall, Archdeacon of Cork, Prebendary of Curragrangemore, in Ross, and Vicar of Moviddy, Kilbonane and Aglish, in Cork.

Edward Synge, A.M., Procurator Capituli, Cork, Prebend, and Vic. of the Holy Trinity, Cork, and Preb. of Kilmaclenine, in Cloyne.

Daniel Lord, A.M., Procurator Cleri. Cork, Prebendary of Kilbrogan, Rector of Killowen, Rec. and Vic. of Murragh and Vicar of Desertserges.

Solomon Foley, A.M., Procurator Cleri. Cork, Prebendary of Kilnaglory, and Rector and Vicar of Ardnegeehy and Kilcully.

John Patrickson, Procurator Capituli, Ross, Precentor of Ross and of Cloyne, Rector of Caheragh, and Vicar of Kilmaccabee and Kilaugnabeg.

Thomas Mead, A.M., Procurator Cleri. Ross, Prebendary of Inskenny, in Cork, Rector of Kilmaloda, in Ross, and of Ballymartle, in Cork.

Thomas Derham, A.M., Procurator Cleri. Ross, a Vicar Choral of Cork, Rector of Killeagh, in Cork, and of Creagh, in Ross.

Dominick Mead, Archdeacon of Cloyne; he had been Rector of Rathcony from 1686 to 1697.

John Rogg, A.M., Procurator Capituli, Clonen, Prebendary of Kilmacdonagh, Rector of Bohiliane and Kilmaghen and Igtermurragh, and Vicar of Kilmacdonogh and Kilcredan and Garryvoe, Sub-dean and Economus.

Francis Quaile, S.T.D., Procurator Cleri. Clonen. Prebendary of Brigowne, Vicar of Marshalstown, Ballydeloghin and Kilbrowny and Rector of Kilgullane, also Archdeacon of Ross.

Charles Northcote, A.M., Procurator Cleri. Clonen. Prebendary of Killenemer, Vicar of Knocktemple and Vicar of Clonfert, otherwise Trinity Christ Church, Newmarket.

MARRYING FOR MONEY.—That girls should not marry for money we are all agreed. A lady who can sell herself for a title or an estate, for an income or a set of family diamonds, treats herself as a farmer treats his sheep and oxen—makes hardly more of herself, of her own inner self, in which are comprised a mind and soul, than the poor wretch of her own sex who earns her bread in the lowest stage of degradation.—"Cornhill Magazine" for July.

The Olympus, with the first battalion of the 22d Regiment arrived at Malta from England on the 22d inst.

The provincial Corn Markets yesterday are reported quiet, with prices tending downwards.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.—The colonial produce markets, during the week, have not experienced any important change, and a quiet tone prevailed at the close.

Sporting.

CURRAGH JUNE MEETING—WEDNESDAY.

Stewards Captain D. W. Pack Beresford, William Quin, Esq., and C. St. George, Esq. Ranger R. Browne, Esq. Deputy Ranger and Keeper of the Match-book—J. R. Hunter, Esq. Judge—R. J. Hunter, Esq. Starter—Mr. M. Clancy.

Business commenced with the Nurserys, which Irritation, daughter of Tea-y, by Red Hart, placed to her worthy owner's credit by a head, beating Dandy and three other youngsters. Druid ran awky with Her Majesty's Guineas, defeating five others, including the crack Borderer. Mr. Irwin's Music brought £10 to the race fund by her sale after carrying off the Selling Stakes; and Precursor reimbursed his friends for their losses in the Queen's Plate on the previous day by winning the Stewards' Plate. The day was remarkably fine, and the attendance good.

Nursery Stakes (renewed), 10 sovs, h ft—Colts, 8st 5lb; fillies and geldings, 8-t. 3lb allowed to unraced stallions or mares), 5lb to both. Half a mile; 50 sovs. added. 3 sovs each for entrance. The winner of any two years old race, amounting to 50 sovs, previous to starting for this, to carry 5lb extra.

Mr. Disney's b f Irritation, by Red Hart, out of Tosty (D. Doyle) . . 1
Captain Beresford's Diana (G. Fornham) . . 2
Mr. Cockin's The Irish Ensign (Gardiner) . . 3
Mr. Gill's Princess Royal (Dunne) . . 0
Mr. Keary's b c by Dr. O'Toole (Condlly) . . 0

Betting—2 to 1 agst Princess Royal; 3 to 1 agst Irritation; 5 to 1, each agst Irish Ensign and Dr. O'Toole colt.

The lot got off on excellent terms at the first attempt, Diana, Irritation, and Ensign slightly in advance. At the half distance the two former challenged, and a capital race took place between the pair, ending in favour of Irritation by a head; two lengths separating second and third.

Her Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, for horses, &c. Three years old, 8st 4lb; four, 8st 12lb; five, 9st 7lb; six and aged, 9st 11lb. 5lb allowed to mares and geldings. R. M. Post.

Mr Longfield's ch c The Druid, by Mountain Deer, 3 yrs (Moran) . . 1
Mr Keegan's Coroner, 4 yrs (Murphy) . . 2
Mr Courtenay's Orontes, 3 yrs (Duggan) . . 3
Mr Drewitt's Borderer, 6 yrs (G. Fordham) . . 4
Mr Bevan's Faultless, 3 yrs (Long) . . 0
Mr Dunne's Bang, 3 yrs (T. Miller) . . 0

Betting—2 to 1 on Druid; 4 to 1 agst Borderer; and 4 to 1 agst Orontes.

Bang jumped off with the lead, with Faultless handy. The former soon fell to the rear, and Coroner and Druid went forward, where they remained, the former winning in a canter by four lengths; Orontes a bad third, and Borderer a worse fourth.

Selling Stakes, 5 sovs each, with 25 sovs added, for all ages. Two years old, 7st 7lb; three, 9st 7lb; four, 10st 7lb; five, six, and aged, 10st 11lb; 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. Anglesey Post. A winner of any race in 1860 to carry 4lb extra; if of two, 7lb; and if of three or more, 10lb extra. All horses entering to be sold for 100 sovs. Those entering for 75 sovs allowed 9lb; 50 sovs, 14lb; 30 sovs, 21lb; 20 sovs, 28lb. The winner to be sold by auction after the race; any surplus above entering price to go to the race fund. Should the highest weight entering carry less 8st 12lb, to be raised to that, and the rest in proportion. Two sovs each for entrance.

Mr Irwin's Music, by Mountain Deer, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb, £20 (Lynch) . . 1
Mr J Murphy's Mario, 4 yrs, 8st 8lb, £20 (Murphy) . . 2
Mr Cockin's Creeper, 3 yrs, 8st 1lb, £20 (Gardiner) . . 3

Not placed—Rarey, 8st 11lb, £30 Doyle; May Queen, 7st 5lb, £20 (D. Wynne); Erle Percy, 8st 11lb, £20 (Archer); Hope, 8st 2lb, £30 (E. Harrison); Tuecdore, 7st 8lb, £30 (Pritchard); Blackthorne, 8st 9lb, £20 (Conolly).

Betting—5 to 4 agst Creeper; 4 to 1 agst Music; 5 to 1 agst Hope; 8 to 1 agst any other.

The lot got off in rather straggling order. Just below the stand the three placed came away from the ruck, Music winning cleverly by a length; a half a length between second and third. The winner was bought in after the race for £30, realising £10 to the fund.

Stewards' Plate of 50 sovs, for all ages. One mile and a quarter on the Peel Course. Winners of a handicap, value 100 sovs, after the publication of the weights (16th May), to carry 4lb extra; 3 sovs entrance. Any number of horses, the property of one person, can run.

Mr. G Ryan's Precursor, by Pyrrhus the First, 4 yrs, 8st 12lb (G Fordham) . . 1
Mr. Irwin's Hibernia, 8st 4lb (Lynch) . . 2
Lord Lurgan's Ulsterman, 6st 7lb (Gannon) . . 3
Mr. George's Antelope, 7st 3lb (Pritchard) . . 0
Mr Brenan's Unfortunate (late Mutineer), 7st 3lb (Dunne) . . 0

Betting—6 to 4 agst Precursor; 7 to 4 agst Hibernia; 4 to 1 bar two.

After considerable delay, caused by the restiveness of The Unfortunate, all got off on fair terms, the light weight cutting out the work to the turn home, when he resigned the lead to Precursor and Hibernia, between whom the race was well contested, the former winning by half a length, a neck separating second and third.

SELLING STAKES.

The following are the entries: Brother to Remedy, 3 yrs, £30; Creeper, 3 yrs, £30; Marquis, 3 yrs, £30; Shamrock, 4 yrs, £30; Affera, 5 yrs, £30; Lady Abbess, 4 yrs, £30.

STEWARDS' PLATE.—Garibaldi, 8st 12lb; Hibernia 8st 4lb; Orontes, 7st 7lb; The Lamb, 7st 7lb; Katty Flanagan, 7st; Rytin, 7st; Buckstone, 7st; New Court, 6st 10lb; Toggery, 6st 4lb.

CHELMSFORD RACES.

Cup Stakes—Kinnersley, first; Yorkshire Grey, second.

Handicap Stakes—Arcus, first; Woe Polly, second.

Town Plate—Ambush, first; Gem, second; Audray, third.

Guineas—Weatherbound, first; Longlegs, second; Predictor, third.

NEWCASTLE RACES.

Queen's Plate—Sobreur, first; Ticket, second; Baronet, third.

Stand Plate—Prudence, first; Dutchman, second; Sambo, third. Eight ran.

Licensed Victuallers' Plate Syringe, first; Grenadier, second; Hegira, third. Ten ran.

Northumberland Plate—First Lord, first; Butterfly, second; Bivouac, third. Twelve ran.

Commercial Visitors' Plate—Spiteful Dick, first; Breeze, second; Amy Scott, third. Six ran.

EXPORTS, IMPORTS, AND SHIPPING.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of May have been issued and shew the following results:

The total declared value of Exports for the month last past is £10,049,188 whilst for the corresponding month of 1858 and 1859 they were respectively £10,264,648 and £10,415,744.

The total importation of Coffee for the month in 1860 was 9,450,219lb., against 6,593,262lb. in the corresponding month of 1858, and 2,722,251lb. in 1859; whilst in the same period there were entered for home consumption respectively 2,964,465lb, 2,772,665lb, and 2,750,503lb Unrefined sugar shows an importation of 621,866 cwt. for the month of the present year; whilst for 1858 and 1859 the figures stood respectively 769,406 cwt. and 674,824 cwt.—the quantities taken for home consumption during the same period being, for 1860, 811,825 cwt.; for 1858, 700,065 cwt. and 1859, 724,388 cwt. In wines of various description the importation for the month of May last amounted to 1,837,115 gallons; for the month in 1858-1859 they were respectively 454,671 gallons and 715,661 gallons. The quantities entered for home consumption in the same periods were—1860, 805,551 gallons; 1858, 592,163 gallons; and in 1859, 596,448 gallons. Of spirits, including rum, brandy, and Geneva, there were imported during the month of the present year 988,164 gallons; for the corresponding month in 1858 and 1859 the figures were 668,852 gallons and 1,01[illegible],132 gallons. The quantities taken for home consumption during the same periods were 462,271 gallons, 322,570 gallons, and 384,418 gallons respectively.

As regards the shipping trade, we find that in the month of May last there were 3,730 vessels employed in the Foreign trade, with a tonnage of 950,595, entered inwards; whilst in the corresponding month of 1859 the number was 3,256, with a tonnage of 801,543. There cleared outwards during the same periods respectively, 4,554 ships, 1,028,877 tonnage, whilst in the corresponding month of 1859 there were 4,508 ships, 973,880 tonnage.

The Earl of Cork, who has just been invested with the Order of St. Patrick, in the room of Lord Southwell, deceased, is the grandson of the late Earl, who was a General officer in the army, and for some years senior Knight of that noble order. It has frequently been remarked, as a fact unparalelled in history, that the late Duke of Wellington and his three brothers should all have held seats in the House of Lords at the same time. A parallel, though of somewhat distant date, is to be found in the records of the family of the Earl of Cork, inasmuch as the second Earl of that title had three brothers, who all attained the honours of the peerage, viz.: Lewis, created Viscount Boyle, in 1627, Roger, created Lord Broghill in the same year, and eventually raised to the Earldom of Orrery, and Francis, created Viscount Shannon in 1660. The fifth brother who never attained the honours of the peerage, was the illustrious Robert Boyle, the celebrated philosopher, who repeatedly refused the honours and dignities of State.—"Court News."

THE WRECK OF THE MALABAR.

The "Ceylon Times" gives the following particulars of this disaster, a telegraphic announcement of which appeared in our columns a day or two since: This usually quiet place, Galle, the only change to the monotony of which is the arrival and departure of the mail, was on the 22d of May last, at about three p.m., the scene of the greatest excitement, in consequence of the rumour being current that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship Malabar, one of the finest of the China line, was ashore in the harbour. The weather since the morning had been very severe, there being a continued heavy rain with strong wind. It would appear that the steamer parted her hawser in a sudden gale of wind, and drifted on the rocks at the right of the harbour, where she bumped heavily several times, and was fast filling. As soon as the steam was got up, seeing there was no chance of saving her, she was steered on to the shore opposite the Cutcherry, where she settled in the sand. Great excitement prevailed on board, but being numerous, all the passengers landed in safety, but without baggage, all their baggage being lost, they landed here simply in what they stood in. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros lost the most important despatches and papers of both embassies. It is considered a most unfortunate occurrence, not only on account of the heavy loss to the Peninsular and Oriental Company, but as being the most important mail of the season, conveying the two embassies on an important mission to China. Scarcely has anything been washed ashore; and the few things that were are scarcely stowed away in rooms at the Cutcherry, which Mr. Forbes thoughtfully placed at the service of the company; so that, fortunately, there has been no opportunity for plunder. Another correspondence states: The Malabar will never come off again she is hard and fast. The divers have arrived and commence work to-day. They speak confidently of getting out the specie, of which there is about £300,000. The big wigs are anxious about their baggage, which is to be the first tackled by the divers." The "Colombo Observer" says:—"Our latest intelligence, we regret to say, represents the Malabar as totally lost under water to the main hatchway and firmly embedded in the sand with her mast in the air. All efforts were directed to the saving of the cargo, which is most valuable. After the squall of the 22nd, the sea her calmed down, and a good deal of cargo was got out. The mails from Ceylon are all right, but many boxes from other parts were broken and otherwise damaged and Capt. Barton and the Post-office people were busy in drying the letters. The passengers lost all their property except what was in the cabins, many of them saving not even that. Lord Elgin and Baron Gros were amongst the most unfortunate, losing every thing, even to their papers."

THE EARL OF DERBY AND THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The Earl of Derby, in speaking at the Trinity House banquet, said—It may be true that at the present moment the public attention is more directed to the warlike than to the peaceful duties that have to be performed, and it can hardly be a matter of surprise that our feelings should turn in that direction when we have witnessed to-day the result of that very short period of training which has brought, as it were from the ground, a native army amounting as his royal highness has told you, to 120,000 men, and who with the very short period of training they have had have exhibited an amount of discipline, steadiness, and good conduct which would do credit to many of her Majesty's regular forces (hear, hear). The scene which we have witnessed to-day is one which I will venture to say must have made the heart of our Sovereign thrill with joy and pride at the testimony of spontaneous allegiance and loyalty and active and cordial affection of so large a body of her subjects (loud cheers). And of this I am convinced, that if the bare possibility of an insult offered to this country can have brought forth in so short a time 130,000 men, the prospect of imminent and immediate danger would bring forward a force equally active, equally efficient, and equally energetic, composed of four or five times that number (cheers). But, gentlemen, I am convinced it is not among the land civilians alone that this spirit is cordial and active loyalty exists; for if upon the suspicion of some remote danger the energetic spirit of public feeling has been elicited on the part of the land civilians, so, if there were the slightest chance of any immediate threat to our supremacy at sea, I am satisfied we should find the seamen of our commercial marine coming forward with no less energy and activity in support of the royal navy than we find in the land civilians coming forward in support of the army. (cheers). Indeed the interest of these two great branches of the service, the commercial and military marine, are inseparably and closely connected together. It is to our commercial marine that we owe all our greatness as a nation. Our navy are the protectors, the guardians, and the supporters of the commercial marine; but, on the other hand, we must not forget that the commercial marine is, in its turn the feeder of the royal navy, and supplies from its own body a large portion of those very forces which in the service of the state go to protect that commerce out of which they have their earnings (cheers). Gentlemen, I rejoice to think that day by day there is a greater community of interests, a closer proximity to each other between the two great branches of that service, that day by day there is a higher appreciation on each side of the importance of the support of the other to the public service; and I am quite sure that on any occasion on which the exigencies of this country may require it, we shall see the royal navy and the commercial marine of this country joining heart and hand and vying with each other which can best prove their loyalty to their country, and which is of the greatest service to the public interest. But although the interest of the military view of the question is at the present moment preponderating, I do not see that the public are by any means indifferent to the other branch which is more immediately connected with and analagous to the duties which devolve on this corporation, and I am not sure that her Majesty's ministers would not be disposed, looking to a recent vote, rather to give to the House of Commons the advice which a gallant friend of mine has given with regard to the volunteers, not to have so much zeal but some little moderation in the exuberance of the activity with which they approach interests very closely connected with this corporation. I will not say whether greater efforts than are now making in the practical objects of that vote can be made properly with regard to the exigencies of the other public service, but of this I am quite sure, that the safety of our coasts, the protection of the lives of our seamen, whether of the commercial marine or of the royal navy, can never be an object of indifference to any government; and the present government, as every other, must have their attention seriously bent on that question, and must be determined to neglect no means they can use with safety and prudence to promote an object so closely affecting the vital interests of the country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NAPLES.

PARIS, SATURDAY. A private telegram from Naples, dated Thursday evening, states that on Wednesday some disturbers of the public peace assaulted and wounded the Minister of France.

On the 28th ult. the commissariats of the twelve districts of the city were simultaneously ransacked and pillaged. The archives were burned, and the agents murdered.

Naples had been proclaimed in a state of siege and any assemblage in the streets had been prohibited.

NAPES, THURSDAY EVENING. This evening riotous assemblages took place in the Strado di Toledo. A grand guard was held to-day, to celebrate the inauguration of the Constitutional flag.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The "Times" publishes the report of the select committee. They have discovered cases wherein the Lords have rejected bills which went to repeal duties, although, perhaps, none of these cases seem in distinctness to come quite up to the case which has now occurred; but they have found no precedent of any act in taken by the House of Commons by any one of these rejections. The precedents, such as they are, are all in favour of doing nothing. This is all that can be dug up. So far as it goes it proves that the usage has been uniform; that the Lords have ever been allowed to reject such a bill; the Commons have submitted to the rejection. This report only proves that, as far as the law of Parliament appears in the actions of the two houses, the Lords really have within them the discretion which they have just exercised. The committee produce the precedents, but offer no recommendation upon them.

THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The official programme of the ceremony of inauguration on Monday has been issued. When her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the members of the Royal family, arrive at Wimbledon, addresses from the council of the association will be read, to which her Majesty and his Royal Highness will graciously reply. The bands of the Guards will be placed within the enclosure. The Queen will advance to the firing point, at 400 yards range from target, when her Majesty will fire the first rifle, and declare the prize meeting opened. A salute of twenty-one guns will be fired. The Volunteers entered to compete for the Queen's prize, will be paraded before her Mjesty. The competition will be continued during next week. The prizes will be awarded on Saturday, July 7th.

PROBABLE FAILURE OF THE RUSSIAN LOAN.—It is said that no applications of any importance have been sent in, either from the Stock Exchange or the public, although the lists close at two o'clock to-day. Under these circumstances, the probability is that Messrs. Baring will issue a notice that the loan is for the present withdrawn

THE LIVERPOOL POISONING CASE.—On Tuesday, the Liverpool coroner opened, pro forma, an inquiry into this case. It was, he said, one of the most extraordinary cases on record being only equalled by those of Palmer, Dove, and Smethurst, and he hoped that it would receive as full and rigid an investigation as did those cases. It appears that the order for exhumation applies only to Mrs Townsend and her children, as Mrs. James is not yet interred. The coroner's investigation into this case was proceeded with yesterday. Thomas Winslow, the person charged with having administered the poison, was not present, the local magistrates having declined to release him for that purpose from gaol. Before the proceedings commenced, Mr. Cobb, solicitor, who appeared on behalf of the prisoner, stated that he received no instructions from Winslow, and applied for an adjournment. The coroner said that as the evidence of the scientific witnesses, Dr. Cameron and Dr. Edwards (the analytical chemist), was not quite ready, it would be better to adjourn the case until next morning, particularly as Dr Cameran's evidence was essential to give a key to other information which would be adduced. The coroner commented with some severity upon the anomalous state of the law, which [illegible] recognising the coroner's court as an institution [illegible] of the prisoner from being brought thither, and [illegible] objecting him to committal, and it might be to [illegible] examination, without his having an opportunity of hearing the evidence against him.

A FURTHER DETECTIVE was last week most pleasantly employed in her boudoir, when a servant brought the card of a Captain Vanguard to her, who wished to ask immediate audience of the lady. Anything more ridiculous could not well occur to her mind, and while she was yet laughing at the presumption of Monsieur le Capitaine, and marvelling at his lack of savoir vivre, Captain Vanguard appeared at the door of the room, sacred to all that is feminine, and with a short and abrupt bow dismissed the servant, as he should be kept warm and if at any time low or weak may get a little weak wine and water. Care must be taken not to let the rag with the antimony stick to the bottom of the pot; it ought to be suspended from a stick that would lie across the pot's mouth; four penny worth of liquorice root may be boiled in it to make it palatable."

RAISING BULLS TO FIGHT LOCOMOTIVES.—The other day, says the "Pittsburg Chronicle," a plucky little bull, who lives on the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, about six miles from Wheeling, was grazing about, near the track and picking the fresh grass blades out from between the cross ties, when he heard a locomotive coming down upon him. The locomotive whistled for the bull to clear the track, which the bull made an effort to do, but being closely crowded by the iron horse, and not being disposed to show the white feather, even to a superior and fiery opponent, his young bullship turned about, paced the car h, blowed his head, with the determination to give his pursuer the best he had in the shop. The engineer, seeing this, put on steam enough to drive the bull sky high. The two came together with a terrible crash. His bullship was knocked into an infinite number of small pieces, the engine was thrown from the track, and, like the cats behind it was plastered and bedaubed with the bloody meat and ghastly gore. The owner of this ill-fated but game bovine, some years ago, lost a steer in a similar manner, for which the railroad company refused to pay. Since that time he has been engaged in the cultivation of game bulls to fight the Cleveland and Pittsburg engines. The animal whose fate we have just chronicled was left out of his pasture by his owner, with the expectation and the hope that he would encounter the locomotive. We heard the owner say, yesterday, that he had still another bull, much larger and stronger, and gamer, which he intended to let out in a few days to fight the engine. —"New York Paper."

MR. SERGEANT MURPHY.—Francis Stack Murphy, Sergeant-at-Law, and a Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, was the son of Jeremiah Murphy, Esq., a merchant of Cork, by his wife Mary, daughter of Captain Stack. His family is highly respectable. His uncle was the late Dr. Murphy, Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, and his first cousin is the present highly esteemed Master in Chancery in Ireland, Jeremiah John Murphy, Esq., Q.C. Francis Stack Murphy, the subject of this notice, was born in 1807, and was educated at the colleges of Clongowes and Ushaw, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as M.A. His classical attainments were of the very first order, and he ranked among the most proficient of modern Greek scholars. He was called to the English bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn on the 25th of January, 1833, and went to the Northern Circuit, and the Liverpool sessions, where he soon got into extensive practice. His ready tact and fluent eloquence rendered him particularly successful as a defender of prisoners, and in this department he entered into close rivalry with the famous Sergeant Wilkins, and by many was thought little his inferior.—Mr. Murphy also took the lead in the civil tribunal known as the Passage Court of Liverpool, and was fast rising to a position of high legal emolument and reputation, when politics took him, in some measure, from the more active pursuit of his profession. He was elected M.P. for Cork in 1841, and was made Sergeant-at-Law, with a patent of precedence, in 1842. He represented Cork, excepting an interval of a few years, from 1841 to 1853, and he distinguished himself in the house as an active, apt, and amusing speaker on the Liberal side.—He was appointed a Commissioner of the Insolvent Court in 1853, and held that office until his demise.—Mr. Sergeant Murphy died of a tumour in the throat, on the 17th instant.—"Illustrated London News."

SHILLING ART UNION OF DUBLIN.—Prizes have been awarded to the following:—Mr. John Newport, Belmont, Waterford, £10; Mr. Wm. Pierce, Bank of Ireland, Tipperary, £10; Miss M. Phillips, O'Shea's Hotel, Thurles, £5; Mr. J. McCarthy, Fethard, Co. Tipperary, £3; Mr. S. Morris, High-street, Kilkenny, £5; Mr. J. Broderick, Kilrosenty, Co. Waterford, £100. Mr. Broderick has addressed a letter to the committee, stating his wish that Charles Bianconi, Joseph Robinson, P. McSwiney, and M. Angelo Hayes, Esqrs., should jointly select a picture for him to the value of his prize.

A QUEER, SAD, STRANGE, BITTER THOUGHT FOR PUBLIC MEN. Ah me! we wound where we never intended to strike; we create anger where we never meant harm; and these thoughts are the Thorns in our Cushion.—Out of mere malignity, I suppose, there is no man who would like to make enemies. But here, in this editorial business, you can't do otherwise; and a queer, sad, strange, bitter thought it is that must cross the mind of many a public man: "Do what I will, be innocent or spiteful, be generous or cruel, there are A and B, and C and D, who will hate me to the end of the chapter—to the chapter's end—to the Finis of the page—when hate, and envy, and fortune, and disappointment shall be over."—"Cornhill Magazine" for July.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The steamship City of Baltimore, of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Company's line, arrived off here 7·30 p.m., from New York on the 16th, landed passengers, &c., and proceeded onwards for Liverpool at eight, p.m. She brings 113,068 dols. in specie. She passed the Royal mail steamship Persia, outward, bound, on the 26th. News anticipated.

Lord Carlisle, at present, has arranged to hold his regular weekly 'levees of the 'beau monde' every Saturday morning, at the Vice-Regal Lodge, Phœnix Park. The weather of late has been most unfavourable for his Excellency's out-of-doors gatherings, and so most of his hospitable 'reunions,' to the great delight of the ladies, have degenerated into undress balls of the most pleasant, because of the least formal, character.

THE HON. JOHN H. M. BROWNE. The family of Lord and Lady Kilmaine have been thrown into mourning by the death of their second son, the Hon. John Howe Montague Browne, which happened a few days since at Paris, at the age of 32. The deceased, who, according to the "Titles of Courtesy," was born in 1828, and educated at Sandhurst, entered the Army in 1846, and in 1854 became Captain in the 93rd Foot. It will be remembered that his brother, the Hon. Cavendish Browne, Captain 7th Fusiliers, was killed before Sebastopol in March, 1855.

In the Coasting trade during the month of the present year, 14,204 vessels, 1,485,821 tonnage, entered inwards; and 14,750 ships, 1,511,816 tonnage cleared outwards. In the corresponding month of 1859 the numbers were, ships 13,997, tonnage, 1,392,339; and ships, 13,965, tonnage, 1,379,787.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The Marquis of Clanricarde, pursuant to notice, inquired how far it might be practicable to afford better shelter for shipping upon our coasts than is at present afforded by the adoption of some plan for the construction of harbours and breakwaters less costly and better adapted to certain localities than the system of solid masonry hitherto in use, and whether any such plan appears likely to be serviceable for the improvement of our national defences. In urging this inquiry, the noble marquis insisted that, even taking the estimate of the commissioners, who had computed that £3,000,000 would be required for the construction of harbours of refuge, the object to be attained, viz., the saving of life and property, was fully worth the whole outlay, but he proceeded to argue that ample results would be secured with less expense if the money was judiciously laid out at the proper localities in the proper manner. In conclusion, he adverted to the testimony of many professional authorities tending to show that many millions had been carelessly spent on harbour works at Dover, Holyhead, and elsewhere, because the sites were badly chosen on the prosecuting of works unscientifically constructed. A heavy responsibility lay upon the government and the legislature on this point, and he moved the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject.

The Duke of Somerset remarked that the opinions of various scientific and professional witnesses who had been invited to give their advice respecting the construction of harbours of refuge were almost irreconcilably divergent. The noble marquis himself seemed to object to almost everything that had been done or attempted. Besides the question of expense, the subject was entangled with innumerable perplexities respecting the practicability or utility of difficult works. The government fully acknowledged the importance of the subject, but after the many inquiries that had been already instituted, he saw no practical use in the appointment of the proposed committee.

The Earl of Hardwicke thought that floating breakwaters ought to be cheaply constructed in many localities, and would prove very useful under certain circumstances. This result was at any rate sufficiently probable to justify an inquiry by a select committee, and the institution of a few inexpensive experiments.

After a few remarks from the Earl of Bandon,

The Earl of Derby asked when the intention of the government would be announced on the important question of the national defences?

Earl Granville stated that it would be made known, in the first instance, in the House of Commons, but he could not at present say when the subject would be brought forward here.

Lord Brougham adverted, with eulogy, to the late gathering of volunteers in Hyde Park, and hoped that similar manifestations of defensive force might be repeated at intervals, not only in London, but in various parts of the country.

The Earl of Caithness having briefly spoken,

The Marquis of Clanricarde consented to leave the question in the hands of government.

Earl Granville observed that no notice had been given for a committee. If the motion were renewed on a future day, the government were ready to agree to the inquiry. This suggestion was adopted, and the subject allowed to drop upon that understanding.

Lord Brougham laid on the table a bill providing that defendants charged with criminal offences not of a graver character than misdemeanour should be allowed to claim the privilege already conceded to defendants in civil cases, of being examined upon oath at their trial.

The bill, after a brief discussion, was read a first time.

The house adjourned at five minutes past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

SICILY AND PIEDMONT.

Sir R. Peel gave notice for to-morrow (Friday) evening, that on the motion for adjournment till Monday, he should call attention to the accounts that had been received respecting the annexation of Sicily with Piedmont, and should ask her Majesty's ministers whether they could give any information, touching the conduct of France founded at that annexation, and whether they had themselves transmitted any expression of opinion on the subject of the government of Sardinia.

INDIAN FORCES.

On the motion for the second reading of the European forces (India) bill,

Mr. A. Mills moved an amendment that the bill should be read a second time that day three months. He urged many objections to the proposed changes in the military system of India, founded upon financial, political, and sanitary considerations. The existing machine was of ancient construction, and had worked most efficiently, and he deprecated its summary destruction. The government had adopted their present measure almost precipitately, and with only a mock consultation of the Indian Council. They had prejudged the question, and embarked upon a course which he regarded as prejudicial, dangerous, and even unconstitutional.

The amendment was seconded by Sir T. Colebrook.

Mr. T. Baring, in supporting the bill, asserted that, as the government of India was now assimilated with that of England, the organization of the army ought to undergo a similar change. In a military point of view the proposed amalgamation was highly beneficial, and he denied the allegation that it would occasion any infringement of the rights and privileges of the existing army in Hindostan.

Mr. H. Baillie complained that the government were asking the house to accept the bill, although the details of the new arrangements for the Indian army was withheld. He supported the amendment.

Sir H. Verney reluctantly opposed the bill, believing that the weight of evidence was in favour of retaining the present system.

Sir J. Elphinstone regarded the question as one turning rather upon high political considerations, their issue being on more matters of detail. He argued strongly in favour of maintaining the local character of the Indian army.

Mr. Kinnaird contended that it would be practically impossible to govern India without a local army.

Mr. Vansittart observed that the Indian army, as a distinct force, had been bolstered by a peculiar privilege, and yet had always been discontented. He believed that 80,000 European soldiers would suffice for the protection of India, and that these should be supplied by regiments belonging to the general military system of the empire, and taking their turns of duty in Hindostan, and in any other of the British colonies. For the Sepoy army, he thought 120,000 men would be enough, and with the combined force of 200,000 thus constituted, he thought that simplicity, economy, and efficiency might be effectually secured.

Sir W. Russell also supported the bill, contending, among other reasons, that the discipline of European troops became inevitably relaxed in India, and serious demoralisation might be the result if the regiments were not periodically withdrawn from that part of the world, and restored to the healthier atmosphere of home service.

Sir Minto Urquhart defended for the existing system, and supported the amendment.

Colonel Herbert supported the bill.

Mr. Buxton considered the proposed change in the Indian army dangerous and precipitate.

Mr. Horsman accused the government of attempting to dodge the House of Commons. No full information and no practical details of the extended scheme were submitted to parliament, which was required

Irish Intelligence.

COUNTY CARLOW.

DISCOVERY OF A CORPSE.—About 11 o'clock on Friday night, Mr. Benjamin Haughton, of Graigue, while accompanied by two gentlemen, saw, through the darkness of the night and heavy clouds, a luminous appearance in the north-west, in the constellation of Auriga, which attracted their attention. They at once perceived it was a comet whose visit was unexpected—at least not reported. It has since been seen by many in various parts of the country, and its position is described as follows:—Right ascension, 98 deg., 56 min., 43 sec.; north declination, 47 degrees 49 minutes 42 sec. It shines brightest at about 9 o'clock, and just before daybreak, and moves apparently in a south-east direction.—"Sentinel."

BARROW NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The Barrow Navigation Company have made arrangements to take up the Carlow and Dublin trade, the Midland Company having withdrawn their boats. We feel satisfied the public will derive much advantage from the change.

NEW POTATOES.—On Monday last Mr. Wm. Henderson, of this town, sent a large sample of fine potatoes to market, which were purchased at 4d per lb. They were of the "flounder" description, and were unusually large and healthy for the season.

On Wednesday last, as Sir John R. Wolseley, Bart., and Lady Wolseley, were driving through this town in an open phæton, the horse, a beautiful, spirited young animal, became restive at the Market-cross, dashed down Burren-street, and wheeled round by the Corn Exchange into Water-lane, where he was brought to a stand before any injury was done.

COUNTY CARLOW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The above society has issued its Annual Report, and it is satisfactory to find that much progress has been made within the last two years—that the subscription list is extending its proportions annually—and that some of the landed proprietors have contributed liberally to increase the utility of a society, whose valuable operations are now being universally acknowledged. The following extract from the Report will be perused with pleasure:—"The Committee are gratified at being able to continue to report an improvement in this Society, owing to the liberal support of some of the most influential proprietors of the county, and the consequent increase and energy of the farmers, the following proprietors subscribing as follows:—Colonel Kane Bunbury, £26 5s 0d; Henry Bruen, Esq., M.P., £25 0s 0d; Arthur Kavanagh, Esq., £25 0s 0d; Capt. W. D. Pack Beresford, £15 0s 0d. And a number of proprietors, tenant farmers, and other residents of the country, have added to their subscriptions. This increase to the funds enabled the Committee to divide the country into four districts for competition in Green Crops and General Tillage, and in Labourers' Cottages and to offer four separate sets of premiums, as specified in the Premium Lists, and to add to the Cattle, Sheep, and Pig Classes, and generally to increase the premiums, which, though too limited in amount, the Committee trust will have the beneficial effect of introducing a general improvement in breeding and agriculture; and the Committee hope that such of the proprietors, tenant-farmers, and other residents of the county, as have hitherto given to the society a limited support will perceive the utility of the operations of this society, and, accordingly, may be induced to give to it a support commensurate with its usefulness, and with their stake in county.

CO. CORK.

WATER SUPPLY FOR QUEENSTOWN.—The Queenstown Waterworks Co. which undertakes the supply of water to Queenstown, has recently finished, and will soon put into use, a large tank capable of holding 80,000 gallons of water, to supply the highest levels in Queenstown. This is the fourth tank belonging to the company, they having already built two on the first level, one on the second, and the present one on third or highest elevation. The company now possess tanks capable of holding altogether about 230,000 gallons of water. "Examiner."

MYSTERIOUS AND RATHER ROMANTIC.—A circumstance occurred on Sunday week at Queenstown, which on account of the appearance of mystery and romance, surrounding it, has afforded much food for gossip to the residents of Queenstown. A few days before a young lady of extraordinary personal attractions arrived at the Queen's Hotel, and remained there until Sunday, under the name of Mrs. Carr. On Sunday a handsome, fashionably-dressed gentleman called at the Hotel, and enquired for Mrs. Carr, and the lady, who had her luggage ready packed, paid her bill, and both proceeded on board the steamship Persia for New York. There being nothing unusual in the circumstance, the departure of the pair excited no attention, but in about two hours after the sailing of the Persia, the proprietor of the Hotel received a telegram from Dublin, offering a reward of £100 for the detention of the lady. It was then, however, too late.—IBID.

LOSS OF THREE LIVES.—An afflicting accident occurred on the river on Monday evening, by which the lives of three young men were lost. At half-past seven o'clock on Monday afternoon a party consisting of Mr. Henry Nash, of Lotaville, son of the late Rev. Mr. Nash, rector of Kilbolane; Callaghan, a labourer in the employment of Miss Burke, Prospect; John Donnelly, son of a small farmer holding under Mr. Harrisson; John Sly, coachman, and James Murphy, stableman in the service of Mrs. Nash, left Lotaville in a two oared punt and rowed to the village of Glanmire, which is about two miles distant. The party got ashore there, and entered the public house of Mrs. Broderick, where they drank slightly. About nine o'clock they returned to the boat and rowed back. When they arrived at the sea-side of Dunkettle Bridge, Mr. Nash, who was steering, ordered the men to pull up, in order that one of the party, James Murphy, who lived at Caherlag, might get out. Those who were in the boat said that as Murphy was a good oarsman, he had better remain, but Mr. Nash, not wishing to bring the lad out of his way, insisted on putting him ashore. This was accordingly done and the boat then continued on its way. It had not however, proceeded more than a few yards when Mr. Nash said he would relieve one of them at the oar, the man not being able to row well. Mr. Nash accordingly left his seat at the stern, the oarsmen got up for the purpose of changing, and in the shifting about the cranky little boat capsized. This was about ten o'clock, and the storm of wind and rain which prevailed at the time prevented the cries of the party, if they at all called for assistance, being heard. The coachman, Sly, states that when he recovered from the shock of his sudden immersion he saw Mr. Nash, Donnelly and Callaghan struggling ahead of him, nearer the shore. In a second, however, he lost sight of them, and he himself then swam on without having any idea in what direction he was going, a heavy cloud being at the time overhead, which darkened every object around. An oar, which he had taken with him from the boat, helped considerably to sustain him in the water, but if assistance had not come soon he would have met the same fate as his friends. Some boatmen from the Little Island, who were landing stones at Wood's Point, heard his cries and hailed to him. He struggled towards them, and having got alongside their boat a rope was thrown to him from it, and he was drawn on board. Without delay he hastened to give information of the accident, and Captain Gray, brother-in-law of Mr. Nash, the servants of Mr. Morris, the servants of Miss Burke, and others, were in a short time at the scene of the late casualty. It was hoped that as Mr. Nash was a strong, expert swimmer he had escaped, but the expectations with respect to the other young men, who, it was known, could not swim, were less sanguine. It was thought, however, that, as the tide was ebbing at the time, and as the depth of water in the spot where the boat was overturned did not exceed four or five feet, they might have succeeded in gaining the bank. When the party arrived, however, at the place, there was no sign of the missing men around. Captain Gray, thinking that his brother-in-law might have swam towards the sea, got a boat and went in that direction, but no trace of him or his unfortunate companions could be found; and after a long but fruitless search, the party returned home. On yesterday morning, about half-past two o'clock, the bodies were found lying on the southern bank, those of Mr. Nash and Callaghan being close to each other, and within a hundred yards of the bridge, and that of Donnelly about fifty. They were removed to the residence of Mrs. Nash, the afflicted mother of the deceased young gentleman, where an inquest was held on them last evening by Mr. William Honohan, coroner, and a verdict, agreeing with the facts stated, returned. The accident has thrown a gloom over the neighbourhood of Glanmire, where the deceased were loved and respected. Mr. Nash for his frank and generous disposition, and the young men for their quiet and steady conduct. The ages of the young men varied from twenty-two to twenty-six. They were all unmarried. The only one of the crew who was married was the man who escaped. If he had not been rescued from the same fate which the others met, a wife and a large family would have been made quite destitute. Mr. Nash held a commission in the Kerry Militia. He had lately purchased a rank in the army, and intended to have left some day this week for England, to join his regiment. Owing to a rumour being current that some of the party in the boat were under the influence of drink, it is right to state that Head-constable Kennedy, who saw them returning to the boat, asserts, most distinctly, that they appeared quite steady and sober, and gave no evidence of having taken the slightest quantity of intoxicating drink.—"Cork Examiner."

The house of a farmer was broken into last Saturday near Castletownroche, and some clothes stolen belonging to a servant. The fire suddenly kindling alarmed the thieves before they could commit farther plunder. A firkin of butter was stolen a few nights previous from another farmer in the same neighbourhood. If there was an efficient body of police in Castletownroche it would be most desirable, and such depredation, would not be likely to occur. Not long ago a man guilty of a hideous assault on an idiot girl living near the police barrack, and summoned for the offence, before the magistrates, was quietly permitted to abscond, and has never been heard of since, and with the present police never will be.—CONSTITUTION.

Wednesday morning a workman while engaged on a high scaffolding in Bandon, fell and was killed on the spot.—IBID.

At the Castlemartyr Petty Sessions on Monday John Gleeson, Thomas Gleeson, and Denis Gleeson, of Castle Richard, farmers, were fined respectively, 10s., 2s. and 10s. and costs, for obstructing an officer of the Cork and Youghal Railway Company in the discharge of his duty, namely, by forcing their way across the railway at a public road level crossing near the Killeagh Station, notwithstanding that they were cautioned by the gatekeeper that the train was nearly due. IBID.

CANNABALISM.—A man residing on Mulgrave road applied at the North Infirmary a few nights ago, for treatment for a severe cut in the forehead, the result of a blow of a cobbler's lapstone, administered by one of his female neighbours. As soon as his wife had learned what occurred, she ran to the woman who had struck her husband, attacked her furiously, and bit about half her nose off. The latter, in consequence, was obliged to seek relief in her turn at the Infirmary.—EXAMINER.

A stout buxom country girl named Mary Hooly, was received into the North Infirmary this week, with her collar bone fractured. It appeared that she was a servant at Blarney Cross, and while engaged at a game of romps with a "young boy," she was suddenly tripped up, and she fell with such violence as to sustian the injury mentioned.

STABBING.—A man named Thomas Collins was stabbed in three or four places about the head and face, near Benson's bridge, on Sunday night, by a railway porter. One cut nearly severed his chin. It appeared that the railway porter had been quarrelling with another man, and Collins advised him to desist, but gave him no other provocation for the murderous assault. Collins's wife, who sought to save him, was also stabbed.—"Examiner."

An accident, most fortunately unattended with serious result, occurred on Wednesday evening, in Patrick-street. The carriage of Mr. Cooper Penrose, Woodhill, was proceeding down the street, when one of the horses under it shied and fell. Both horses, then, became restive and their plunges upset the carriage; but, happily, the party in it, which consisted of two ladies and a child, escaped uninjured, the carriage having rolled over easily, and a number of men who gathered around having caught them in their arms as they were falling out.—"Examiner."

CORK AND LIMERICK DIRECT RAILWAY.—This important undertaking has been actively commenced. The engineer-in-chief (Sir John Benson) went over the line last week, and Mr. P. R. Roddy, the resident engineer, has been since engaged, with a staff of assistants, in staking out the works. The contractors, Messrs. Trousdell and Sons, are already placing the plant and materials on the different points of the line marked out for their reception, so that, it is evident, the work will be carried on with expedition. Every facility has been afforded the engineers by the land owners and tenants along the line, of the former the principal being Lord Dunraven, Sir David Roche, William Smith O'Brien, &c., all of whom have given the undertaking their support. Owing to the level nature of the ground through which the line extends, the contractors have undertake, the entire construction at considerably under £5000 a mile. It is expected that the line will be completed in eighteen months. It will confer considerable benefits upon a wealthy and extensive agricultural district through which, at present, there are not adequate means of traffic. —"Cork Examiner."

AMERICAN MAILS.—The Cunard steam-ship Arabia arrived in this harbour from Liverpool on Sunday, and having taken on board some passengers and the mails, which reached this city from Dublin at half-past three o'clock, she steamed out at five o'clock for Halifax and Boston. Despatches were sent off by her to the Governors of British Columbia, the West India Islands, and the North American Colonies.

LAUNCH.—Messrs. George Robinson & Co. intend launching at five o'clock to-morrow evening, at their Steam Ship Works, Lower Glanmire-road, a new screw steamer for the Cork Steam Ship Company. It is to be called the Halcyon.

At the police office yesterday, before John Besnard, jun., Esq., Mr. Trew appeared on behalf of the Cork and Youghal Railway Company to prosecute a man named Thomas M'Carthy under the following circumstances:—That morning the defendant obtained a ticket at Youghal to travel by rail as far as Middleton; but instead of getting out of the train at that place he remained in until the train approached Dunkathal, when—the train being in motion at the time—he jumped from the carriage, and got off. The defendant in reply to his worship, said he had nothing to say for himself. His Worship fined him £1—10s. for each offence—or to be imprisoned for 14 days with hard labour.

THE FIRST OF JULY.—The Conservatives and loyal Orangemen of Bandon deserve credit for the forbearance and good sense evinced by them on the anniversary which has just passed. In former years it had been almost invariably the custom to celebrate the day of the Battle of the Boyne by the display of national flags and emblems commemorative of the event, and these had too frequently been made the pretext for rioting and disturbance on the part of Romanists, and acts were on both sides committed which the friends of each regretted. A recurrence of these unpleasant scenes has been averted by following the advice of some of the magistrates and leading conservatives of the borough, in pursuance of which all party displays were on Sunday abstained from. It is earnestly to be hoped that the Romanists on their side will imitate the example which has been set them, and abstain from processions and party displays of an irritating nature.

THE "FATHER."—At last the long looked for summer seems to have really come. Sunday and yesterday were bright, warm days, as warm for the most part as we usually find the weather in July. On Sunday the thermometer was up to sixty-seven degrees higher than the highest point attained last month.

COUNTY KILKENNY.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.—On Friday last Surgeon O'Connor, of Elphin, county Roscommon, passed the prescribed examination, and was admitted as a duly qualified member of the King's and Queen's Royal College of Physicians, in Ireland. It will be remembered by the friends and admirers of this gentleman, that but a few weeks have elapsed since he passed his examination for a Surgeon's diploma.

THE WEATHER.—We have at length been blessed with most seasonable weather, and a few days of the present glorious sunshine will soon make the country everywhere look smiling. Our agricultural friends have ceased to croak, and an abundant harvest is now looked forward to.

NEW POTATOES.—New potatoes were offered for sale, for the first time this season, in our market yesterday, and were sold at 2½d per lb. The size and quality were very good.

A FALSE ALARM.—Last week the inhabitants of the southern side of the town of Graigue, in this county, were one evening thrown into a state of considerable excitement from a report having been hastily circulated that a newly-born infant was lying deserted, and in an expiring state, in the wood of Graigue, on the bank of the river Barrow. On hearing the alarm an estimable baker, not blessed with progeny, and therefore perhaps struck with the idea that fortune might have sent him this small offering to cheer his loneliness, immediately procured the services of a good natured medical gentleman, who joined him, armed with a plentiful supply of all things necessary as restoratives, and in hot haste they both proceeded to the place indicated as that in which the child was supposed to have been deserted; followed, of course, in "double quick" time by the *posse comitatus* of Graigue, the vigilant Head Constable of police being in the van. An old woman, who had witnessed the child's place of concealment, acted as guide, and pointed out the spot to her eager followers, who rushed upon an object there visible—but to their surprise and disappointment discovered nothing but a tattered red petticoat, surrounding a dilapidated cage, which latter, however, contained no bird. Consequently, the shrewd Head-constable, having put some questions to the old crone, and found that she had suffered her imagination to deceive her, returned with his party to barracks, and all the elders of Graigue "marched down the hill again," like the King of France of old, much disappointed as to the result of their forray; the kindly "Master of the Rolls" and well meaning disciple of Æsculapius being subjected in particular to no gratifying amount of attentions from the much amused inhabitants of the previously startled town.

THE MARCHIONESS OF ORMONDE AT GARRYRICKEN.—This estimable Lady, who always feels happy in discharging to the utmost of her power, the duties attaching to property, visited the Ormonde estates of Kilcash, Killamory, and Garryricken, this week, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather. Her ladyship's presence was cheering to the tenantry, and elicited during her walk amongst them the warm welcomes of grateful hearts. It was the first opportunity many of the poorer class had had of expressing their gratitude for the blankets which her ladyship has sent them, since her last visit in January. In their own words, those necessaries had been "a new life to them," considering the unusual coldness and wetness of the intervening months. The blankets, pair after pair were distributed with the greatest kindness by John Walsh, Esq., in his office at Fennigstown, amid the prayers and blessings of the recipients. This good and deservedly respected agent of the Ormonde estates, had also been in attendance at the above places on Wednesday and Thursday, and he heard mass yesterday in the chapel of Coolaugh. Lady Ormonde has bestowed on a poor helpless old woman at Kilrush a weekly allowance for life, and has since her arrival given many other additional proofs of her benevolent disposition towards the poor of her estates. Her ladyship has generously taken Garryricken school, under her patronage, and ordered that application be made to her whenever repairs or school requisites are wanted. This was expected by the inhabitants, and the fulfilment of their anticipations is highly gratifying to their feelings from the veneration in which they held the memory of its noble foundress, the late Dowager Lady Ormonde. The good and charitable lady left Garryricken House at 12 o'clock on Friday, for Kilkenny Castle, bearing with her the heartfelt wishes of the tenantry for the health and happiness of her ladyship and her noble offspring.

The following stanzas from the encomium for the Dowager Marshioness of Ormonde, may not be inappropriate in this place. They afford an evidence that the Irish language is yet a living one in a portion of the county of Kilkenny. Nevertheless a good keener is now a rara avis in this part of the south. A copy of the dirge alluded to, written in the Irish character, has been forwarded to Lady E. W. Butler, at her ladyship's request:

Is garnid a bhas! obhreo tu ar g-chroidhe,
Nuar a-fagais gan ceile, bean uasal na mine,
A treighthe do thoilean, deagh thail agus guid lne,
Meas, agus beannachd as ansachd na ndaoine.

Tha suil agus dochas aige og, agus nosda,
Go mbeidh si annsh fos, is an teagh-mor go gleasta,
Re na cura og uasal, go sonasach, seanmhar,
A n-Guradh-righ-cin na halluide aolmhar.

Agus an t-oidhre Ur-mhumhalneach go cabbartfuach deaghmnnheinteach
Mar is dual do o Diuicidhe, is Jarluidhe andreimeach,
Anso Chaislean in ar choimhlaig a shiasiora gaodhlach,
Agus Cathair a dhuthchas Cill-chainne na greine.

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

Not long since, Oh death! thou didst sadden our hearts,
When thou didst leave a widow, the lady of gentleness,
Whose good qualities earn the good will and prayers—
The esteem—the blessing, and affection of the people.

The hope cheers up the old and young,
That she'll yet be here, and the Great House in splendour,
With her noble young scions, happy and prosperous,
In Garryricken of the snow white halls!

And the heir of Ormonde helpful, well minded,
As kind for him, from Dukes and Earls high powerful,
In the castle, where dwelt his Irish ancestors,
And the city of his birth, sunny Kilkenny!

Lady Ormonde felt much interest in inspecting a fine specimen of the gigantic fossil-deer remains, which was discovered in the bog of Poulnapple, about the middle of March last, and which had since lain in one of the apartments of Garryricken House, in anticipation of her ladyship's visit. It was removed thither by the finder, at the suggestion of Mr. Walsh, who observed that it occupied too much space in the small cottage. One of the antlers is detached from the head, but the other, which firmly adheres thereto, branches out majestically. The extreme distance from the top of one antler to the other, is upwards of eight feet, and from the head along the wale to the top of the central horn, nearly seven feet. The teeth are all perfectly sound; some of the bones and joints are of enormous size. There are twenty-four ribs, and with the exception of the toes, the skeleton appears to be entire. The noble lady would have given the man the highest price or premium usually given for specimens of the kind, but he respectfully declined, saying that he intended it as a present to young Lord Ormonde. Her ladyship, however, at the suggestion of Mr. Walsh, promised to enable the young man who found the skeleton, to emigrate to Australia, as also a female cousin of his, where opportunities will offer to better their condition. A man, named Murphy, turned up lately a gigantic deer skeleton in the same bog, but the antlers being in a state of decomposition, he sold the bones to a pedler or bone collector, for a few shillings.—"Moderator"

COUNTY LIMERICK

Notwithstanding the unsettled state of the weather several upland meadows have been cut down in this county and neighbourhood of the city.

Great distress prevails amongst the operative and labouring classes in this city, owing to want of employment.—"Chronicle."

2s 8d in the pound is the highest rate struck for any division in the Limerick union. Would that Waterford could say the same.

The Sunday Baking Trade in Limerick has been taken up with much enthusiasm, and with apparent success, and we are glad to see that the "Violated Treaty" points to the "Urbs Intacta" as a precedent in the movement.

On Wednesday Mr. James Shannon, jun, of Cragaknock, Co. Clare, a young man of excellent character, fell suddenly in his father's fields whilst walking about, and died. The deceased is very generally regretted, especially in the locality where he was known.

Constable Murphy, Boherbuoy Station, seized the carcass of a cow which died through being bitten by a rabid dog, and which was being offered for sale in Nelson-street.

LIMERICK QUARTER SESSIONS.—Before R. Tighe, Esq., chairman.—Mr. John O'Dwyer was opposed on behalf of the Rev. Carew O'Grady, for the costs of an ejectment he having held a farm from year to year from the opponent. After a long investigation, the insolvent was fully discharged; the case appearing in the estimation of his worship, the chairman, and the entire court, to be greatly in favor of the insolvent, in law and justice.

MONTHLY CATTLE MARKET.—The monthly Cattle market opened this morning, as far as the weather was concerned, under promising auspices; but notwithstanding these favourable conditions the business transacted was not of considerable magnitude, a fact attributable to the paucity in the attendance of buyers, who, such numbers as there were, consisted chiefly of local traders.—The enquiry after the various description of cattle was not proportionate to the supply, and consequently the market was duller than it has been for some time past. Several yearlings were sold for £6, heifers brought £13, and yearling bullocks were disposed of at £3 10s. Fat cattle ranged from £10 to £18; two at the latter price having been purchased by Mrs. Mulcahy, Queen-street. Lord Montagle bought up 13 yearling heifers, averaging £5 15s a piece; one yearling heifer sold for £12, and another to Mrs. Mulcahy for £15. Young cattle were much sought after. Good bacon pigs averaged top prices, at 50s to 56s per cwt. Some sows went at 44s, and was sold for £4 10s. The demand for these was meagre. There was a fair demand for lambs, which brought 17s to £1; and fat sheep were exhibited at £2 to £2 17s.

THE WEATHER has suddenly become unprecedentedly fine and beautiful, with every promise of a bountiful harvest.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

REMOVAL OF THE POOR.—Is the Kilkenny Board of Guardians responsible or prepared to reply to the following "solemn declaration" of Ellen Murray, submitted per investigation, to the Clonmel Board on Thursday last? It is as follows:—I, Ellen Murray, alias Shanahan, at present an inmate of the Clonmel Union Workhouse, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows, viz.:—"That I am a married woman, and my husband, John Murray, emigrated to America in the month of August last; I have two children, one of them is aged 3 years, and the other four months; myself and my children were inmates of the Kilkenny Union Workhouse for two days; and I was turned out on Thursday, 14th June, 1860, by the Relieving Officer who stated to me that I was a stranger in the union; he told me that I should only remain in the house for the one night, and that I should take to the road in the morning; I begged to be allowed to remain with my two young children, but although the weather was very inclement, I was discharged, and had to walk to this town wet and hungry. I further declare that previous to my admission into the Kilkenny workhouse, I was two months in the union workhouse at Thomastown, and was turned out of it by order of the board of guardians of that union; I was told by the board that I was only admitted for a week, that I was only a rambler, and should go to my own union; my two children were vaccinated while I was in the workhouse, and I was frequently brought before the board and asked if I was ready to take my discharge, but, as my said children had to be re-vaccinated twice, they were not sufficiently recovered; and the day that I was discharged from the Thomastown union workhouse by the board of guardians of that union, I begged of the board to permit one to remain; but they said I should leave the workhouse that it was not my union, and that I should never again apply for admission. The relieving officer then ordered me to be dressed in my own clothes, and that day being very wet and cold, he asked the Master to allow me to remain in the workhouse until the next morning; but the Master refused to do so; I got two shillings from the schoolmaster who acted as clerk in the absence of the clerk of the union, and I and my two infant children were forced to leave the workhouse though the day was rainy. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of an act of parliament made and enacted for the prohibition of unnecessary oaths taken in various departments of the state, and for the substitution of declarations in lieu thereof.—her Ellen + Murray, (mark), Witness, Thos. Dorney.

The fair of Kilknockin (Fethard) was held on Friday. Fat stock very scarce; the few beasts exhibited fetching on an average about £18 each. Yearlings fetched from £8 10s to £1 10s and £5; two year olds, £6 to £8; strippers, £7 to £10; milch cows, £8 to £13. Very little business in sheep. Fat pigs, 60s to 61s per cwt.—"Free Press."

KILLENAULE FAIR.—At this fair, on Monday, advanced prices were given for stock, but the supply of beef was very scarce. Two year old heifers brought £8 to £10 10s; yearlings from £4 to £6; fat sheep valued from 46s 52s; hoggets in wool, 43s to 46s; lambs 22s to 24s each. The supply of wool small, and sold at the rate of 26s per stone of 14lbs. The show of pigs indifferent, but for bacon from 55s to 61s per cwt., was freely paid; stores 35s to 43s each.

BORRISOKANE FAIR.—This fair on Tuesday last, was well supplied with every stock, but of beef there was none on sale. Two year olds sold at from £9 to £12 10s; store heifers £7 to £10; yearlings, £3 10s to £5; mutton brought 7d per lb; ewes with lambs 60s each.

At the Fair of Mountain Castle, on Monday last there was a good show of stock, but a great scarcity of fat cattle. Inferior beef sold at the rate 57s per cwt.; mutton, 6½ per lb! lambs, 20s to 26s each. The supply of bacon indifferent, but it realised the current prices.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR FAIR.—At this fair on Thursday, there was a good supply of store stock, but the show of beef was limited. Inferior quality rated at 58s per cwt. Mutton sold at 7d per lb.; milch cows realised from £8 to £12; springers were in active demand, and sold at from £10 to £15; two-year olds, £7 to £9 10s; yearlings from £4 to £6; fat sheep, 46s to 4s; hoggets in wool, 43s to 50s; lambs, 22s to 26 each. The show of bacon scanty, but stores were pretty numerous, and sold at prices ranging from 38s to 50s each. The day held fine, but there were some heavy showers at intervals, and a fair share of business was done.

CLONMEL PIG FAIR.—The usual monthly pig fair held in this town on yesterday. The supply was good, and a brisk business was transacted by the Cork, Limerick, and Waterford buyers. About 500 animals were purchased, the top prices being from 58s to 60s per cwt.

URLINGFORD FAIR.—There was a good supply of stock at the fair of Urlingford on Friday, and it being a holiday the attendance was very large. Fat cattle were scarce at from £12 to £17; new milch cows, £8 to £13; three year old heifers, £8 to £1; two year olds, £6 to £9; yearlings, £3 to £5; mutton averaged 6d to 6½d per lb. during the day.

At the meeting of the Town Commissioners of Carrick-on-Suir, on the motion of James O'Connor, Esq., seconded by Thomas O'Neill, Esq., J.P., it was unanimously resolved, that Richard O'Donnell, Esq., of Cottage, should be again elected Chairman of that body for the ensuing year.

There are 282 paupers in the Callan Union, being an increase of 29 from the same period last year. The weekly expense of provisions, &c., was £34 12s 6d, and the average cost of each pauper, 2s 3½d. There is a balance against the guardians of £634.

THE ASSIZES.—The High Sheriff of the County, Thos. Lalor, Esq., D.L., has issued his proclamation convening the Grand Jury to assemble on Thursday, the 19th inst., for the discharge of the fiscal business. The commission will be opened on the 21st instant, by Mr. Justice O'Brien, who will preside in the Criminal Court, at Clonmel, where there was never a lighter calendar than that to be presented at the ensuing assizes.

THE NATIONAL PETITION.—A crowded meeting was held at the Liberal Newsroom on Friday, to take the necessary steps to have the national petition, signed in Clonmel. Town Councillor Moriarty occupied the chair, and explained the objects of the meeting. On the motion of Mr. Scanlan, seconded by Mr. Lonergan, a resolution adopting the petition and appointing committees to have it signed was passed unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Hackett, Mr. Augustine Devine was moved to the second chair, and thanks having been voted to Mr. Moriarty, the proceedings terminated. A large number of gentlemen, members of the Town Council, &c., were present; but, owing to the crowded state of the meeting, were unable to reach the vicinity of the chair. On Sunday the petition received several thousand signatures at the gates of S.S. Peter and Paul's Church and of the Franciscan Abbey, and in no case were any signatures save those of men allowed. We learn from a correspondent that within the past week the petition received over 600 signatures in Kilfennale.

THE WEATHER THE CROPS.—The weather since our last has been that of glorious summer, and in all directions the meadows are falling before the sickle of the mower. Should the weather henceforth continue fine, the harvest, though somewhat late, will be very abundant as the crops of all descriptions look sound and healthy.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

GOREY. A COMBAT BETWEEN TWO BULLS.—The most sublime display of animal strength and rage which it has ever been my lot to witness, took place on Friday last, between two bulls, one of them the property of Mr. Nathaniel Webster, of Ballyhast, and the other that of Mr William Fitzsimon of the same place. Mr. Webster's bull was the ablest of the two, and gored his antagonist frightfully. The case is likely to lend in a court of law. —"Wexford Constitution."

SUCCESSFUL WEXFORD MEN.—William Jeffares, Esq., Teller, Bank of Ireland Branch, Limerick, has been appointed Sub-Agent to the Newry Branch. His brother, George H. Jeffares, Esq., Teller, New Ross Branch, has been appointed Sub-Agent at Bank of Ireland, Ballinasloe.

BANQUE FAIR, FRIDAY, 22ND JUNE.—"The Devil's Regiment of the Line," velept dishonest folks, who follow the profession of pick-pockets, were not idle at this fair. Mrs. Harvey, of Gorey (according to my information), was relieved from the care of £4 or £5; a gentleman whose name I have not learned, had a gold watch taken from his pocket, and many minor depredations were committed. "The Sprig of Shillelagh" was brought into requisition on the road homewards in the evening, and to my own knowledge, at least two persons are now confined to bed from the injuries received in the "scrimmage." As to the real business of the fair, there was a fair show of stock and a very large attendance of idlers, but the buyers were not very numerous, and the rain beginning to fall in torrents by eleven o'clock, very little business was done.—"Constitution."

NEW ROSS.—POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The Whigs, or Liberals as they call themselves, held a meeting on last Sunday week, at the Parochial House, to consider what steps should be taken to further their political interests. Among other subjects, the necessity of having a newspaper to advocate their views was brought under notice, and the great necessity, also, of having a reporter resident in the town, in whom confidence could be placed. After some discussion on these heads, it was resolved—"That a competent and trustworthy reporter be engaged for the "Wexford Independent," at the cost of the Whig party. In the same week, Sir T. Redington appeared in town, and is said to have handed £9 in charity to the gentleman who was most instrumental in obtaining the appointment of a reporter as above alluded to. Sir T. Redington is coming into favour in Ross; not one word of disapprobation met his ear as he passed through the streets on this occasion—thanks to the happy unanimity now prevailing among the Whigs. They intimate that they will place no faith in the "Constitution," or its reporter or in the "People," or its reporter. This is open and manly at all events, and we like it. So long as we know who our political opponents are, and what they are, who shall have no difficulty in dealing with them.—From our ("Constitution") Correspondent.

ENNISCORTHY.—THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—We have had unusually wet weather for several weeks past, which has acted seriously, it is feared on the growing crops, causing, at all events, a backwardness in the coming harvest. Nearly all the tawney oats is shot out, barley and wheat are beginning to appear in the ear in some place. Potatoes are generally forward, looking vigorous and well in dry ground, but in low cold soils they are stunted and backward in growth from the heavy rains. I have heard complaints of the appearance of blight, but fancy it arises from the effects of lightning we had about ten day's back.—"Constitution."

NEW ROSS.—On Tuesday morning last, a portion of the Ross Wooden Bridge fell in, severely injuring a carpenter who was executing some repairs at the time. The towns people are all alive about some steps being taken to remedy the state of the Bridge.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—This morning Wimbledon was literally covered with people, who assembled for the double purpose of witnessing the contest for the prizes offered by the National Rifle Association, and arrival of the Queen. Her Majesty was to arrive at half-past three. The inner circle, in which her Majesty received the address, was filled by the distinguished visitors. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort arrived at Wimbledon shortly before our o'clock. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert presented an address to her Majesty from the Council of the Rifle Association. The address stated that the Rifle Association hoped, by establishing rifle shooting as a national pastime, to make the rifle what the bow was in the day of the Plantagenets, the familiar weapon of those who stood forth in the defence of their country. Her Majesty's reply contained the following—I assure you that I, together with my royal Consort, have gladly given encouragement to a body whose object is to render permanent an armed force, limited exclusively to defensive purposes, and founded upon voluntary exertions. I have witnessed with pleasure the manner in which the ancient fondness of the English people for manly and sylvan sports has been converted by your association to more important ends, and has been made an auxiliary instrument for maintaining inviolate the safety of our common country. An address was next presented to the Prince Consort. In his reply his Royal Highness, referring to the prize he had offered, open to the competition of all nations, said—I am convinced the result will be to show that, as the British manufacture is already second to none in the fabrication of the arm itself, so the people of this country are not to be surpassed by any in the knowledge how to use it. The proceedings were then formally inaugurated.

FARM OPERATIONS FOR JULY.

(FROM THE FARMERS GAZETTE.)

This being the general month for cutting meadow and saving hay, it is of the utmost consequence to use every care and exertion in the curing to produce a good and nutritious article for winter and spring provender to do which it is necessary to choose the proper time for cutting, and to observe with attention the precise period at which the great bulk of the grasses are at their prime and full of their nutritious juices, so as to obtain the greatest possible weight per acre, combined with the most nutritious qualities, before you commence cutting. When cut too early, and before the sap is sufficiently elaborated, it shrinks too much, which reduces the quantity, and the quality is not so nutritious. On the other hand, the bulk may be increased if the seed is allowed to become ripe, but the juices are wasted, and the columns assume a woodlike fibre containing very little or no nourishment. The proper period is, therefore, to avoid the two extremes, and cut the grass, if the weather permits, at the period at which the greatest quantity of the choicest grasses are in full bloom.

Weeds, no matter whether found in the field or by the ditch or road sides, give the idea of neglect and slovenly habits, and are a disgrace to the name of farmer they impoverish the land, and rob the crops of that food which, in the shape of manure, often costs the farmer large sums; thereby reducing the quantity of produce, and rendering the corn crops difficult to harvest; for how often do we see the corn in the sheaf perfectly sound and fit to carry, but cannot from the quantity of undried, succulent weed-bound up with it be brought to the haggard; and every day after the corn is fit for storing is a day of loss from exposure the wind and wet and the ravages of birds and vermin, and as every handling it gets, the finest grain falls to the ground, and is for ever lost. Therefore, let the weeds be destroyed by hand-hoe, horse-hoe, scythe, and reaping-hook, using each implement where it is most appropriate before the weeds flower. By a little constant attention to these matters, the weeds, and the labour expended in their extirpation, will annually become less and less. The old adage of "one year's seeding saves seven years' weeding" should never be lost sight of. Weeds make a great addition to the manure and compost heaps, when cut at the time of flowering, and before they perfect their seeds; should the seeds be nearly ripe they should be burned; but the sooner they are hand-picked or cut, the better, as they should be allowed to draw as little nourishment from the ground as possible.

WHEAT, OATS, AND BARLEY.—Should smut appear amongst the crops of wheat, oats, and barley, send careful women, or old men, through the crops, and clip each smutted or other diseased ear with a scissors, letting it fall to the ground; this simple remedy will cost but little time, and the benefit will be fully appreciated when the sample is shown at market; for if the grain be thrashed with the smutted ears bound up in the sheaves, the grain gets so discoloured that nothing short of washing in several waters, and kiln-drying afterwards, will cleanse it, besides the vile effects of propagating the disease.

TURNIPS.—Where swedes have missed, or have been cut off by the fly, Aberdeens or Dale's hybrids should be immediately sown; and the entire crop, whether Aberdeens, hybrids, or globes, should be sown as early as possible this month.

PARSNIPS, CARROTS, MANGELS, and SWEDES, if not already hoed and singled out to their proper distances, should immediately undergo that operation, after which the skeleton, or cutting plough, should be passed along the drills as close to the plants as possible without injury to them, soon after which pass the drill harrow or scuffler to pulverise the soil between; or this operation may be performed previous to hand hoeing or singling out. Swedes may be singled out at from 12 to 15 inches apart, mangels from 15 to 18 inches, and parsnips and carrots 8 to 9 inches apart. Blanks in mangels and swedes may be filled up by carefully taking up the plants, preserving their tap roots, and dipping them previous to transplanting in a bucket of rich mould and sheep's droppings, mixed up with soft or manure water to a semi-fluid consistence, taking care in the transplanting that the roots are not doubled up, and that the soil is closely, but gently, pressed to the roots, to keep out the drought, and that the heart of the plant is not buried.

POTATOES, when planted late in lazy beds, and those planted at any time in drills, should get their final earthing, first eradicating all weeds.

RAPE AND CABBAGES should be planted out after early potatoes, for winter or spring vetches, as fast as the land is cleared. Rape may also be sown in drills at this period in the same way as turnips, and proves a most valuable crop.

FLAX, when sown early, will be fit for pulling by the middle or end of the month; it requires much nicety to determine the time when it should be pulled. The fibre is in the best state before the seed is quite ripe; if pulled too soon, though the fibre is fine, it will be rendered unprofitable, by the great loss it suffers in scutching and hackling, and if pulled after the seeds get ripe the extra weight does not compensate for the coarseness of the fibre. The proper, or most profitable time is, therefore, when the seed capsules are changing from a green to a brown hue,

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 25.

BRITISH CONSUL AT MOZAMBIQUE.

Lord STRATHEDEN moved that an humble address be presented to her Majesty to appoint a consul at Mozambique, with a view to promote the interests of commerce and the execution of the treaties between Great Britain and Portugal upon the slave trade. The noble lord complained that since the British consul left Mozambique in 1858 the slave trade had greatly increased, and that under colour of immigration the traffic was now carried on without let or hindrance.

Lord WODEHOUSE opposed the motion, not from any indifference to the important question which it raised, but because he thought there were better means of discouraging the slave trade than that proposed by the noble lord. In the opinion of the Government, the most effective mode of putting an end to the traffic would be to teach the natives of Africa the value of legitimate commerce by expeditions such as those which Dr. Livingstone had undertaken.

Lord BROUGHAM concurred with Lord Wodehouse as to the beneficial consequences likely to flow from legitimate commerce, but urged that the presence of a British consul at Mozambique would tend to facilitate that result.

After a few words from the Duke of SOMERSET in opposition to the motion,

Earl GRANVILLE suggested that it should be withdrawn, but Lord STRATHEDEN persisting, their lordships divided, and the motion was carried by 11 to 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY SALARIES.

On the bringing up of the report on Bankruptcy and Insolvency Salaries,

Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY objected to the resolution which provided compensations, and complained of the enormous amount of compensation which the Consolidated Fund had to bear. He moved as an amendment that the word 'compensation' be struck out of the resolution.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said it was not the intention of the Government to fill up the office of commissioner in insolvency vacant by the death of the late Mr. Commissioner Murphy, but that provision would be made for the temporary discharge of the duties until the bill on the table should come into operation. It was not proposed by that bill to create any new compensations, and those which were referred to must be regarded as penalties that the country had to pay for former errors and mismanagement.

Mr. BARROW recommended Sir Henry Willoughby to persevere with his amendment, as he saw no reason why these compensations should be perpetuated to sinecurists year after year—even after the fund itself had become bankrupt.

On a division the amendment of Sir Henry Willoughby was carried by 111 to 98.

After a lengthened discussion of a technical character the debate was adjourned till Thursday.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

In committee on Excise and Assessed Taxes Acts, the new rates of duty chargeable in respect of game licenses were agreed to.

The Tithe Commutation Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Sports Bill passed through committee.

The Oxford University (No. 2) Bill and the Refreshment-houses and Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill were read a second time.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill was resumed by Mr. G. C. BENTINCK, who spoke in favour of the amendment proposed on a former day by Mr. Selwyn, that the bill be read a second time that day six months. After a lengthened discussion, the amendment was withdrawn and the bill read a second time.

The Union of Benefices Bill was read a second time.

Leave was given to Mr. VILLIERS to bring in a bill to continue the Poor-Law Board for a limited period.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 26.

ECCLESIASTICAL BILLS.

The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Archbishop of YORK moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, explaining that its object was to amend the existing law so as to provide spiritual instruction in those dioceses from which the commissioners derived revenues before applying that revenue to the wants of other districts.

The Earl of CHICHESTER opposed the bill, and observed that a more satisfactory measure had been introduced in the other House of Parliament.

Earl GRANVILLE suggested the postponement of the bill until the measure now in the Commons came before them.

Earl GREY said that a similar bill, founded on the report of a select committee, had in a former session passed their lordships' House, but too late to pass the Commons. The subject was a most important one, and some assurance should be given that it would not be abandoned.

Lord PORTMAN said that, as a novel principle was involved in the bill, it ought not to be adopted without careful consideration.

Lord HAVENSWORTH denied that the principle was a novel one, having been already accepted by the House.

The Earl of DERBY supported the second reading of the bill, which met his entire approval.

Some further discussion ensued, and ultimately the second reading was agreed to.

The Ecclesiastical Courts and Registries (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The LORD ADVOCATE brought up the Refreshment-houses and Wine Licences (Scotland) Bill, which was read a first time.

IRISH APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. CONOLLY then submitted a resolution to the effect that the House, having regard to certain appointments made by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was of opinion that fitness had not been primarily considered in these appointments; and that the House was further of opinion that the incautious and inconsiderate use of the prerogative of the Crown was prejudicial to the public service. The hon. gentleman brought under notice at some length the recent appointment of Mr. Atheson Lyle to the lord-lieutenancy of Londonderry, and said that a grosser and more deliberate insult had never been passed upon the free magistracy of a free country. Mr. Lyle was a stipendiary of the Crown. He and his family had £4,000 per annum from the country; and although they were very respectable people in their way, they did not belong to the class from which lords-lieutenant were usually selected. Such an appointment was, he contended, altogether unprecedented. It had given wide-spread dissatisfaction in Ireland, because it was regarded as the revival of the odious system of governing by place and patronage. The hon. gentleman also referred to the transfer of Mr. Tennison from the lord-lieutenancy of Leitrim to that of Roscommon, and urged that it and other recent appointments were eminently prejudicial to the public service.

Mr. GREGORY defended the administration of the Earl of Carlisle, and acquitted the noble earl of lending himself to anything which could bear a questionable aspect. He believed the sole motive by which his excellency had been influenced, since he was placed at the head of the Executive in Ireland was to promote the material prosperity of the country and to obliterate those political and social distinctions which had too long divided class and class. Mr. Gregory, in bearing testimony to the character of the Earl of Carlisle, expressed his regret that Mr. Brewster had been ostracised from political life in Ireland, although he was at the head of the legal profession in that country, and was entitled to the highest honours within the gift of the Crown.

Mr. CARDWELL replied to the charge of Mr. Conolly, and entered into an explanation of the circumstances under which the Lord Lieutenant had appointed Mr. Acheson Lyle. So far from the noble earl having, as Mr. Conolly represented, used the patronage of his high office for political purposes, his conduct had earned for him the affectionate attachment and esteem of all who knew him. His entire public life had been identified with the sister kingdom, and he was peculiarly fitted by disposition and sympathy to reign over a warm-hearted and generous people.

After a further discussion the motion was negatived without a division.

IRISH DISTRESS.

Mr. HENNESSY moved an address to the Crown praying that some steps might be taken to alleviate the distress prevailing in Erris and other parts of Ireland.

The O'DONOGHUE seconded the motion.

Mr. CARDWELL admitted that distress existed in Erris and other portions of the west of Ireland, but referred to the circumstance that the union workhouse, which was built for 800 inmates, contained but 125. He did not think that any special case had been made out for extraordinary aid from the Government in addition to local efforts.

The debate was continued by Mr. M'EVOY, Mr. BRADY, Lord CLAUDE HAMILTON, Mr. MAGUIRE, Mr. LONGFIELD, and other Irish members, who expressed a strong opinion that the poor law as administered in Ireland was ineffectual to meet an exigency similar to that to which attention had been called.

Mr. SOTHERON-ESTCOURT suggested that the subject should be referred to a select committee.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 84 to 49.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 27.

The Labourers' Cottages (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

BLEACHING AND DYEING WORKS BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill, and resumed the discussion of the first clause, to which Sir HUGH CAIRNS moved an amendment exempting from the operation of the bill works in which the bleaching or dyeing of linens, linen yarns, and cambric only is carried on.

On a division the amendment was carried by 190 to 48.

Mr. ALGERNON EGERTON next moved, as an addition to the clause, that females and young persons might be employed in bleaching and dyeing works for twelve hours a day, exclusive of two hours for meals, and for eight hours, exclusive of an hour and a half for meals on Saturday.

A lengthened discussion ensued, and ultimately the motion was negatived by 256 to 42.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the House resumed.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Dealers in Marine Stores Bill was read a second time.

The Tramways (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Metropolis Building Act (1855) Amendment Bill was read a second time.

Leave was given to Mr. Cowper to bring in a bill to confer powers on the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings to acquire certain property in Edinburgh, for the erection of an Industrial Museum for Scotland.

Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act of the 22nd and 23rd years of her Majesty for regulating Measures used in the Sales of Gas.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 29.

TROTMAN'S ANCHORS.

The Earl of HARDWICKE inquired if the Government was prepared to make trial of Trotman's anchors in the Royal Navy.

The Duke of SOMERSET said that the experiments with these anchors were not satisfactory, and the Government would not take any steps till their capabilities had been tested.

IRISH PACKETS.

Lord DUNGANNON asked if it was true that some of the captains of the packet vessels between England and Ireland could not cross the Channel last winter, owing to age and infirmities.

The Duke of SOMERSET replied that the Government had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of those officers.

Some bills were advanced a stage, and the House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IRISH TENURE AND IMPROVEMENT OF LAND.

The morning sitting was occupied with the consideration of this bill in committee. An amendment moved by Mr. MAGUIRE, giving the power of sanctioning improvements required by the tenant and refused by the landlord, was rejected. Some further progress was made with the clauses.

THE LORDS AND THE PAPER-DUTY.

At the evening sitting,

Mr. COLLIER gave notice that he should move a resolution to the effect, that it belonged to the House of Commons to determine all questions relating to the taxation of the country, both as to the manner, the matter, and the time; and that as the House of Lords had refused to repeal a tax considered unnecessary by the Government and the House of Commons towards meeting the supplies of the year, the Commons consider this a breach of privilege, and a violation of the proper functions of that House.

GALWAY PACKET SERVICE.

Mr. LAING, in reply to a question, explained that the contract for the Galway packet service was not included in the estimate for the other packet services. It would be included in a supplementary estimate, of which due notice would be given.

THE INDIAN PAPERS.

Sir C. WOOD, in reply to Colonel Sykes, detailed the causes which had prevented the production of these papers. Some errors had crept in, and the papers had to be referred to the printer.

On the motion that the House at its rising adjourn until Monday,

Lord PALMERSTON proposed to take the adjourned Indian debate on Monday, on the understanding that, if the bill was read a second time, no further progress would be made till the papers were produced.

Mr. HORSMAN complained of the manner in which the Secretary for India had treated these papers. He trusted that, when they were produced, they would be the papers really wanted, including the earlier dispatches of Lord Clyde, and the continuous narrative of that which had been miscalled the Indian mutiny.

Mr. A. MILLS, recurring to the general subject of the Indian army, observed that the opinion of the minority of that House was that of three successive governors-general and of a majority of the Council of India.

Sir C. WOOD declared that no papers had been suppressed by him, either directly or indirectly. The statements to that effect were totally unfounded. He further denied that he had garbled the papers, though he had omitted some passages which he thought unnecessary.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

In reply to Mr. E. JAMES,

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said that it was intended to proceed with the Bankruptcy Bill during the present session.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.

In reply to Mr. KEKEWICH,

Sir G. C. LEWIS read the police reports in reference to the last disturbances in St. George's-in-the-East, which he declared were greatly exaggerated. No less than seventy-eight of the police were employed at that place for the purpose of keeping order, so that the authorities could not be charged with remissness.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.

Mr. O. STANLEY called attention to the defective construction of Holyhead harbour, and asked what had been the effect of the late gales.

Mr. MILDMAY followed up the subject by inquiring what the Admiralty had done, or proposed to do, towards introducing the Trotman anchor into the navy.

Lord CHARLES PAGET said that some slight casualties had occurred in Holyhead harbour during the late gales, but these were attributed to collisions, and not to any default in the harbour works. With regard to the Trotman anchor, the invention, though possessing some admirable qualities, was also subject to defects which had prevented the Admiralty from adopting it into the naval service.

EVICTION FROM A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL.

Mr. BRADY asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was true, as stated in the Irish papers, that the sheriff of Leitrim, supported by a large body of police, dragoons, and infantry, had taken possession for the Earl of Leitrim of a Roman Catholic chapel at Gortlitera in that county.

Mr. NEWDEGATE, referring to the subject brought forward by Mr. Brady, deprecated any interference with the rights of proprietors in granting sites for the erection of buildings for public worship. Alluding to a question of which Mr. Bowyer had given notice, but which he had not asked, when the Government would be prepared to proceed with the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, the hon. member complained of the arrangement by which the bill had been allowed to appear night after night on the notice-paper without any real intention or possibility of proceeding with it. This, he contended, was derogatory to the dignity of the House as well as highly inconvenient, not to say unjust, towards members who were interested in the measures towards which such practices were permitted. He called upon the Government to find some means in future to prevent such inconvenient crowding of the notice-paper.

Mr. I. BUTT defended the course adopted by the projectors of the bill, and said that the delay in proceeding with it arose entirely from the vexatious opposition by which it had been encountered.

Mr. CARDWELL observed that the possession of property gave its owner an opportunity of doing much to serve and conciliate the inhabitants of the districts in which his estates lay. On the question of property rights in relation to the demand of sites for places of public worship, he referred to the report of a committee of the House, in which landowners were urgently enjoined to grant every privilege of that sort which the dwellers upon their property or in its neighbourhood could reasonably require.

Mr. BOWYER, referring to the Roman Catholic Charities Bill, said that it had been his earnest endeavour to bring the measure forward at the earliest opportunity, but had been baffled by uncontrollable accidents. He had now put the bill down for progress on Thursday next, for which day no business was yet entered, and if it did not come on first the fault would not be his.

After some further discussion,

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the Government were anxious to afford every opportunity for the progress of the bill which the state of public business permitted.

The motion for adjourning until Monday was agreed to.

GALWAY CONTRACT.

The House then went into committee of supply.

Mr. LAING brought forward the Civil Estimates, beginning with a vote of £1,209,000 for the packet service.

Mr. COGAN complained that the item for the Galway packet contract was postponed, and asked what course the Government meant to pursue upon the question.

Colonel DUNNE demanded whether the present Ministers held themselves bound by the undertaking of their predecessors. Was the Galway contract considered valid or not?—that was the simple question.

This appeal was reiterated by many other members, but elicited no further reply from the Treasury bench.

The usual miscellaneous discussion upon votes of supply occupied the remainder of the sitting.

DEATH OF PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Monday announces the death of Prince Jerome Buonaparte, ex-king of Westphalia, and the last of the brothers of the great Emperor Napoleon, among whom were partitioned the states which he acquired by his successive conquests.

The deceased prince was in his 77th year. He was the youngest child of Charles and Letitia Buonaparte, and the youngest brother of the Emperor Napoleon I. His father died in 1785—the year following the birth of the prince—and the training of the child was undertaken by his mother in Corsica. When his brother rose to power, he placed Jerome and his sister Caroline at the establishment of Madame Campan, in Paris, where he remained until the return of Napoleon from his first campaign in Italy. He was then transferred to the College of Juilly; and on his brother having been elevated to the First Consulship, Jerome entered the naval profession. In 1801, when in his seventeenth year, he was appointed to the command of the corvette, *L'Epervier*, in the expedition to St. Domingo under General Le Clerc, whence young Jerome brought the dispatches. Some *escapades* of his on shore at Brest led to his receiving from his brother Napoleon a characteristic rebuke, in which occur these words:—'I am waiting with impatience to hear that you are on board your ship, studying a profession intended to be the scene of your glory. If you ever mean to disgrace your name, die young; for if you live to sixty without having served your country, you had better not have been born.' Jerome soon after sailed for Martinique, and when the war broke out between France and England he sought in vain to fulfil the injunctions of his brother; and, after a cruise of several months, he put into New York. He visited Philadelphia, and, December 24, 1803, he married Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a merchant of Baltimore, descended from a Scotch family settled in the north of Ireland. This marriage displeased Napoleon, and after a year passed in the United States, Jerome was compelled by his brother to return to Europe; he landed with his wife at Lisbon, in May, 1805. Jerome left for Paris, and the lady went on in the ship to Amsterdam; on arriving in the Texel, an order had been received forbidding her to land; she accordingly came to England, where she resided at Camberwell. On July 7th was born her son, Jerome-Napoleon Bonaparte. Still the Emperor Napoleon would not recognise the marriage; nor was Madame Jerome Bonaparte permitted to enter France. In the March previously the marriage had been, by a special decree of the Council of State, declared null and void. The Emperor next applied to the Pope for a bull annulling the marriage, which, however, his Holiness had not the power to issue; and he wrote a long letter to Napoleon, explaining the reasons. Meanwhile, Jerome, who was greatly attached to his wife, temporised, rather than further provoke his brother. He next went on a mission to Algiers, whence he returned with 260 Genoese captives, whom he landed at Genoa, where he was received with great honour as 'the young Napoleon of the Sea.' He next took the command of the *Veteran* line-of-battle ship, in an eight months' cruise in the West Indies. On his return thence he took six English merchantmen; but he was pursued by the English fleet, and his vessel was stranded off the coast of Brittany. On reaching Paris, Jerome received the cordon of the Legion of Honour, was promoted to the rank of admiral, and created a prince of the empire. Nevertheless, his predilection for the army continued, and he soon after obtained the command of a body of Bavarian and Wirtemberg troops, at the head of which he directed the blockade of Glogau, and reduced the fortresses of Silesia; services for which he was made a general of division in the Imperial army. Jerome, by the ambitious instigation of the Emperor, next entered into an alliance with the Princess Frederica-Caroline, daughter of the King of Wirtemberg, and immediately after the marriage Jerome was proclaimed King of Westphalia, and the constitution of the new kingdom was published. The young King, then only twenty-two years old, was much beloved, and startled the world by his administrative skill. He replenished his exchequer by a loan from the Jews, whom he repaid by the concession of perfect religious freedom, observing that 'No man ought to interfere with the exercise of the religious worship of any man. Every subject ought to be as free to observe the rules of his faith as the King himself. It is the duty of the citizens only that the laws of government ought to regulate. I hope I shall never have cause to regret that I favour and protect the Israelites of my kingdom.' In 1812 the Emperor summoned him to join in the Russian expedition. He commanded the German division, and in the battle of Mihilow distinguished himself by his military skill. He was unfortunate, however, at Smolensko, and the Emperor in a fit of passion dismissed him, a step which he is said to have afterwards greatly regretted. In 1813, when the French were compelled to evacuate Germany, Jerome was obliged to fly before the Russian and Saxon troops. He was awakened in his palace on the morning of the 28th of September by the cannon of Czernichoff, who appeared at the head of his Cossacks. Dressing himself in haste he mounted a horse and fled with his staff and ministers of state to Coblentz. But the Cossacks did not long hold his capital, and Jerome soon returned. In the meantime the battle of Leipsic had been fought, but he did not get the news of it till the 25th of October. He left Cassel that evening and remained several days at Cologne, but was compelled at last to flee to France. His court is said to have been more like the reception rooms of a republican president than the court of a king, and a degree of familiarity prevailed which offended pedantic sticklers for etiquette. With the end of the empire of Napoleon closed the reign of Jerome, King of Westphalia. He now assisted his brother in his reverses; and after sharing in the vicissitudes of defeat at the hands of the Allies, Jerome sought refuge with his wife at Trieste and Paris. At Waterloo he played a conspicuous part, being chosen by Napoleon to open the battle at the head of 6,000 men. Jerome now lived many years in retirement at the castle of Elvangen, in Wirtemberg, at Vienna, and at Trieste. He at length returned to France, and by the Emperor Napoleon III. was nominated to the Presidentship of the French Senate. His only son by the amiable Elizabeth Patterson married a lady of fortune in America. Of Jerome's marriage with the Princess of Wirtemberg, three children were the issue—Jerome Napoleon, born in 1814; Mathilde, born 1819; and Napoleon, in 1823.

FEMALE EDUCATION IN ITALY.

An interesting *conversazione* was held on Saturday afternoon, by the kind permission of Mrs. J. Daubeny, at Ross House, The Boltons, West Brompton, for the purpose of hearing statements and exchanging views respecting the prospects of female education in Italy. The meeting had at the same time a more special and practical object—that of making better known the condition and prospects of the Gratuitous Protestant School for Italian Females, established in London since 1853, under the direction of Salvatore Ferretti. After a statement by Signor Ferretti, a short address was delivered by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, who remarked that the first thing to be considered in a matter of this kind was the benefits that must accrue to the pupils themselves. Whoever was acquainted with the wretched condition of female education in Italy, with the difficulties thrown in the way of anything like rational instruction by the priests, especially by those who acted as confessors, must regard it as an excellent thing for these young girls that they should obtain a liberal education, which they would have found it very difficult to acquire in their own country. At no very distant period in Italy, the authority of the confessor over the female members of a family was so great that he had heard of instances where the confessor had even rigorously prescribed the exact shape of the dress which the young ladies were allowed to wear. Female education, as directed by the Italian priests, was restricted to needlework, learning by rote the catechism, and to the perusal of absurd legends. It was very important to consider the effects which Signor Ferretti's and similar institutions might, by a reflex movement, have upon Italy itself. Doubtless there were many Italian families of rank and distinction that would gladly intrust the education of their children to governesses trained in a different school from that which the confessor would approve of—doubtless there were young and ardent missionaries who would gladly choose girls thus educated as the helpmates of their labours—but where were they to be found? Nothing, it was known, had arrested missionary work in India so much as the difficulty of finding females of the same standard of intelligence with the male converts. To a certain extent the same difficulty prevailed in all Roman Catholic countries. A truly Christian woman was precious anywhere; such a woman was most precious in England itself; but in Italy she was perfectly inestimable. In endeavouring to multiply Italian women of that class the promotors of the Institution were conferring on Italy the greatest benefit which it was possible to bestow on any country; they were doing more even for Italy than if they assisted by their subscriptions the noble enterprise of Garibaldi—nay, they were doing even more than if they should erect charitable institutions, of whatever kind, in every corner of the peninsula. On the conclusion of Mr. Noel's address, which was listened to with the greatest attention and interest, other statements were made respecting the proposed transfer of the establishment to a larger building.

In the three years ending last Michaelmas, 37 boys were discharged from the House of Industry School, in the Isle of Wight, and 32 of them are now earning a livelihood.—*Hants Examiner.*

SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, &c.

The 106th anniversary of this time-honoured society was celebrated on Friday last week by a public festival in St. James's Hall, Piccadilly—the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in giving the health of 'His Royal Highness the Prince Consort,' president of the society, spoke of the interest which he had ever taken in its welfare.

The toasts of the 'Army,' 'Navy,' and 'Volunteers,' coupled with the names of Sir William Fraser, Sir E. Belcher, and Captain Ratcliffe, were duly honoured.

The Right Hon. CHAIRMAN, in proposing the toast of the evening, 'The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, and success to the International Exhibition of 1862,' reminded his hearers that if they would realise the position of the men who had founded this association, they must go back to a period of one hundred years ago, when the United States did not exist as a nation, the French revolution was not contemplated by philosophers, England had not conquered India, nor had the application of steam to machinery been brought into practical operation. The society then established soon became successful, and exerted a beneficial effect upon the industry of the country, but as time rolled on it declined and decayed, until fourteen or fifteen years ago its existence was a question. At that moment it suddenly revived, and achieved such a success as rendered it the admiration of the world. (Hear, hear.) The cause of this decay and principle of success was to be found in the history of the society. In the beginning of the century it contained clauses for the encouragement of planting, for the cultivation of the fine arts, for mechanical inventions, and for manufactures. With the progress of events societies were founded which zealously devoted themselves to some one branch, and thereby outstripped a body which attended to miscellaneous subjects. There was, however, one branch which was generally forgotten whilst others were being patronised, a branch inferior to none in importance—the manufactures of the country. Fourteen or fifteen years ago, when the society was on the point of extinction, it discovered that it had still a mission assigned to it—to educate the artisan. It then learned that in improving the manufactures and educating the workman it was strengthening the commerce of England. From the moment that the society assigned to itself this task it secured public opinion. To enable them to retain this public approval they should consider what steps should be taken by them in the education of the artisan. The first, and one upon which the society had practically acted, was to exhibit the productions of the arts and industry of men. This principle was comparatively new in England. Though Germany, France, and other continental nations had produced exhibitions of the native productions of their respective countries, England did not attempt anything of the kind till 1848. When the royal president of this society then suggested that an exhibition should be held in the metropolis, the proposal excited little interest amongst those who anxiously exerted themselves in the welfare of this institution, and success was only brought about by the especial exertions of the Prince Consort. Two exhibitions were held in 1848 and 1849. From the success which attended them the idea was formed that one should be got up which should no longer be confined to one country, but which should become international. This suggestion, though received with much coldness, was, fortunately for England, Europe, and civilisation, acted upon, and gave birth to the Exhibition of 1851. From that moment this old society, which had carried out the idea, recovered its position in public estimation. It might seem a paradox, but it was nevertheless a truth, that an exhibition of this character, if isolated, produced effects contrary to what might be anticipated. Instead of encouraging merit, it, if not followed out, would establish a monopoly. The society had taken upon it a great responsibility if it proposed to rest content with the past, and not follow it up with similar enterprises. The right hon. gentleman having proceeded to show that these exhibitions, to be really useful, should not be held at shorter intervals from each other than a period of ten years, detailed the circumstances which caused the society not to hold an exhibition next year, but to postpone it to the following. The fact that £300,000 had already been subscribed, in a private way, to form the guarantee fund was a sure indication of the feeling with which the movement was regarded. But the past was but a preliminary exhibition. In it the society was called upon to reveal to the world the resources of the world. They should now devise an exhibition which should not be founded upon the productions of countries, but upon the productions of classes, the excellence of which would be acknowledged by rewards. It should be open to all classes of industry, and to men of every nation. The Society of Arts could also work out its mission by bringing into union with it all the little societies who propose for an object the education of the English artisan. The effective working of such societies should not be interrupted by wars and rumours of wars. The English universities did no shut up their colleges because a civil war raged in the country, and a society which had been carried on for a century ought not to suspend its operations because a province was annexed or a river passed. (Cheers.)

Sir THOMAS PHILLIPS (President of the Council) replied.

Other appropriate toasts were then given, and the company separated.

NEAPOLITAN ATROCITIES IN SICILY.

The Rev. G. W. Bridges, of Beachley, Gloucester, has addressed a second letter to the *Times* on this subject, in which he says:—

'Three summers passed on Mount Etna, with frequent visits throughout other portions of the island, extending from Syracuse to Palermo, between the years 1842 and 1851, afforded me some knowledge of the people in that paradise of Europe. In the year 1847 I had visited the crowded undersea dungeons of the notorious prison-fortress at Ischia, led through them repeatedly by the well-known and excellent Dr. Monti, who had been more than forty years the official M.D. there, and beneath whose care and eventual cure I was then taking advantage of the extraordinary volcanic baths of Casamicciola. He there, with ill-concealed though officially restrained disgust, called my attention significantly to certain dark charnel corners and mysterious appliances, all evidently so arranged as to strike terror into the unfortunate prisoners from whom it might be thought necessary to extort political confessions. Such were the sights which afterwards made those chambers at Palermo somewhat familiar to me, although my report of them, even at the time, seemed scarcely credited by some, and could be fully corroborated only by those who had visited them in their first-opened, untouched condition; as, in fact, they had been hastily bricked up and concealed when the revolution took a sudden turn against the Royal cause in February, 1848.

'I was at that moment on a visit to Mr. Marston, the American Consul there, whose influence among the Sicilians was almost equal to that of our own venerable, talented, and highly-respected Consul, Mr. Goodwin, and adjoining whose house was the prison into which we had seen the forty-eight *sbirri*, the hated spies and torturers, under the Neapolitan system of police, just then humanely brought to save them from the raging vengeance of the infuriate mob. With that gentleman I immediately joined the returning crowd, curious to see the place where they had been captured, which was at the distance of some streets; and when we reached it we found the excited populace venting their harmless indignation by merely throwing from its windows the papers, books, and furniture, until their attention seemed to be drawn to a portion of the building into which they had not penetrated—had not, in fact, discovered any visible entrance. It was soon, however, found and forced, as has been described, and the scene then disclosed within excited such a fresh outbreak of quite uncontrollable fury as threatened that foul and horrible outrage which actually ensued, and which, for our own safety, called us homeward, past the prison where the *sbirri* were secured, but not before we had time to realise the astounding scene before us, which impressed us with the idea that the ill-fated apologist for the bodies affixed to the wall spoke false in the vain hope of saving his life, inasmuch as they hung there loosely, and crouching almost on the floor, their flexible weight bearing them down far below the points of suspension, in writhing attitudes such as expiring sufferers might be supposed to die in, and which would not, we imagined, be the case had they been nailed up as rigid corpses.

'We noticed, moreover, that some of the rooms, all opening into each other, appeared to have been used as mere charnel chambers—not uncommon in Sicilian houses and convents—their tiers of stone shelves mostly piled with bones and rags; others, especially the largest, seemed adapted to living subjects, for there stood vessels, or the remains of them, evidently used for food and water—sufficient proof of what had been so long transacting there! However, we hastened homewards, soon heard the volleys of musketry which disposed of the wretched *sbirri*, and met the shrieking mob of men and, alas! women, triumphantly bearing on bayonets their bleeding heads and dissevered limbs, with wild expressions of the most savage execration—admitting, certainly, of no palliation except in the frightful provocation—the maddening, the overpowering conviction that they were thus avenging the blood of their own parents, children, or relatives, who had so long been missing, and whose fate had been till now a mystery.'

The Army and the Navy.

The approximate number of Volunteers in existence on the 1st of June, is estimated officially at 122,367 men.

No successor to General Gascoigne in the command of the Dublin district has yet been named. The gallant general leaves on the 1st of July.

Colonel Warre, of the 57th Regiment, is, we understand, to be attached to the personal Staff of Sir Hugh Rose, the new Commander-in-Chief in India.

The strength of the force at present stationed at Colchester is 86 officers and 2,845 non-commissioned officers and privates. There are besides 202 women and 257 children living in the camp.

Mr. Strickland, an active officer of the department, has been appointed to the commissariat charge of the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Deputy-Commissary-General.

We believe it is probable that Sir Alfred Horsford, on assuming the duties of Deputy-Adjutant-General, will be succeeded as head of the Recruiting Department at the Horse Guards, by Colonel Hope Graham, of the 59th Regiment, a zealous and excellent officer.

The Staff of Sir George Clerk, the new Governor of Bombay, consists of Major Coley, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, Military Secretary; Major Clerk, Rifle Brigade, and Captain Ellis, 33rd Regiment, Aides-de-Camp.

The Channel Fleet is ordered from Leith to Yarmouth, there to await orders. It is rumoured in naval circles that the fleet is destined to take part in a great naval demonstration at Spithead next month, previous to the departure of the Prince of Wales for Canada, and afterwards to accompany the Prince across the Atlantic.

The colonelcy of the 2nd West India Regiment, vacated by the death of Sir Robert Harvey, remains to be filled up. As seniority on the General list forms so important a consideration in selecting for these posts, we presume (passing some Guards' generals who have not seen service, and are not likely to be appointed, as well as some officers from the cavalry), that Major-General Frith, who has some service in the field to show, will probably succeed to the vacancy.

Colonel Haythorne, of the 1st Royal Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Army in India, in succession to Colonel the Earl of Longford. Colonel Haythorne is esteemed one of the most accomplished officers of his rank, and no more excellent appointment to this important office could well be made. He had been designated to the post of Chief of the Staff to Sir Hope Grant, commanding the China Expedition, but that appointment will not now be filled up.

A committee, of which Sir F. Nicholson is the head, has been appointed to report on Mr. Hale's rockets and explosive preparations. Many distinguished officers consider that we have unduly neglected rockets as war-engines; and, unquestionably, if we could add to their destructiveness reasonable certainty of direction, and security to the users, they would be most formidable. Mr. Hale has been struggling long, but, as recent returns would show, not quite unsuccessfully, to secure some share of Government attention for his improvements.

Mr. Whitworth has forwarded a communication to the Ordnance Select Committee at the Royal Arsenal, to the effect that he will not be prepared with the necessary projectiles, &c., for the competitive trial between his 12-pounder gun and that of Sir W. Armstrong under the middle of July. The experiments to test the merits of the two weapons as to the length of range, &c., have, therefore, been postponed until the period named, when they will be carried out at the Government practice range, Shoeburyness. The War Department has also sanctioned the carrying out experiments to test the merits of a muzzle-loading rifled gun, the invention of Commander Scott, R.N., who has recently been appointed as additional master to the *Fisgard*, flag-ship at Woolwich.

The arrangements for the season at the Curragh Camp are organised as follows:—The whole of the cavalry, together with the battery of horse artillery at Newbridge, to be under the command of Major-General Parlby. The field batteries of artillery under the command of Lieut.-Col. Shakespear. The first brigade of infantry, consisting of the 3rd battalion Grenadier Guards, 2nd battalion 14th Foot, 1st battalion 15th, 2nd battalion 20th, and 4th battalion 60th Regiments under Major-General Bloomfield. The second brigade of infantry, consisting of the 2nd battalion 16th, 25th, 36th, 96th, and Louth Militia Regiments, under Major-Gen. Shirley, C.B. For the purpose of exercise and evolution, a third brigade will be formed by selection from the corps above specified, and will be placed for the occasion under the command of the senior regimental officer in camp; it will consist of the 2nd battalion 20th, 36th, 4th battalion 60th, and Louth Militia Regiments. The whole of the troops in the camp, and in the neighbourhood of it, will be under the immediate command of Lieut.-Gen. Gascoigne, who will have his head-quarters at the Curragh. The troops remaining in Dublin after the formation of the camp will report to head-quarters through Major-Gen. Gough, C.B., who will assume the command of the garrison.

'Some little time ago,' says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, 'the Emperor of the French reviewed a magnificent army, with cavalry, infantry, artillery, ambulance, and pontoon corps complete, almost in the heart of his capital. Upwards of 55,000 horse and foot, and 196 rifled guns passed before him. At that very moment Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, and mythic King of Ireland, was superintending the movements of a force scarcely less considerable outside the fixed camp, of which he is a chief, in the centre of France. The professional journals of our neighbours have commenced paying particular attention to our naval and military organisation. If the *Moniteur de l'Armée* contains a succession of articles on the National Defence Commission, the *Moniteur de la Flotte* is sure to cry out for more ships, in order that France may obtain the means of securing the liberty of the seas. The harmless expressions of natural pride; the manly and patriotic sentiments of Englishmen, celebrating an event in the military history of their country, are resented as though they were direct insults, because, forsooth, the allusions to the services of distinguished regiments are necessarily accompanied by the names of the victories which they had gained, against almost the only enemy against whom their arms have been employed in Europe.

'But if the consequences of our freedom of speech and of the press be dangerous, our right hands must be ready to vindicate that which the tongue has uttered and the pen has written if we be but right in our opinions. Our gunboats are rotten, our liners are shaky, our fleets want rifled guns—we have no Naval Reserve—some of our crews are mutinous—many classes of our naval officers are discontented—of our fleet thus scattered over the world the communications are difficult by reason of great distance, the administrative body which directs this machinery is viewed with suspicion, and is in danger from time to time of dissolution, which must precede reconstruction. Finally, it has been decided by a commission of eminent authorities that the fleet is not only unable to secure our shores—not only is it in its present state, or even in any possible development, inadequate to protect Ireland or Scotland—it cannot secure London or even Portsmouth against the assaults of an enemy, who, to come at us at all, must come at us by sea. The naval organisation and power thus described cost £15,000,000. Speculating on the continuation of a peace, the rupture of which we nevertheless declare we ought at any time to be prepared for, we are now discussing the propriety of laying out £12,000,000 on forts which shall defend a few arsenals and harbours, and we accept as a mournful truth the statement that London can only be defended, if danger should arise, by the stout hearts of Englishmen outside her open suburbs.

'Our army, thrown broadcast over all the world, is reduced to the minimum of garrison strength at a few points at home. Its organisation may be said to be doubtful; for the Indian debate has opened more than the mere question of amalgamation. The men are indeed admirable in their *physique*, but our artillery is not yet provided with arms of precision, although our infantry is better equipped in that respect than any army in the world; and our small force of cavalry is considered by at least one high military authority to possess, in an excessive degree certain requirements of heavy horse. Such are the statements distributed all over the world. It might be desirable to suppress them, but we cannot gag the press or muzzle the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland. Let us suppose that defects as great—of which we hear nothing, however, and can see no proof—exist in the army and fleet of our ally, for whose hostility we seem to be preparing. We cannot trust to hypothesis; wherein then lies the remedy? Where are we to find safety should danger come? A hundred voices cry out from the clubs, and from every chink of every floating thing under a pennant, "There's nothing like leather; give us more money, adopt my nostrum." But the nation says, "We already pay you £15,000,000." There is a point beyond which the worst apprehensions of Mr. Loyd Jones may be realised by bankruptcy from within—a certain prelude to destruction from without. At the demand, too, there comes from military circles various adjurations to spend more money, not unmingled with appeals from Militia and Yeomanry. To them must be given the same reply. "The military service of the kingdom costs £15,000,000 this year."'

The *Bombay Gazette* of the 24th ult. says:—'Mr. Thomas Ch

Foreign Events.

CONCESSION BY THE CHINESE TO THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH DEMANDS. ASSASSINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

QUEENSTOWN, Friday.

The *Arabia*, just arrived here from Boston and Halifax, brings the following important news:—

The *North Star* had arrived from Aspinwall, with 1,400,000 dols. in treasure, and brought advices from Japan, via California, overland to the 23rd April, and from China to the 10th April.

The Chinese had concluded to pay the English and French Governments their expenses, and to accede to their demands. The Chinese ports and rivers were to be free. The Chinese authorities had issued a proclamation against the Coolie trade.

The Emperor of Japan was assassinated on the 5th of March. While on his way to the Palace he was attacked by fourteen Japanese dressed as travellers. Six of the Emperor's guard were killed and several wounded. Thirty suspected parties had been beheaded, and two Princes of high rank were permitted to disembowel themselves. An insurrection was threatened.

CANTON, May 6.

No answer has been received from the Chinese Government to the second communication from the British Minister.

The Chinese are making extensive preparations for resistance.

The rebel disturbances are over. Trade has improved.

THE REVOLUTION IN SICILY.

GENOA, June 22.

Advices from Palermo to the 19th inst. state that the Neapolitan troops had entirely evacuated that place. The Neapolitan frigates had quitted the roads of Palermo.

GENOA, June 26.

News has been received here that the Dictator of Sicily has decreed the demolition of Fort Castellamare.

The first division of the revolutionary forces had been directed towards Catania. Another division had been directed towards Syracuse.

The Municipality of Palermo had sent an address to the Dictator, requesting the immediate annexation of Sicily to the Italian kingdom.

The Dictator replied that such annexation was his wish, that he was a great admirer of King Victor Emmanuel, and that he believed the annexation would be accomplished by him, and with him; but that at present the annexation of Sicily alone would not be advisable; besides, in the event of immediate annexation, he would then be under the necessity of retiring.

The *Washington* has arrived at Genoa, with sixteen wounded.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, June 24.

It is officially stated that the Commander de Martino has received from the Emperor of the French the formal assurance that France would not recognise the annexation of Sicily to Piedmont.

It is also officially asserted that the Emperor, as well as M. Thouvenel, has drawn particular attention to the fact that the Court of the Tuileries has not recognised the annexation of Tuscany and the Romagna to Sardinia.

It is further stated that the King of Naples, yielding to the counsels of the Emperor, has declared himself ready to enter frankly on the path of reform by granting a liberal constitution, to be placed under the guarantee of England and France.

In exchange for this the King of Naples demands the guarantee of his possessions by the Western Powers. This, however, has been refused.

NAPLES, June 24.

The number of the prisoners taken on board the two steamers captured by the Neapolitan frigate is about 900, all of whom are confined in the prisons of Gaeta.

SARDINIA AND NAPLES.

TURIN, June 24.

Count Cavour approves and maintains the protest which was lodged at Naples by the Marquis of Villamarina, on the 11th inst., against the capture of the Sardinian steamer by the Neapolitan frigate *Fulminante*.

FRANCE AND SICILY.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* gives, 'under all reserve,' the following as an analysis of the written answer made by the Emperor to the autograph letter of the King of Naples, delivered to him by M. Martino:—

'The Emperor Napoleon, after a few introductory words of common politeness, said that the bombardment of Palermo was a horror, and the capitulation an act of cowardice. As both cruelty and cowardice are equally repugnant to his Majesty, he has nothing to say about the means which might have been taken to avoid both the bombardment and the capitulation. The Emperor wishes to assure the King of the Two Sicilies of the interest he feels in the trials which he is subjected to. His Majesty would advise him to seek the security of his throne and the tranquillity of his dominions in a policy sincerely national. He urged upon him in very forcible language the necessity of making every concession demanded by the national will. The Emperor, not being able to interfere in Sicily alone, recommended the King to grant reforms, and to endeavour to come to an understanding with Piedmont. His Majesty, together with England, would recommend Victor Emmanuel to use all his influence with Garibaldi to prevent him from going to extremities. And thereupon the Emperor begged the young King to believe him to be his most devoted, &c.'

AUSTRIA.

The Budget contains the following items:—

Ministry of Police	2,600,000	florins.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	2,400,000	"
Ministry of Public Worship	4,000,000	"

The *Austrian Gazette* is informed that Signor Petrulla's programme of reforms for Naples includes a general amnesty, a popular Cabinet, a constitutional form of government, and a free press.

The *Wanderer* announces that Brambilla and Mandolfo have been released from prison.

The interview of the Sovereigns at Baden has brought about an understanding between Austrian and Prussia as regards the reorganisation of the military constitution of the Confederation. The Prince Regent of Prussia has invited the Austrian Cabinet to send a military representative to the Conference on that question, which will take place at Baden. Austria has sent a Colonel of the General Staff.

According to reliable intelligence received direct from Naples, the King is not dangerously ill, but merely indisposed.

TURKEY.

PARIS, June 27.

The Sultan has just established a Council of Finance, charged with drawing up the regulations necessary to good administration, and with arranging the details of the receipts and expenditure of the State.

The presidency of this high council is conferred on his Highness Ruchdi Pacha.

No European consul has been massacred in Turkey, and no disturbances have broken out in Albania. Everything, therefore, that has been said on the subject in the journals is untrue.

The Druses and Maronites have fought, but the Government has despatched troops to quell the disorders.

The appearance of some Zeitus (brigands) has given rise to the rumours of disturbances at Aidin, but these brigands have already been suppressed by the regular troops sent to the spot by the authorities.

On June 19, 2,000 soldiers were sent to Beyrout. The garrison of Damascus have committed acts of pillage. The Governors of Damascus, Aleppo, and Smyrna, have been deprived of office.

The Christians received with joy the intelligence that the Porte was instituting an inquiry into the recent disturbances.

The troops sent to restore order are, however, insufficient, and massacres are always feared.

The Christian inhabitants of Cyprus are emigrating *en masse* to Greece.

Hassan Bey has been sent on a tour through the empire in order to institute inquiries.

The Marquis de Lavalette has given 3,000 francs to the sufferers from the late fires.

To-day the fire recommenced for the eleventh time since first breaking out, but now shows signs of subsiding.

SPAIN.

In the Chamber of Deputies at Madrid, on the 22nd, M. Salazar, of Mazzaredo, delivered a long speech on the present state of the navy, and on the measures necessary to be taken to render it really efficient. He especially insisted that Spain ought to possess iron-cased ships, but admitted that she cannot make them herself. He therefore recommended that some should be procured abroad without delay, and he said that they would render fortifications at the dockyards and ports unnecessary. The Minister of Marine, in reply, contended that the Government had paid, and was paying, due attention to the navy. With regard to iron-plated vessels, the practical utility of them had not yet been sufficiently demonstrated to render a large outlay for such things advisable. After observations from M. Gonsalez de la Vega, and a further statement from M. Salazar, of Mazzaredo, the matter ended.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 24th contains a royal decree promulgating a treaty concluded on the 9th of February last, between Spain and Sardinia, for the mutual protection of literary and artistic property.

The Carlist General Elio has written a new letter to the Queen, in which, in terms of profound respect, he expresses the hope that on some future occasion he may be able to offer his thanks to her Majesty for the pardon granted to him for his participation in the recent insurrection. The journals commence the publication of the diplomatic correspondence between the Spaniards and the Moors, both before and after the late war, which has been presented to the Cortes by the Government.

SWITZERLAND.

From a report of the Military Department of Switzerland, which has just been published, it appears that on the 31st of December last the Swiss army consisted of 179,730 men, of whom 79,087 were in active service, 43,227 in the reserve, and 57,416 in the landwehr. In the total are not included the contingents which the cantons have to supply to the Confederation. The report remarks that some of the cantons, especially Vaud, maintain an effective almost double that which the Federal statutes require.

The military occupation of the neutralised territory of Savoy being about to be proceeded with (states a Berne letter), the Federal Executive thinks less than ever of removing troops from Geneva; and it has requested Colonel Ziegler, whom it sent there at the beginning of the Savoy difficulty, to withdraw his demand to be replaced. It has, moreover, addressed a new request to the Government of the canton of Valais to complete its war material within a month, and has notified that if it does not do so the Confederation will purchase what is necessary, and make the canton pay. All that concerns the supply of arms and ammunition is in the hands of the Superior Central Military Administration, and that body has now at its head M. Stoempfli, the most energetic member of the Federal Government.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.

MIDLAND COUNTIES.—The *Worcester Herald* says that unless fine sunny weather supervenes very speedily, it must affect the market. At Cheltenham and other places prayers have already been offered up in the churches for fine weather. Haymaking has commenced, and the crop is generally heavy.

NORTH LANCASHIRE.—The *Lancaster Guardian* of Saturday says:—'There is every promise of a full hay crop, and some pieces of grass have already been cut. The farmers in this neighbourhood are looking anxiously at their wheat fields, which are rather thin, and the plant is starving for the want of the midsummer heat. Some patches are in a forward state; in a field at Heaton the wheat is already shooting into ear. The spring corn is looking as favourably as could be desired, and if we should be gladdened with seasonable weather, the next harvest on the whole may be regarded as one of great promise.'

IRELAND.—The fine weather of the last few days has already effected remarkable changes in the growing crops. With a continuance of dry, warm weather, the potato lands would soon recover any damage they have received by the severity of the rains, and farmers would be able to set about the working of the crop, a necessity which could not be attended to in consequence of the saturated condition of the fields. In low-lying, stiff, clayey soils the damage has in some cases been serious; but, taking a more extended view of the country, the loss will be much under that anticipated. It is probable, however, that one effect of the cold, wet, and ungenial state of the weather will be to retard the marketing of the early potato crop for a fortnight or three weeks beyond the usual period. The later plantings look pretty well generally, and in some cases the appearance is quite as good as that of a more favourable season. The wheat fields have borne the rains without having received much damage. A gentleman who has just returned from a run through the more cultivated portions of Down writes as follows:—'The general appearance of the crops in this county far exceeds anything I could have conceived, considering the state of the weather for several weeks past.'—*Northern Whig.*

THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON ON THE BADEN CONFERENCE.

The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, who is just now making a tour on the Continent for the benefit of his health, happened to be at Baden Baden at the time of the Imperial, Royal, and Ducal gathering at the end of last week, and gives his views of their meeting in the following letter to the *British Standard*:—

THE KINGS AND THE EMPEROR.

'I am now in Baden Baden, refreshed by my rambles and renewed by my rest. There were no less than nine crowned heads in this little town during Saturday and the Sabbath which has just passed. One could hardly walk in any direction without stumbling upon a Grand Duke, or being run over by the horses of an Emperor. Some of the largest hotels, being favoured with regal tenancy, were so crowded with the attendants and households of the Kings that they could not receive ordinary travellers, whose patronage they had aforetime courted and enjoyed. The Emperor of the French passed through Strasburg on Friday, at about five o'clock in the afternoon. There were crowds in the streets, a liberal display of flags, and great multitudes of soldiery. The Emperor seemed to be enthusiastically received in this border city of France, although I cannot speak with authority as to the cheers which he received, for our conveyance was ordered into back streets quite out of the line of route, and we were at too great a distance to hear the shouts of the populace. Every one appeared to be happy and full of excitement, and when we rode along the streets after the Emperor had departed we were struck with the number of country people, who had evidently come from their rural homes to see the great sight. The whole city was like a great fair, and the tricoloured flags and garlands of oak leaves presented a most attractive appearance, as they decorated the quaint old-fashioned houses of the older streets, and the elegant mansions of the new. The very guards at the frontier relaxed their severity, and the most polite of bows was an admirable substitute for the rigid examination of which many travellers complained. On the German side of the river the town of Kehl was resplendent with the orange and red colours of the Grand Duke of Baden. I suppose the inhabitants have a sufficiently large admixture of the French element to account for their being seized with the Imperial fever, as well as their opposite neighbours of Strasburg. If the people of Kehl received the Emperor heartily, they were the only Germans who would have done so, for everywhere throughout Belgium, Prussia, and the small German kingdoms, he is either dreaded or execrated. It is the universal belief that he will never be content until he has completed the 'natural boundary' scheme by subduing all the territory on the west of the Rhine to his Imperial sway. If the English are no friends to Napoleon, the Germans go even further, and are more anti-Imperial than ourselves. On Saturday the Emperor might be seen early in the morning walking in the garden, leaning upon his walking-stick, and looking more decrepit than his age might justify. It is a theme for great gratitude that he is not a young man, and that, be his ambition what it may, he has no great time before him in which to work out his political adventures. On horseback, or in his carriage, all men confess his noble bearing and no signs of decay are manifest, but when he is walking the spectator foresees that the greatest of men are mortal. During the greater part of the day the Emperor refused the visits of the princes who had waited upon him in the morning. Possibly the laws of etiquette may in this case have been very agreeable to the great one, for it enabled him first to see all the Princes together, and then to give them a lesson privately and individually.

When the Emperor came forth from the hotel to his carriage, the populace of Baden gave him unmistakeable evidence of their feelings towards him. Several gentlemen have assured me that the hissing was very far in excess of the notes of acclamation. Even in the Conversation House, where the élite of the visitors were assembled, the hisses were very distinct, and must have been an unpleasant sound to one who breathes the air of flattery and eats the bread of adulation. When the Grand Duke afterwards appeared the people cheered him very heartily, as if to show for whom the sounds of disapproval had been intended. After all, as far as I can judge, it is not what he has done, but what he may do, which causes this ill-feeling towards him. Some men would have done less and have had more credit for it, but this man continues to mar all his good deeds by a crooked policy which leads most men to suspect his best actions, and to impute to him designs which may be very far from his thoughts. Worse men than he have been better liked; and yet there is no injustice in this treatment of him, for his conduct courts suspicion, and his dark reserve creates distrust.

'The Emperor left for Strasburg at ten o'clock p.m., and his train started in the midst of a silence more profound than I had ever remarked before. Standing on the edge of the crowd, I was astonished to the utmost at a stillness like that of death—a quiet which was not broken until the cause of it had departed; then every man breathed freely, and as the Duke of Baden rode back to his castle the people gave him loyal cheers, which contrasted with the gloomy silence with which the Gallic despot had been greeted. To my mind there was a something truly dignified in this noiseless censure. To hiss might be but a display of weak impertinence, but to be sternly silent was the noble rebuke of resolute minds. I ought to have said that on Saturday there was a fine illumination at the Conversation-house, which is the grand resort of the company who are staying in the neighbourhood, and the building in which is concentrated the gambling for which the town is famous. Beyond this one display I did not perceive a flag or a light upon any house or hotel. This was very strange to me, for if in any English town there had been but one king, much less nine, there would have been some sort of display, unless, indeed, the unpopularity of one of the number had been great enough to compel the people to ignore the existence of the other eight.'

Law and Police.

THE LIABILITY OF VOLUNTEERS TO PAY TOLL.—It will be remembered that there have been one or two cases arising out of this question before the magistrates, and that a summons was taken out a few days ago at the Lambeth Police Court for exacting toll from some gentlemen belonging to a rifle corps. Last week Mr. Elliott gave judgment in the case as follows. He said, 'The claim for exemption from toll made in this case by three Volunteers returning from their duty, in their regimentals, in a cab, is founded on a provision in the General Turnpike Act, which exempts from toll "any carriage conveying Volunteer infantry." These words are no doubt general; but I think they must be construed with reference to another provision in the same Act for exemption from toll in the case of the regular forces, by which such carriages only as are used in the performance of some public duty, as for the conveyance of baggage or stores, or are employed in carrying or conveying sick, wounded, or disabled officers or soldiers, are exempt from such toll. The intention appears to me to have been to provide that when the corps was on the march, carriages conveying them or their baggage might pass toll free, but not that any individual officer or soldier belonging to the corps should have that exemption either for his own or for any hired carriage at any time used for his private conveyance and ease, which I think must be taken to have been the case on the present occasion. Reference has been made to the provision contained in the Vauxhall Bridge Act, but the wording of that act is very different. The summons must be dismissed.' Mr. Stockbridge, one of the complainants, said that it was the wish of several noblemen and gentlemen to have the case carried to one of the higher courts, in case his worship should be against the right to exemption, and asked Mr. Elliott whether he had any objection to give them a case to enable them to go to the Queen's Bench. Mr. Elliott replied that he had no objection whatever, and thus the matter at present rests.

The matters of the United Kingdom Benevolent Annuity Fund and the United Kingdom Mutual Annuity Society have undergone further discussion at the Thames Police-court. The persons concerned in it contend that the scheme has been a financial failure only, and not a designing fraud. The societies were intended ostensibly for providing annuities for poor and deserving persons; the 'fund' handed over the money obtained from the public to the 'society,' the society purchased in the 'United Kingdom Insurance Society,' a third creation of the same parties, and all three societies have failed to pay the claims due. The insurance society, again, seems to have handed over its business to 'a fourth body, 'the Anglo-Australian Assurance Company;' but the last-named body, it appears, are not inclined to recognise all the liabilities. The persons named by Mr. Selfe in court as connected with the affair have some of them written to the papers in defence. The Rev. R. N. Buckmaster states that he joined the societies for charitable purposes, and challenges proof of any wrong-doing while he was chairman; the Rev. F. Pearce Pocock alleges that he has £700 of his private money on the society, and 'reduced his family to the merest necessity' thereby. On Tuesday last week Mr. Serjeant Parry appeared on behalf of the committee, reiterating the statement that there had been failure, but not malversation. As to the conduct of the Rev. George Pocock, LL.B., the incumbent of St. Paul's, Marylebone, and his two sons, the Rev. F. Pearce Pocock and Mr. George Pearce Pocock, an attorney, they were actuated by the most benevolent motives, and had not benefited one farthing. Mr. Selfe inquired if the learned serjeant had seen the bill in Chancery filed by the Rev. F. P. Pocock, John Henry Tucker, Frederick Drosier, and G. P. Pocock, attorney, where an annuity of £10 had been granted to Harriet Pocock, another of £20 to Frederick Pearce Pocock, and another of £30 to George Pearce Pocock, in consideration of the services rendered by them to the United Kingd m Mutual Annuity Society. Mr. Serjeant Parry said that not a single sixpence had ever been received by the Pococks in regard to those annuities. The fact was the thing had been a failure, and as the Rev. George Pocock was a man of wealth, it was attempted by a studious and libellous publicity to compel him to pay debts. The rev. gentleman and his sons were novices in matters of this kind. Mr. Selfe: It is not the first society with which the Pococks have been connected which have come to an ignominious end. The Rev. George Pocock had got up the Mitre Company, which came to an ignominious end, and he had got up those annuity companies in conjunction with his sons, and they had come to an ignominious end, and entailed a vast amount of suffering on poor and aged persons. After a long and animated conversation, Mr. Selfe insisting that what he had previously said of the societies was rather understated, and Mr. Serjeant Parry observing that his clients would not yield to coercion and slander, but that all parties must stand on their legal rights, the latter gentleman, who was accompanied by the Rev. F. Pearce Pocock, retired. Several complainants against the society then addressed the magistrate, and some cases of very great hardship were made known. Mr. Selfe has received various offers to contribute money for the prosecution of the delinquents in this case; amongst others the Rev. S. G. Osborne (the 'S. G. O.' of the *Times*) offers £5, hoping that 'the indictment will be laid against noble and right rev. patrons, as well as against smaller clerical clerical and lay functionaries.' On Monday Sir Felix Agar and the Rev. Mr. Roberton waited upon Mr. Selfe, and stated that at the last election of an annuitant they went to the London Tavern and threatened to stop the election unless the arrears due to a previous annuitant were paid. This threat produced £5 from the Rev. F. Pearce Pocock. At the same meeting the Rev. George Pocock had the coolness to propose that Sir F. Agar should take the chair, if it was only for five or ten minutes, when he would relieve him; but the worthy baronet firmly declined doing so, believing that if he had done so his name would have been used.

For want of other accommodation, a court of law had to be held at Westminster, on Thursday, in the judges' private robing-room. The state of things is thus alluded to by a reporter:—It was necessary to resort to the highly unconstitutional and illegal course of excluding the general public, and the suitors in waiting had to stand outside. Three of the Puisne Judges, arrayed in scarlet, sat at a small round table, with just room enough for an inkstand in the centre; three Masters were screwed up in a corner against the wall; and in the immediate vicinity was a small sofa, a wooden bench, and two chairs, occupied by counsel. There being no other accommodation, one very daring reporter actually seated himself on Mr. Justice Wightman's great wig-box, and placed his inkstand on the mantelpiece; and at a later period of the day, emboldened by the example, two other intruders ventured to sit down on two other wig-boxes.

The Great Northern Railway have for many years traded in coals. This is illegal, being entirely beyond the powers conferred by the company's act; but it seems they have managed, by rather sharp practice, to evade the law up to the present time, and, as they could carry their own coals in their own trucks, they have of course been trading at an unfair advantage. The matter has recently been brought before the Court of Chancery, and on Monday Vice-Chancellor Kindersley delivered judgment. He said:—

'That the company had become dealers in coal was a question of which there was not the least doubt. From the year 1852 their practice had been by a most crafty and tricky contrivance; and they contrived to hide it by arranging with sellers of coals nominally to appoint an agent, nominated by the company, Mr. Herbert Clarke, to make it appear that he was selling as agent of the owners, and not of the company; but the fact was that there was a contract between the company and the sellers, and the company dealt with the proceeds, and thought they would blind the matter by carrying the profits to the general traffic account. A more flimsy evasion could not be imagined, by which they had so far succeeded in baffling and evading the law relating to joint-stock companies. The next question was—was the doing that illegal? It was hardly arguable. An act constituting a railway was a contract with the public, although by the machinery of an Act of Parliament, and the company were bound by it; and, although the act contained no express prohibition against carrying on any other business, there was a implied contract to that effect. This company had a traffic to the north of England, bought coal, and might get all the traffic in a large district, and they had done so, and might do the same with all agricultural produce, such as corn, sheep, and beasts, and supply the London markets—and, if that was permitted, where was it to stop? The injunction must be granted, with costs; but the company must be at liberty to sell their stock in hand.'

A scheme of the Attorney-General for applying the funds of the Bridewell charity to the sustentation of a reformatory has been opposed in the Court of Chancery by the City Unions, who wished to devote some of the funds to establishing a day and night refuge for the wandering poor. The Master of the Rolls, in giving judgment last Thursday, decided in favour of the scheme of the Attorney-General, and all the funds will, therefore, be devoted to a reformatory.

THE WEATHER.—After the thunder we had last week we had a few days of remarkably fine and pleasant weather, in fact, just such weather as we Oban folks delight in at this season of the year, and that for very selfish reasons. These few fine days did not last long, but have been succeeded by cold showery weather, better fitted for the month of December than June. Last week a landslip occurred near Ardmaddy, carrying away a large piece of the road. This breach, we are now happy to say, has been filled up. There are a few tourists among us now. The steamer *Pioneer* was advertised to sail for Staffa and Iona on Saturday, but owing to the inclemency of the weather she did not start.—*West Highland Journal.*

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The following order in council appears in Tuesday's *Gazette*:—

'At the court at Buckingham Palace, the 7th day of March, 1860, present, the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council.

'Whereas, in the event of hostilities commencing between her Majesty and her august ally the Emperor of the French on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, it is the intention and desire of her Majesty and of his Majesty the Emperor of the French to act during such hostilities in strict conformity with the declaration respecting maritime law, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, assembled in Congress at Paris, and dated April 16, 1856; and whereas her Majesty is willing to extend the benefits of the said declaration of Paris to all powers which may be neutral in the said hostilities.

'Now her Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that so far as regards the ships of any neutral power, the flag of any such power shall cover the enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war; so that no goods of enemies found on board any ship belonging to the subjects of such neutral power, or to those inhabiting within the dominions of any such power, and duly entitled to use the flag of such power, shall be subject to capture or condemnation by reason only of such goods being enemies' goods; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation, respectively, of enemies' goods and neutral ships being reserved and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said congress at Paris of the 16th April, 1856.

'And it is hereby further ordered that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, shall not be liable to capture under the enemy's flag, by reason only of said goods being under the enemy's flag; all other liabilities to capture and condemnation of neutral goods being reserved, and remaining in all respects as before the declaration of the said Congress at Paris of the 16th April, 1856; provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that nothing herein contained shall be applicable to, or shall be construed, deemed, or taken so as to operate or apply to, in favour of any person, ship, or goods whatsoever, which may be captured for breaking, or attempting to break, or which may be lawfully adjudged to have broken or attempted to break, any blockade maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy; but that all such persons, ships, and goods may be duly taken cognisance of, proceeded upon, adjudicated, dealt with, and treated, in all respects and to all purposes, according to the course of Admiralty and the law of nations, as if this order had never been made, anything hereinbefore to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

'And it is further ordered that, notwithstanding the existence of hostilities between her Majesty and her august ally on the one hand, and the Emperor of China on the other hand, and during the continuance thereof, all and every the subject of her Majesty and of her august ally the Emperor of the French, shall and may, during such hostilities, freely trade at and with all ports and places wheresoever situate in the dominions of China, and also with all persons whomsoever, as well subjects of the Emperor of China as others residing or trading within any part of the dominions of the said Emperor.

And it is further ordered and declared that if any Chinese ship or vessel shall be captured or taken by any of her Majesty's vessels or forces, having on board any merchandise or goods being the *bona fide* property of any subject or subjects of her Majesty or of her august ally the Emperor of the French, such merchandise or goods shall not be subject or liable to be condemned as prize, but shall on the proof of such property, as aforesaid, be restored to the owner or owners thereof; provided always, and it is hereby ordered, that this order shall not apply, or be construed, deemed, or taken to operate to, or apply to or in favour of contraband of war, or to trading in supply of, or dealing with, any articles or things which it may be declared by her Majesty and by her august ally shall be deemed and taken as contraband of war, or to any trading or attempt to trade with places subject to effective blockade by the ships or fleets of her Majesty and her august ally, or either of them; and it is further ordered, that her Majesty's officers and subjects, and especially her Majesty's courts and officers exercising any prize jurisdiction, take notice hereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The thirtieth annual meeting of this association commenced on Wednesday at Oxford. The council met at ten o'clock, in the Clarendon Buildings, and at one o'clock the general committee met in the Convocation House, to receive the report of council, transact the general business, and appoint the presidents, vice-presidents, and officers for the different sections. The Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, presided. The Vice-Chancellor was present, and after expressing in his own name and that of the University their great satisfaction in welcoming the association for the third time in Oxford, invited the general committee and their ladies to spend the evening in Pembroke College Hall to meet the Chancellor of the University (Lord Derby), who was coming to escort Prince Albert.

The first general meeting was held in the Sheldonian Theatre, at four o'clock, when every part of the spacious building was occupied, a very large number of ladies being present. The members of the general committee and heads of colleges occupied the doctors' semicircle, in which there was such an array of distinguished men of science as has rarely been witnessed.

At four o'clock the President, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who came from London by special train, entered the theatre, accompanied by Earl de Grey, Earl Spencer, Captain the Hon. D. de Ros, the Earl of Derby (Chancellor of the University), and the Vice-Chancellor (Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College).

As his Royal Highness entered the theatre the whole assembly arose, and some cheering ensued.

His ROYAL HIGHNESS proceeded to the official seat, and, addressing the meeting, said—I rise in order to resign into your hands the honourable office which you have entrusted to me during the past year, and to thank the council and the secretaries for the zealous and efficient manner in which they have supported me and furthered the objects of this association. I can only express a hope that the interests of science have not suffered during my stewardship. My last and pleasing duty is to introduce my successor, Lord Wrottesley. His name is familiar to all men of science, his merits are well known, and by your having unanimously elected him as president for the year, you have afforded such a convincing proof of it that it is unnecessary for me to say more than that I feel assured that his services will be appreciated, and secure for him the utmost respect. In conclusion, I beg to assure you that it affords me the greatest gratification to resign my office into such good keeping. (Much applause.)

The Prince Consort then vacated the president's chair, and Lord Wrottesley succeeded to it amid much applause.

The PRESIDENT then delivered the inaugural address, for which we regret we are unable to find space.

On the conclusion of the address,

The Earl of DERBY, in an eloquent speech, moved a vote of thanks to the President for his able and interesting address, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Whewell, and carried with acclamation.

WINCHESTER IN 1860.—'What is the cause that the former days were better than these?' Were they so? Our city has entirely changed its character and aspect. We have lost our ecclesiastical celebrity. Our bishop seldom visits his cathedral city. Our cathedral clergy have had their title changed from prebend to canon. They are reduced in number from twelve to six. Two of these are so aged that their work is done. The very reverend the dean resides at the deanery from November until May, and is given to hospitality. The residence of the canons is very limited, and little is seen or known of them beyond the precincts of the close or the weekly announcement of the canon in residence in the Dumb-alley Gazette. Some of them hold good fat livings with their canonries. They are rich ecclesiastics. Whilst they receive much of their wealth from the cathedral property, they expend very little of it in promoting the real welfare of the city that has the first claim to their fostering care and attention, consequently the clergy have very much lost their influence with the citizens. They seldom meet, excepting once a year, at the Mayor's dinner, when two or three of the cathedral, college, or parochial clergy make a point of being present, to feast and exchange compliments with the Mayor and Corporation. The spirit of former days has departed; the good old days of hospitality are gone with our fathers. We live in degenerate days. Possessing all the elements to make a prosperous city, but lacking the spirit of Christianity; the clergy and the people are suspicious of each other. They are equally covetous and grasping. 'Live and let live do not reside together in this city. Some live sumptuously, others languish, and the rest bring their natural lives to a premature close by their bad habits and from the many ills poverty entails. The higher classes, viewing at a distance the habits and ways of the lower classes, profess to deplore the degradation of the city, forgetting, or never having reflected, on the mutual dependence and influence between the different classes of society, and that, consequently, if the higher classes would in earnest influence the humbler classes to be good Christians they themselves ought to be such. The world's a stage, the curtain is drawn up—a closer inspection brings men and women out in their real characters, and many hypocrites are found in Winchester in 1860.—*Hants Examiner.*

AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

On Tuesday evening the first festival in aid of the funds of this institution was celebrated at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street, under the presidency of Mr. Chandos Wren Hoskyns, who took the chair in the absence of the Duke of Richmond and Earl Spencer, both of whom were unfortunately prevented from being present. About 200 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and amongst them were many who are well known for the deep interest they take in agricultural pursuits.

In bringing forward the toast of the evening, 'Success to the Agricultural Benevolent Institution,'

The CHAIRMAN addressed himself in an effective manner to the objects for which the society was founded. After alluding to the difficulties and complications experienced by those who are engaged in the sale or transfer of land, Mr. Hoskyns observed that it behoved all who took an interest in agriculture to put their shoulders to the wheel, to prevent poverty and misfortune overtaking those who were doing their duty in this very important pursuit. It was a matter of surprise that no attempt to found such an institution as this had been made at an earlier period, as the necessity for its existence had long been abundantly proved. Almost every profession—almost every trade—had its asylums for the old, its endowments for the widowed, its schools for the orphaned, all founded and maintained by their fellow-labourers. In a movement so honourable it seemed difficult to explain how it was that the agricultural interest, with its endless ramifications and resources, should have remained hitherto unrepresented. The farmer could turn to no refuge from misfortunes, which so often, in his case above every other, depend upon influences beyond human control. Should death call him away his last sufferings found no solace in the knowledge that kind hands are ever ready to rescue his widow from indigence, to shield his children from privation. He (the chairman) was happy to be enabled to state that already had great success attended the labours of those who had promoted the establishment of this institution. They had received upwards of £4,000 in subscriptions, and in the month of October next the committee would be in a position to relieve fifteen decayed farmers and five farmers' widows, besides a limited number of orphans. He was quite sure that with such support as they received from the public, and such assistance as was rendered by their officers, the institution would rapidly increase in power and value, and he commended it to the company present as well deserving of their heartiest encouragement.

Mr. CHARLES SHAW, the secretary, then read the list of subscriptions, which amounted to upwards of £4,000. He observed that should the same success attend the society for the next ten years, they would have received a fund amounting to £40,000. Deducting from that sum 25 per cent. for working and other expenses, there would remain £30,000, which at 3 per cent. would give them an annual income of about £900, and thereby provide annuities of £30 each for thirty decayed farmers or their widows.

Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER WOOD, in proposing the health of the Chairman, expressed a hope that on future occasions anniversaries of this institution would be attended by the county members, who, it was to be regretted, were absent that evening. Mr. Wood then paid a passing tribute to Mr. Shaw, the secretary, observing, that to that gentleman's ability and exertions much of their success was to be attributed.

Various other complimentary toasts were then proposed, including the health of Mr. Alderman Mechi, the founder of the institution, who returned thanks in a speech commending its important objects to the notice of all who could appreciate the value of such a society.

THE HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS.

On Wednesday evening an open air meeting was held on Paddington-green, for the purpose of investigating the causes of the present 'famine' prices of provisions, and for considering what steps should be taken to obtain them at a cheaper rate. Mr. Steadman presided. In opening the proceedings he said that similar meetings had been held all over the country, and at Sheffield it had been recommended to the people to abstain from butcher meat. He did not agree with this recommendation, and he thought the best course would be to adopt a resolution calling on the Government to appoint a commission to investigate the subject. Mr. James Bligh, bootmaker, made a long speech, and concluded by moving—'That this meeting is of opinion that the present high prices of provisions, generally do not arise from any scarcity of food in the markets, but from a monopoly on the part of the rich provision dealers; and this meeting is further of opinion that it is the duty of the Government to appoint a commission to inquire into the matter, and take such measures as will place the working classes beyond the pale of starvation.' Mr. Donovan, in seconding the resolution, said he believed it would be an unwise course to abstain from butcher meat. The resolution was agreed to, and the meeting was adjourned for a week. About 300 persons were present, and they belonged almost exclusively to the working classes.

On Tuesday evening a preliminary meeting on the same subject was held at Birmingham, when it was stated that it was intended to convene one on a larger scale in the course of a few days. Mr. Hawkesford addressed the meeting at considerable length, urging those present to 'strike' against the use of English-bred meat; as an article of food, and to patronise instead the American beef and pork recently imported into the country at a very low price. Several other persons spoke, and eventually it was resolved:—'That in consequence of the exorbitant price now charged for provisions, especially meat, this meeting pledges itself to abstain from purchasing or eating during the ensuing month British-bred beef, mutton, lamb, and veal, in the hope that its abstinence and influence may tend to break up the existing monopoly, and cheapen the first necessaries of life.'

AN ORNITHOLOGICAL METAMORPHOSIS.—If the German *Grand Ducs* allow themselves to be humbugged by the Emperor of the French, they will prove themselves '*grand geese.*'

A letter from Palermo says:—'General Letizia himself related that on Saturday evening he took a walk on the Marina with General Lanza, and each felicitated the other on the success of the campaign against Garibaldi, which they thought finished. "We went to bed," he said, "happy to have overcome all our troubles, and the next morning we were awoke by the news that Garibaldi was not before, but actually in Palermo."'

Her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the youthful members of the royal family, purpose, according to present arrangements, to leave Buckingham Palace on the 7th proximo for Osborne. The Queen and royal family will remain about six weeks at the royal marine palace, and will then return to the metropolis to prorogue Parliament, after which her Majesty will repair to Balmoral for the autumn.

GREAT ROBBERY OF JEWELS FROM HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.—On Wednesday afternoon information was received at the chief police-station, Scotland-yard, that Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, who has just arrived from Germany on a visit to her Majesty, had been plundered of a case of costly jewels, set with diamonds of the most costly description. Her royal highness travelled via Hanover, Berlin, and Paris, and, having landed at Dover, came up to the metropolis by railway; and on reaching Buckingham Palace the jewel case was discovered to be missing, and notwithstanding that several of the most experienced detectives were at once set to investigate the matter, up to Wednesday evening they had failed to throw any light on the loss of the missing jewels. The articles abstracted, independent of their intrinsic worth, said to exceed £3,000, are invaluable as family relics and presents from dear friends, and the duchess is consequently in great trouble at their loss. A large reward is offered for the recovery of the jewels. The officers who have been engaged in the inquiry are, however, of opinion that the case was stolen before the duchess reached this country.

The bestowal of the honorary degree of D.C.L. on the veteran Lord Brougham is, to those who will read aright, a significant fact of the progress of public opinion in a place which has hitherto been thought, and deservedly, the stronghold of Conservative tendencies. It is not too much to say that the proposal to affix that triplet of letters to the 'name, style, and title,' of Lord Brougham, twenty years ago, would have raised a storm which would have agitated Oxford to its centre, and that it would have taken six months to bring back its classic bowers into their ordinary state of calm repose. But times are changed. In 1843, when it was proposed to confer that distinction on the American Minister, Mr. Everett, the fact of his being an Unitarian got wind among the Undergraduates, who, in concert with the younger M.A.'s, raised a tumult in the Sheldonian Theatre, broke off all the proceedings of the commemoration, and left his D.C.L.-ship unconsummated. We are not sure of the exact amount of conformity of Lord Brougham's mind to the established creeds and articles, but we should hardly think that his 'assent and consent' to them would be very cordially given. And y

Commercial Intelligence.

(SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THIS PAPER).

July 6, 1860.

The weather continues fine and warm. This day we have dry and rather harsh wind. The accounts which reach us of the prevalence of the potato disease, excite a good deal of alarm. It seems to prevail generally in this county.

MONETARY.—The Consols transfer book has been closed. Sales on Wednesday at 93¾ are reported. New 3 per cents, which were done at 92¾ to ⅞ on Friday last, were inanimate during the week, and closed yesterday at a slight advance, the quotation being 92¾. Bank Stock was sold for account on Wednesday, at 235 x d. National shares, which were quoted this day week at 63¾, became quite animated, and ran up to 67, at which they were sold on Wednesday. Yesterday they experienced a fall, and were sold at 64¼ for cash, and 64 for account.

RAILWAYS.—The traffic accounts of most of the Irish railways, closed for the half year on Saturday. The Great Southern and Western, which is now running over 330 miles, against 267 the corresponding portion of last year, shews an increase on the half year over that of 1859, of £12,560. These increased receipts would hardly reach £4 per mile per week on the additional mileage run over; and we believe if the receipts of the new branch lines were deducted from the aggregate, it would shew that those on the main line are less than they were in 1859; such a consequence would not surprise us, as the result of the very dry Summer and the severe Winter of 1859 was shown principally on the Spring traffic of this year. The receipts of the Waterford and Limerick during the past half year were £31,631, against £31,363 in the corresponding half year of 1859, and £29,173 in 1858 - thus shewing an increase over those of 1859 of £268, and over 1858 of £2,458. It is satisfactory to see the receipts of this railway progressing; we had hoped that the increase would have been much larger, and at one time at promised even more favourable results; but the coldness of the Spring has delayed the opening of the pleasure traffic. The Midland Great Western has, in consequence of its Galway traffic, advanced, and its receipts exceed those of 1859, by £5,321. The mileage run over being equal. The receipts of the Irish South Eastern, and the Waterford and Kilkenny, are both less than they were; the former shows a deficiency on the half year of £312, and the latter, a difficiency on the quarter £609. The prices of railway shares has not experienced much change - Great Southern and Western are quoted at 113¾; Midland at 52½; Waterford and Limerick, 24½; Kilkenny, 12½; and Tramore, at 4½.

CORN.—The arrivals of Foreign corn in London last week were 22,740 qrs wheat, 4,360 qrs barley, 36,770 qrs oats, and 3,650 sacks and 5,070 brls flour; and in Liverpool 12 qrs barley, 524 qrs wheat, 1,760 qrs 17,11 oats, 2,682 qrs beans, 859 qrs peas, 16,816 qrs Indian corn, 194 sacks oatmeal, and 9,378 sacks and 2070 brls flour. The Irish arrivals at either port are insignificant. At London they were 1,560 qrs oats, and at Liverpool 59 qrs wheat, 40 qrs barley, 233 qrs oats 393 sacks oatmeal, and 1,348 sacks flour.

The imports of grain into this port last week were, 30 quarters of wheat, 818 quarters Indian corn, and 257 sacks flour, and the imports from it 8,275 barrels oats, and 1,409 sacks of flour. The favourable state of the weather, and the large imports into the leading English markets, have cast a dullness over our trade. There is hardly anything doing in home grown produce, and prices are nominally stationary. The demand for Indian corn is very good, and it maintains its price,

	WHEAT per Barrel of 280 lbs.					
Millers'...	White	30	0	30	6	Foreign—
	Red	29	6	29	6	French ..... — 31 — 0
Shipping		00	0	00	0	Hamburgh ..... — 31 — 0
Prepared	Mill...	30	6	31	0	Galatz ..... — 0 — 0
	Shipping	—	0	—	0	Taganrog Ghirka 31 0 31 6
	RAILWAY per Barrel of 224 lbs.					
Malting		21	0	22	0	Grinding 16 0 17 0
	OATS per Barrel of 196 lbs.					
Raw—	Black	14	0	14	0	Prepared— Black 14 3 14
	INDIAN CORN per Barrel of 280 lbs.					
Odessa & Galatz		20	0	20	3	Egyptian & other qualities 00 0 00 0
Ibraila		19	9	20	0	Damaged 18 0 19 0
	FLOUR per Sack of 280 lbs.					
Superfines		41	0	41	0	Thirds 00 0 00 0
Firsts		38	0	37	0	
Tharyan-per Ton (new)						..... £14 10 0 £15 00
INDIAN MEAL per 280 lbs.						..... £9 10 £10
INDIAN POLLARD per Barrel of 84 lbs.						..... 4 95

LIVE STOCK.—The exports during the week were 430 head of cattle, and 186 sheep. The price of beef fell 2d. per 8lbs. in London; lamb advanced 4d.; sheep and calves were firm. In Liverpool the demand for cattle was good, and at full prices; sheep were dearer.

BUTTER.—The arrivals at our markets during the past week were not large. They were as follows:—

June	30, Saturday,	1,014	Firkins.
July	2, Monday,	88	"
"	3, Tuesday,	22	"
"	4, Wednesday,	333	"
"	5, Thursday,	313	"
"	6, Friday,	6	"
Total for the week,		1,776	
Corresponding week last year,		1,675	

The prices 102s to 106s per cwt. Our exports during the week were 2,745 firkins.

The deliveries at the Cork butter market during the week were as follows:—

	1sts	2nds	3rds	4ths	5ths	6ths	
June 29,	555	1,112	823	127	24	2	2,644 firkins
" 30,	490	1,031	374	120	31	5	2,021 "
July 2,	364	864	427	151	32	3	1,841 "
" 3,	504	1,025	482	54	4	0	2,069 "
" 4,	377	1,012	562	97	12	4	2,064 "
Price—	104s	102s	95s	92s	75s.		

The arrivals in London last week were, 2,929 firkin Irish, and 16,860 casks Foreign, against 8576 firkins Irish, and 10,958 casks Foreign, the corresponding week of last year. The arrivals in Lancashire last week were 21,979 firkins and crocks, and 963 boxes and brls., against 18,415 of the former, and 1,274 of the latter the corresponding week last year.

BACONAND PIGS.—Our exports this week were, 422 live pigs, 589 bales bacon. The arrivals in London last week were, 1877 bales Irish (of which 1056 were from Waterford, 141 from Dublin, 257 from Limerick, and 423 from Cork), and 1,280 bales Foreign, against 2188 bales Irish, and 609 bales Foreign the corresponding week of last year. There were 400 to 500 pigs at market on Wednesday. The trade was not so brisk as it had been, and prices had rather given way. The fair of Thurles was fairly supplied with fat pigs, which were bought at 56s to 58s per cwt. The fair held at Kilkenny yesterday was poorly supplied, only 309 prime pigs. The quantity coming to our market the past two days was also small. The price is 62s to 63s per cwt.

Bacon Pigs	62s 0d to 63s 0d	Bladder Lard	70s 0d to 74s 0d
Pork do.	50s 0d to 54s 0d	Kerd do	64s 0d to 66s 0d
Hams	68s 0d to 70s 0d	Cask do	48s 0d to 50s 0d
Bacon Mids	60s 0d to 00s 0d	Offal	42s 0d to 50s 0d
Heads	38s 0d to 40s 0d	Feet	11s 0d to 12s 0d

RETAIL MARKET.

MEAT—Beef per lb	6d to 9d	BUTTER—Fresh	1s 0d to 1s 5d
Mutton "	7d to 8d	Do (Salt)	10d to 1s 0d
Veal "	8d to 8d	TALLOW, per cwt.	52s 57s 0d
Pork "	8d to 0d	HEMP, per cwt.	33s 0d to —s
Hams "	9d to 0d	HAY, per ton	£6 0s 0d
Bacon "	9d to 0d	STRAW, New	00s Old, 00s
Lamb, per qr.	5s 6d	HIDES, Cow, "	54s to 56s
FISH—Salmon per lb,	1s 1d	Heifer, "	57s to 58s
Turbot "	0d to 0d	Calf Sk per lb	4d to 5d
Soles " each,	1s 0d to 0d	Kips	3d to 4d
Haddock "	8d to 0d	WOOL—Hogget	24s to 25s 0d
Newfoundland		Weedders	23s 0 to 24s 0
per cwt.	18s to 0s	Skins	21s 0 to 22s 0
Prawns, Milford, per	00 0s 0d	TIMBER, Red Pine per	
Passage,	00s 0d	Ton	70s to 00d
Fowl, each,	1s 3d to 1s 3d	Yellow do.	60s to 80d
Eggs, 7d per doz.	8s 9d to 9s 0d	Deals, 12 x 9 x 3	17s 00
POTATOES per stone	7d to 10d,	per hundred	£15 to £22
BREAD—best 4lb loaf	5d to 6d	COALS per ton	16s. 0d. to 17s 0d
Households	3d to 4d		
WHISKEY per gallon	10s		

Irish Markets.

CORK CORN MARKET, JULY 4—Oats, 1st and 2nd to 1s 4d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, JULY 2—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 102s; Thirds, 95s; Fourths 92s; Fifths 75s. Over 2,150 firkins at market.

DUBLIN MARKETS, Monday, July 6—Smithfield Cattle market.—There was an increased attendance, with prices much the same as last week. Lambs 2s. a head dearer. Beef 6s to 7os. prime, 7os to 75s. per cwt. in Sidk. Mutton, 7d to 8d. per lb. Veal 9d. Lambs, 21s to 35s each. Pig market unimportant. BUTTER—Just to 110 per lb.; firkins, 91s to 100s per cwt. WOOL—Mountain or Wicklow wool, 23s 6d to 24s; ordinary from 25s 6 to 26s; all hogg 1 26s 0d to 24s 9d. From yesterday being Mullingar wool fair, the attendance at the wool market to-day was but light.

MULLINGAR WOOL FAIR, July 4.—Prime hoggets, 26s 6d; good mixed parcels, 26s; ewe and wether, 25s per stone. Superfine clouty under last year, and not so good in quality.—Lubying brisk.

LIMERICK BUTTER MARKET.—The supply to market continues to increase, and the quality in general is satisfactory. Prices declined on Saturday 4s per cwt, and have continued without alteration, with a brisk demand for all descriptions. Price, 116s to 112s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY JUNE 29.—We had another dispressed market at our Corn Exchange to-day without any quotable alteration in the general currencies of Tuesday.

	s. d.		s. d.
Wheat (white)	31 0 to 33 0	Oatmeal	14 0 to 17 0
Ditto (red)	30 0 to 31 6	Barleycod	— 0 to — 0
Barley	18 0 to 22 0	Rye	— 0 to — 0
Bere	— 0 to — 0	Bakers' flour	17 6 to 21 0
Oats (white)	15 3 to 17 0	Indian Corn, per	
Ditto (black)	14 6 to 15 3	480lbs.	34 6 to 35 6

small, and of foreign liberal. Arrivals of Oats large, and of Barley small. Very few sales were made of English Wheat and to sell 2s less money should be taken; holders of foreign are not inclined to give way. Barley and Oats steady in price with fair sales. Norfol Flour held for 41s., and a ready sale at 40s.

AVEIFORD MARKETS, JULY 28—Wheat, new, 30s to 33s. Barley, 15s to 19s 6d. Oats, 14s 10d to 15s 6d. Beans, 23s 9d.—Peas, firsts, 1958., seconds 19d, thirds, 00s per cwt.

KILKENNY MARKETS, JULY 2.—There is no supply of grain to our market, and quotations are unaltered since last week.—WHEAT, 30s 6d to 31s 0d; BARLEY, 16s 0d to 22s 0d; OATS, 14s 0d to 15s.

LIMERICK MARKETS, JULY 2.—WHEAT, 17d to 19d per stone. OATS, 10d to 13d, do; BARLEY, 12d to 16d do; BACON PIGS, 53s to 60s per cwt

CLONMEL MARKETS, JULY 2.—The weather has improved of late, and harvest prospects are most encouraging. In our grain market we have not much alteration to note; and our price list is repeated this evening. Butter is in good supply, and the trade is brisk—for top qualities 105s per cwt has been paid. WHEAT, 31s 6d to 33s 6d; OATS, 13s 6d to 14s, do; BARLEY, 15s to 16s, do; SUPERFINE FLOUR, 32s 6d to 00s 0d per barrel; FINE, 37s 0d to 00s 0d per sack; THIRDS, 31s 0d to 00s 0d do; FOURTHS 30s 0d to 0s 0d do; BUTTER, 103s to 105s per cwt.

English Markets.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 4.—Sugar active, and good and fine qualities rather dearer. Coffee—Public sales of plantation Ceylon went at yesterday's rates. Tea—Rather more business doing—common Congou sold at 1s 5d. Saltpetre, nothing new.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET, JULY 5.—Market dull. Spot 53s 0d; in dull positions.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, July 5—Supplies of Stock were moderate, owing to the heavy failures in the hide trade.—Beasts sold slowly at barely Monday's rates. No change took place in the value of other sheep, lambs, calves, or pigs.—Prices—Beef, 4s 0d. to 5s. 6d; mu ton. 4s 0d to 5s 6d; lamb, 6s to 7s. veal, 4s 6d to 5s 6d, pork 4s 0d to 5s. 0d per 8lbs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Sales probably about 8,000 bales—no change—in ports nil—previously, 24,000 bales.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 4.—Wheat off stands quiet; no arrivals of floating cargoes off coast, and sellers of cargoes on passage at rather less money. Maize slow. Large arrivals of Oats. Barley steady and prices against sellers.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET—JULY 4.—No 1, 50s to 50s 6d; mixed numbers, makers, 50s 10d to 51s 1½d; No 3, 49s 9d to 50s. Market flem.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, July 5.—Small attendance.—Wheat very little inquiry, and to promote sales holders would have submitted to a reduction of 1s per qr. on English and 2d per cental on flour. Flour sold slowly, and price 6d to 1s lower. Oats and Oatmeal dull, without change in prices.—English Beans sold at late rates, whilst Egyptian were 6d to 1s per qr. cheaper. A similar decline also in Indian Corn. The general tone of the market was extremely languid.

MANCHESTER BUTTER MARKET, JUNE 30, 1860.—In the early part of the week there was a fair consumptive demand for Butter, but during the last few days the business done has been of a very trifling character, and in all cases to effect sales, a reduction of 1s per cwt. had to be submitted to. Owing to the extremely large arrivals and open weather, a considerable decline is generally expected, and purchasers are only made to supply immediate wants.

	1859		1860.	
	FIRKINS and CROCKS.	BOXES & BRLS.	FIRKINS and CROCKS.	BOXES & BRLS.
Imports for week ...	18,415	1,274	21,979	936
Do from 1st April	153,104	14,236	142,393	10,256

LONDON PROVISION MARKET, 2nd July.—Butter—Irish remains neglected, in this market, and our quotations are almost nominal. Foreign supplying nearly all the wants of the dealers, on the demand being good for it, best dutch advanced 4s @ 6s per wt. Bacon—In the early part of the week we had little doing, but towards the close a few sales of prime Waterford made at 75s to 76s on board. Lard—Very firm. Hams, move slowly.

BUTTER.	Firkins.	BACON.	Bales.
Irish Stock this day	5,421	Irish Stock this day	3772
Delivery last week	1450	Delivery last week	1794
Arrivals "	2929	Arrivals "	1877
" from 1st May	20,603	" from 1st Oct.	112398
Foreign Stock this day	Casks. 4,736	Foreign Stock	4172
Delivery last week	7,862	Delivery last week	1749
Arrivals "	1,703	Arrivals "	1280
" from 1st May	79,497	" from 1st Oct.	24708

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(From the Times' City Article of Wednesday.)

The English Funds show continued dullness, and the transactions are wholly unimportant. With the passing of the 4th of the month, the demand for money has been less active. About £42,000 in gold was taken in the bank to-day. The letters of allotment for the new Russian loan were to be sent out this afternoon, but the particulars of the total sum subscribed have not yet transpired. The railway market was quiet, but firm in character.

(From the Daily News' City Article of Wednesday.)

The Funds to-day were quiet, at yesterday's prices. Little business was done. The share markets were firm, but there was a general absence of animation. The demand for money continues active; the rates for good bills in Lombard-street are 4½ to 4¾ per cent. A large amount of business was done to-day at the Bank.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the 7th and 8th Vic., cap 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, the 27th June, 1860:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued..	£30,245,485	Govmt. debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities.....	3,459,960
		Gold Coin and other Bullion.....	15,770,485
	£30,245,485		£30,245,485

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' capital.....	£14,553,000	Govt. Securities.....	£9,814,105
Rest.....	3,252,539	Other Securities.....	20,263,535
Public Deposits	9,327,313	Notes.....	9,285,705
Other Deposits	12,353,700	Gold and silver coin.....	781,642
Seven day and other Bills..	658,339		
	£40,144,891		£40,144,891

FAIRS FOR ENSUING WEEK.

County Waterford—Wednesday, July 11, Dungarvan.
County Kilkenny—Monday, July 9, Bawn; 10, Callan; 13, Graiguenoe Kells.
County Wexford—Monday, July 9, Fethard; 10, Gorey, New Ross; 12, Castlebridge; 14, Clonroche.
County Tipperary—Tuesday, July 10, Killenaule, Tipperary town; 12, Graystown.

MOON'S PHASES.

New moon, Monday, 16th, 9.53 p.m.
First quarter, Monday, 23rd 0 23 p.m.

HIGH WATER AT WATERFORD.

Saturday,	July	8th, 8.54 m 9.11 a.	
Monday,	"	9th, 9.39 m 9.46 a.	
Tuesday,	"	10th, 5.10 m 10.24 a.	
Wednesday,	"	11th, 10.44 m 11.5 a.	
Thursday,	"	12th, 11.57 m 11.52 a.	
Friday,	"	13th, 12.0 m 0.23 a.	

SUMMER ASSIZES, 1860.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Wicklow—At Wicklow, Tuesday, July 10th, at 11 o'clock.
County of Wexford—At Wexford, Friday, July 13th, at ten o'clock.
City and County of Waterford—At Waterford, Tuesday, July 17th, at ten o'clock.
County of Tipperary—(South Riding)—At Clonmel, Saturday, July 21st, at 10 o'clock.
City and County of Kilkenny—At Kilkenny, Thursday, July 26, at ten o'clock.
County of Tipperary—(North Riding)—At Nenagh, Tuesday, July 31st, at three o'clock.

Judges—The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, the Hon. Judge O'Brien.

The civil business will not commence at Nenagh until Wednesday, the 1st of August, but by the rule of the circuit briefs must be given out before the opening of the commission, namely, on the 31st of July, before three o'clock.

NORTH EAST CIRCUIT.

County and town of Drogheda, at Drogheda, Tuesday, 3rd July, at seven o'clock.
County of Louth, at Dundalk, Wednesday, 4th of July, at ten.

DR. JEBB'S TRUE SARSAPARILLA AND DANDELION PILLS.—Portland-place, Leamington, Dec 3, 1853—Sir,—When in London two months ago. I thought I would try some of your Sarsaparilla and Dandelion Pills, for Indigestion, Weak Stomach, and Torpid Liver, complained, as my medical gentleman informed me, by impure blood, which brought on great debility and biliousness, and on my return home I commenced taking them as directed, and found, in the course of three or four weeks, my general health much improved, appetite decidedly better, and indeed, I am quite another being. Your Pills I can and have procured here, of Mr. Harper, but I want some larger boxes, and my object in writing direct to your Laboratory is to ask whether you will send a large box down, for which I will send a Post Office order, and oblige yours obediently, R. W. FORTNUM. To Dr. Jebb,—Wholesale Depot, T. Hobb, 2, Whitefriars-s., LONDON, E.C. Sold by all Druggists and Medicine Vendors. In boxes at 1s 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s 6d., 11s., and 22s.; free by post for stamps.

Ship News.

June 30th: Mars (s) 373, Corfey, g.c. Liverpool; Courier (s) 278, Cross, g.c. Milford; Citizen (s) 166, Willoughby, g.c. London; Camilla (s) 227, Blinman, d's, Bristol.

July 1st: Malakhoff (s) 373, Aylward, do. Milford; Dublin (s) 24, Pavey, coals, Cardiff; Sophia, 170, Barry, do., do.

July 2nd: Jane Elizabeth, 139, Davis, coals, Cradiff; Earl of Mosny 83, tons, culm, Llanelly.

,, 3rd: Tuskar (s) 254, Calder, g.c., Cork; Nantes, 67, Edwards, culm, Swansea; Courier (s) 278, Cross, g.c., Milford; Westa (s) Liverpool.

,, 4th: Enterprise, 72, Williams, coals, Cardiff; Martha, Eliza Jane, 132, Power, coals, Cardiff; Kennett, 57, Fall, do.; Mriedho, 87, Edmond, Llanelly; Malakhoff (s) 373, Willoughby, g.c., Milford; Hilda, 76, Davis, coals, Cardiff.

June, 29th: Luther, 77, Williams, ballast, Cardiff; Isabella, 77, Sinnott-sinnaze, Dungarvan; Singleton, 127, Stamsreet, coals, Youghal; Gipsey (s), 470, Burns, g.c. Liverpool; Malakhoff, (s) 373, Aylward, do, Milford; Juverna (s), 272, Davis, do. Bristol; Admiral (s) 331, Walter, do., London; Ottilia, 94, O'Flaherty, sa'f and coals, Quebec.

,, 30th: Mariner, 201, Dawe, salt, Newfoundland; Courier, (s) 278, Cross, g.c., Milford; Mary Jane, 58, Brewer, oats, Tenrol.

July 1st: Criterion, 60, Hughes, oats, Bristol; Ann, 121, Hardie, timber, Glasgow; James Alexander, 111, Walsh, do, to Mona, 73, Lewis, ballast, Pembrey; Emerald Isle, 74, Morgan, flags, Carmarthan; Downes, 190, Parnin, ballast, Cardiff.

,, 2nd: Mars (s) 373 tons, Bartlett, g.c., Liverpool; Malakhoff, (s) 373, Aylward, do., Milford; Clio, 208, Rested, ballast, Cardiff.

,, 3rd: Carrieon 40, Rees, oats, Gloucester; Enigma, 84, Nevell, flour, Glasgow; Camilla (s) 291, Blinman, g.c., Bristol; Harmony, 120, Winter, ballast Cardiff; Courier (s) 278, Cross, g.c. Milford; Citizen, (s) 166, Willaughby, g.c., London; Tuskar (s) 254 Calder, g.c., Glasgow.

JULY 5TH.—City of Paris (s), 235, Pearn, g.c. Milford. Mars (s), 373, Bartlett, g.c., Liverpool. Malvina (s), 383, Silly, g.c, Belfast. Enterprise, 87, Carroll, coals, Cardiff.

,, 6TH.—Malakoff, 373, Aylward, g.c., Milford. Margaret and Ann, 74, Hughes, culm, Llanelly. Mary, 52, Williams, coals, Cardiff. Belmont, 61, Davis, coals, Newport.

SAILINGS.

JULY 4TH.—Mary M'Lean, 109, Power, pitwped, Swansea. Malakoff, 373, Aylward, g.c., Milford.

,, 5TH.—Jane and Eliza, 52, Jones, oats, Portmadock; Sorata, 190, Haggard, ballast, Cardiff. Jane, 173, Argion, sugar, Hamburg. Mischief, 60, Chiles, ballast, Swansea. Prince Leopold, 99, Power, pitwood, Cardiff. City of Paris, 255, Pearn, g.c, Milford.

,, 6TH.—Thomas, 76, James, oats, Portsmouth. Pauline, 110, Lamer, ballast, Cardiff. Dart, 81, Bennor; oats, Swansea. Elin, 219, Martola, ballast, Cardiff.

Compiled from the MERCANTILE GAZETTE.]

ARRIVALS.

John Barden,	Waterford	at	London,	June 30,	from St Kitts
Messenger,	do		Ryde (J.W)	29,	Waterford
Teign,	do		Newport	27,	do
Aurora (ss)	do		London,	do	St. Petersbrh
Margaret,	do		do	do	Harlingen
Ellen,	do		Southampton,	do	Waterford
Brisk,	do		Truro,	do	do
Sylph (s.s)	do		Cardiff,	do	Bannow
Diana, (s.s),	do		Bordeaux,	do	London
Two Brothers,	Bristol,		Amsterdam,	do	do
Mont Calm,	Llanelly		Newport,	do	Waterford
Star,	Wexford		Bridgewater,	do	do
Brenda (s.s),	Waterford,		Cardiff,	28,	do,
Confidence	New Ross		London,	do	Tagaroo
Confidence	Waterford,		Cardiff,	do	Bristol
Dart of Newport,	at		Palermo,	20,	Cardiff
Harriett, of Hull,			Bristol,	July 2,	from Waterford.
News, of Waterford,			do.	do.	do.
Diana,	do.,		Cardiff,	1,	Portsmouth.
Messenger,	do.,		London,	do,	Amsterdam.
Georgina,	do.,		Southampton,	do,	Waterford.
Nancy, of Waterford,			Port Talbot	do.,	do.
Leda,	do,		London	3,	from Cloyde
Maghet,	do,		do.	do,	Oporto
Lion,	do,		do.	do,	Rotterdam
Adonis,	do,		do.	do,	Harlingen
Waterlily,	do:		Cardiff	1,	Waterford
Speedy,	do,		do.	do,	do.
Double X,	do,		do.	do,	do.
Lutona, of Blyth			do.	do,	do.
T. S. Reuvos, of London,			Newport	do,	do.
Concordia, of Waterford,			do.	do,	do.
Criterion, of Wexford,			Bristol,	do,	do.
Luther,			Llanelly	do,	do.
Isabella, of Waterford,			Dungarvan,	do,	do.
Camilla,	do,		Bristol,	6,	do.
Una,	do,		Odepa	Jan 18,	London,
Sylph,	do,		London	July 3,	Bordeaux
Emma Jane, of Jersey,			Jersey	1,	Waterford.

SAILINGS.

Amazon,	Waterford,	from Quebec,	June 7,	for Waterford
Marion,	do	do	9	do
Ajax,	do	do	11	do
Thistle,	do	do	12	do
Naptune,	Norway,	do	12	do
Harriett,	Waterford,	do	13	do
Phœnix,	do	do	13	do
Una, (s.s)	do	Constantinople	23	Odessa
Mary Jane	do	Bristol,	28	Cardiff
Sophia	do	Holyhead,	29	Waterford
Delta, (ship)	New Ross	Cardiff,	29	Lima
Violet,	Waterford,	Southampton,	28	Cardiff
Cornhill,	do	do	28	do
Mary,	of Waterford,	from Limerick,	June 30th,	for Cardiff.
Torrence,	do.	Troon,	do.	Waterford.
Amazon,	Waterford,	from Quebec	June 7,	for Waterford.
Marion,	do,	do.	9,	do.
Ajax,	do,	do.	11,	do.
Harriett,	do,	do.	12,	do.
Thistle,	do,	do.	13,	do.
Neptune,	of Norway,	do.	do,	do.
Phœnix,	of Waterford,	do.	14,	do.
Christopher,	St. John's,	Figueira	22,	do.
Alexander,	of Kinsale	Cardiff	July 1,	do.
Hope,	of New Ross,	do,	do,	do.
Falmouth,	of London,	Newport	do,	do.
Glide,	of Waterford	Llanelly	3,	do.
Challenger,	do,	Cardiff	1,	Naples
Iberia,	do,	London	3,	Oporto
Beaver,	do,	do.	do,	Harlingen
Magnet,	do,	do.	4,	Rotterdam.

DEAL, 28—Passed by Humility Schooner, from Newcastle for Waterford.

PLYMOUTH, 28—Sailed, Mary, from Antwerp, for Waterford.

MILFORD HAVEN, 29—Sailed, Jane Elizabeth, brig, from Cardiff for Waterford.

FALMOUTH, July 2.—The Cyrus (brigantine) of and for Yarmouth, for Penzance, has been towed here by the Cetes (s.), of Waterford, From Dublin, for London. The Cyrus has 860 sacks of flour on board, and has been on the Stag Rocks, off this port.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th June, at Riversdale House, Stillorgan, Mrs. Charles J. M'Dermot, of a son.

On the 1st inst., at 77 George's-street, Kingstown, the wife of Mr. George Frazer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 28th ult, at Monkstown Church, by the Rev Ronald Macdonnell, rector, John E Madden, Esq, eldest son of John Travers Madden, Esq, J.P. Inch House, Co Dublin, to Helen Anne, fourth daughter of the late J. Henty Davidson, Esq, M.D, Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty for Scotland.

On the 28th ult, at Celbridge Church, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Kildare, uncle of the bride, the Rev. Malcolm Strickland Leing, H.M.'s Chaplain at Futtehghar in the Bengal Presidency, to Louisa Augusta, daughter of Richard Maunsell, of Oakley Park, Co. Kildare, Esq.

On the 28th ult, in St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev Charles B. Standford, D.D, Albert West, youngest son of Thomas Franklin, Esq, of 42, Lower Hagget-street, and nephew of the late Sir Richard Franklin, of Limerick, to Rosanna Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Dr Johnston, Esq., J.P. county of Monaghan.

On the 26th June, at St. Peter's, Knightsbridge, by the Ven. Archdeacon Gould, Charles R. Wynne, Captain H.M.'s 9th Light Infantry, to Emily Frances Graham, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Gore Booth, Bart., M.P., of Lissadell, Sligo, and 44 Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, London.

On the 30th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, assisted by the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., Colonel George Campbell, C.B., late of the 52nd Regiment, to Rosina, widow of Lieut. Hamilton Baillie Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Major-General Sir William Douglas, K.C.B., of Timpendean, Roxburghshire.

DEATHS.

On the 27th ult Joshua Mageough, Esq, of Richview, Rathmines, aged 73 years.

On the 23rd ult, at Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, Clare, relict of the late Griffith Lyham Bevan, Lieutenant R.N. of Kinsale, daughter of the late Captain Hozier, of the county Carlow, and grand-daughter to the late Right Honorable Thomas Lord Ventry.

On the 29th ult. at Ash Ville, Carysfort Avenue, Mr Charles Agnes, of No 1, Stephen's Green, North, aged 65 years

On 30th, at his residence, 41 Upper Rutland-street; Thomas Sherlock, Esq., in the 77th year of his age, for many years one of the most respectable merchants in Abbey-street, Dublin.

On the 30th, at Swansea, South Wales, Mr. Robert Alexander Weld, aged 27 years, formerly of Dublin.

On the 22nd May, on board the P. and O. steamer Nemesis, in her 21st year, Rose Frances, the beloved wife of C. W. Moore, of the Bengal Civil Service, and second daughter of Colonel S. Samuel Falkiner, Bart.

THE PRIVILEGES OF THE COMMONS.—The following is a copy of the resolution upon Tax Bills which Lord Palmerston will propose for the adoption of the House of Commons to-morrow:—"1. That the right of granting aids and supplies to the Crown is in the Commons alone, as an essential part of their constitution, and the limitation of all such grants as to matter, manner, measure, and time, is only in them. 2. That although the Lords have exercised the power of rejecting bills of several descriptions relating to taxation by negativing the whole, yet the exercise of that power by them has not been frequent, and is justly regarded by this house with peculiar jealousy, as affecting the right of the Commons to grant the supplies, and to provide the ways and means for the public service. 3. That to guard for the future against an undue exercise of that power by the Lords, and to secure to the Commons their rightful control over taxation and supply, this house has in its own hands the power so to impose and remit taxes and to frame bills of supply, that the right of the Commons as to the matter, manner, measure, and time may be maintained inviolate."

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

Stock Exchange, July 5, 1860.

3 per Cent Consols (Shut)		
Ditto	for account, 9th July,	...
Ditto	for new account, 8th August	...
½ per Cent.	Reduced	92½
New 3 per Cent.	Stock	92½
Ditto	for Account, 5th July,	...
Ditto	for new Account, 8th August	...

Shares.	Sh.	JOINT STOCK BANKS	Pd.	Last Sale	Cash
		RAILWAYS.			
27,000	10	Bamatstown & Wexford,	all		
20,000	10	Ballymena and Portrush	.....	1	...
2,030	20	Banbridge Junction	.....	...	...
7,500	50	Belfast and N. Counties	.....	xd	...
7,500	25	Do. Half shares	.....	23	...
10,000	50	Belfast and Co. Down	.....	...	...
4,800	50	Cork and Bandon	.....	14	...
6,500	20	Cork, Bilkrock & Passage	.....	11	...
4,500	10	Cork and Min. ck Junction	.....	5	...
8,940	10	Cork and Youghal	all	...	...
19,000	60	Dublin and Belfast Junc.	.....	43½	44
6,000	75	Dublin and Drogheda	.....	75	...
6,000	25	Do. New Thirds	.....	25	...
£350,000	Stk.	Dublin and Kingstown	100	201	...
9,240	25	Dublin and Meath	17½	...	...
50,000	10	Dublin, Wicklow & W'x'd	all	...	...
5,714	50	Dundalk and Enniskillen	.....	75	113½
	Stk.	Gt. South & West.	100	114	
22,000	12	Irish South Eastern	all	61	...
6,000	25	Limerick and Ennis	.....	...	...
5,200	25	Limerick and Foynes	.....	...	...
10,000	25	Londonderry & Coleraine	.....	...	...
5,468	25	Londonderry & Enniskill.	.....	...	52½
20,000	50	Mid. Gt. Wn. & R. Canal	.....	39½	...
16,000	25	Do. Half Shares	.....	26½	...
5,566	10	Newry and Armagh	9	...	...
5,000	20	Newry, W. Point & Rostr	all	6	...
6,101	25	Portadown and Dungan.	.....	...	...
12,000	50	Ulster	.....	...	...
6,000	25	Do New Shares	20	...	...
£250,000	Stk.	Waterford & Kilkenny	100	13	...
10,041	50	Waterford and Limerick	all	24½	...
4,800	10	Waterford and Tramore	.....	4½	...
		RAILWAY PREFERENCE.			
.....	50	Belfast & Co Down 5 per ct.	.....	28	29
.....	10

The Fashionable World.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CANADA & THE UNITED STATES.

(From the *Court Newsman.*)

We understand that the arrangements for the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Canada are now completed, and are as follows:—

His Royal Highness will start from Devonport upon the 10th of July in H.M.S. *Hero*, Captain G. H. Seymour, which will be accompanied by H.M.S. *Ariadne*, Captain E. W. Vansittart, and H.M.S. *Flying Fish*, Captain C. W. Hope.

The Prince will be attended by her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle; the Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household, the Earl of St. Germans; his royal highness's Governor, Major-General the Hon. R. Bruce; and the Equerries in waiting, Major Teesdale, R.A., and Capt. Grey Grenadier Guards; and Dr. Acland, his royal highness's physician.

Mr. Englehart, private secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, will accompany his grace.

The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's, Newfoundland, then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to visit New Brunswick and Prince Edward's island, and will reach Quebec by the route of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about the 23rd of August, and the opening of the Victoria-bridge will take place a few days later.

His Royal Highness will represent her Majesty upon this important national occasion, and will hold levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both Canadian provinces.

On his return from the western districts, it is intended that his royal highness should drop all royal state, and, assuming the title of Lord Renfrew, under which he has before travelled upon the continent of Europe, his royal highness will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States.

It is understood that the President, Mr. Buchanan, having in an autograph letter to the Queen expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince at Washington, his royal highness will pay him a visit in that city; and that his royal highness has also accepted an invitation from the city of New York.

His royal highness may be expected back in this country about the middle or end of October.

Her Majesty has purchased Mr. A. E. Plassan's charming picture, 'The Prayer,' at the French Exhibition.

There will be a grand military display at Aldershott, in the early part of next month, but the details have not yet been organised. The Queen and Royal Family will be present.

There is no time, at present, fixed for the departure of the King of the Belgians, and there is a rumour that his Majesty will probably await the arrival of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg in this country.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales will remain in town as long as the Court is at Buckingham Palace. The Queen will leave town for the Isle of Wight about the same time that the Prince of Wales sails for Canada.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, it appears, is not desirous of leaving his present regiment, the Scots Fusilier Guards; and Lord Clyde will accordingly be gazetted to the Coldstream Guards, in succession to the late Earl of Strafford.

His Majesty the King of Prussia was, on the 18th inst., attacked by unfavourable symptoms, when reports began to be circulated that the King's condition was critical, but on the 19th the royal patient slept well, and the next morning there was a great improvement.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has resolved upon celebrating the next anniversary of her birthday (July 13) with the Royal Family of Prussia. Her Imperial Highness will therefore leave Wildbad on July 10th, so as to arrive at Potadam on the evening of the 12th. The Empress will proceed *viâ* Weimar."

The vexatious and impolitic regulation attempted to be put in force respecting the presentation of Volunteer officers at Court has been withdrawn, and these gentlemen are presented now on precisely the same footing as officers of Militia and Yeomanry. The last levee contained several examples.

Among the young scions of nobility who made their *entrée* to the *beau monde* on Saturday, were the young Marquis of Bowmont, presented by his father, the Duke of Roxburghe; Viscount Crichton, by the Earl of Erne; Viscount Hamilton, by the Marquis of Abercorn; and Viscount Turnour, by the Earl of Winterton. Viscount Ebrington was presented on his elevation to the House of Lords, by his father, Earl Fortescue.

The Italian Grand Dukes appear to have decided on living in retirement, at least for the present, in some German State. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has taken up his residence in a chateau at Schasenbad, near Lindau; the Duchess of Parma is about to reside with her son, Duke Robert, in a villa at Rorschach, near Wartensee; and the Duke of Modena is every day expected at his chateau in Bohemia.

The proposed interview between the Monarchs of Sweden and Denmark has been on the point of being broken off, in consequence of the refusal of the former to see the Countess Danner. At last it was agreed that neither King Charles, nor King Frederick, nor any of the Danish Princes, who are to be present, should take their Princesses with them.

Earl Fitzwilliam, the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding, has given the managers, clerks, and others in his employ a trip to London; and so far as they are concerned the cost will be very small. The trip was to come off on Friday, one train starting from Wath and the other from Elsecar. The number who were expected to avail themselves of the excursion was about 1,500. Two days were to be allowed in London. We understand that the Great Northern Company have met the promoters of the trip on behalf of his Lordship on the most liberal terms.

Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the great Bombay merchant, was presented at the last levee. He is shortly to make a tour of the manufacturing districts. The legend selected by the late lamented Baronet for his escutcheon is 'Industry and Liberality;' and the son, who is understood to inherit not only the title and the vast property, but the enlightened and philanthropic principles which made her Majesty 'delight to honour' the father, as no native of India had ever before been honoured, cannot fail to be gratified by witnessing the wonderful development of the mechanical arts as manifested in the staple trades which furnish the means of comfortable subsistence to so many thousands of human beings in this busy hive. Besides, Sir Cursetjee has an eye and a mind for other objects than the produce of factories. He writes English with grace and accuracy, and speaks it with a great deal of purity.

The Earl of Cork, who has just been invested with the Order of St. Patrick, in the room of Lord Southwell, deceased, is the grandson of the late Earl, who was a General officer in the army, and for some years senior Knight of that noble order. It has frequently been remarked, as a fact unparalleled in history, that the late Duke of Wellington and his three brothers should all have held seats in the House of Lords at the same time. A parallel, though of somewhat distant date, is to be found in the records of the family of the Earl of Cork, inasmuch as the second Earl of the title had three brothers, who all attained the honours of the peerage, viz.:—Lewis, created Viscount Boyle, in 1627; Roger, created Lord Broghill in the same year, and eventually raised to the Earldom of Ossory, and Francis, created Viscount Shannon in 1660. The fifth brother, who never attained the honours of the peerage, was the illustrious Robert Boyle, the celebrated philosopher, who repeatedly refused the honours and dignities of the State.—*Court News.*

Among the generals presented on receiving colonelcies of regiments, were General Ashburnham, for the 82nd; General Bouverie, for the 15th Hussars; and General Macneill for the 78th Highlanders. The Bishop of Bangor was presented by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The Levee was a Collar day, and the Knights of the Garter, Thistle, St. Patrick, and the Knights Grand Cross of the Bath displayed the costly and beautiful portion of their respective insignia. The three national orders of England, Scotland and Ireland are generally pretty fairly distributed among their respective Peerages—Whig or Tory, as the case may be—and it is this fair diffusion that makes an exception so very remarkable. The Duke of Leinster was at the Levee, and wholly undecorated. There are twenty-four Knights of all grades in the Peerage, but Ireland has only one Duke, and he, it is singular to say, is not a member of an Order; and this fact, from accidental circumstances, became more than usually conspicuous at the Levee.

The German Sovereigns and Princes who were last week at Baden are the following:—Prince Frederick William, Regent of Prussia, 60 years of age, head of the government in consequence of the King's illness; Maximilian II., King of Bavaria, born in 1811, and married to a Prussian Princess; George V., King of Hanover, born in 1819, and married to a Princess of Saxe-Altenburg; John, King of Saxony, born in 1801, and married to a Princess of Bavaria; William I., King of Wurtemberg, born in 1781, who married first the Princess Catherine, daughter of the Emperor Paul of Russia, and afterwards a Princess of Wurtemberg; Frederick William, Grand Duke of Baden, born in 1826, and married to the daughter of the Prince Regent of Prussia; Louis III., Grand Duke of Hesse, born in 1806, and married to a daughter of King Louis of Bavaria; Charles, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar, born in 1818, and married to a daughter of William II. of Holland; Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Coburg, born in, 1818, and married to the Princess Alexandrina of Baden-sister of the present Grand Duke; and Adolphus Wilhelm, Duke of Nassau, born in 1817, and married to a daughter of the Prince of Anhalt-Dessau.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION.

The *Times*, in its editorial columns, gives the following summary, with comments, of the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the privileges of the House of Lords:—

'This committee has now made its report, and all the archives of Parliament, so far as they bear upon the question upon which we desire information, lie open before us. As a history of the constitutional practice of granting supplies, and of the rules which regulate the action of the two Chambers in dealing with these questions, it is a very valuable document; but we think the public will be disappointed at the very small amount of authority which the industry of the committee, aided by the facilities for reference possessed by the officers of the House, has been able to bring together on the question immediately in hand. Commencing their search with the year 1628, which is the year in which the present form of granting supplies was practically established, and the preamble now in use was settled under the eye of those great lawyers, Coke, Glanville, and Selden, the committee proceed to adduce instances wherein it was distinctly laid down that the office of the Commons is to grant, and that of the Lords is to assent. They quote the declaration of the Lords at a conference held in 1640, that "My Lords would not meddle with matters of subsidy, which belong naturally and properly to you—no, not to give you advice therein;" and they show the establishment of the practice of returning the Supply Act to the House of Commons in order that, having been assented to by the Lords, it may be presented for the royal assent by the Speaker. All this is plain sailing. So, also, is the practice of the Commons when the Lords amend a Supply or Tax Bill. The instances in which the Commons have refused to entertain such amendments will not greatly further us in our inquiries as to the exact limits of the constitutional province of Lords and Commons in the case before us. The only precedent under this heading cited by the Committee which bears at all upon the present inquiry is a warning given by the Commons to the Lords in 1678. 'The Commons, therefore, leave the bills and the amendments with your Lordships, together with the ill consequences that attend the not passing this bill.' We have now got half way through this report without finding anything to our immediate purpose. The heading 'Practice of the Commons, when the Lords do not pass the Bill,' seems to promise something of more interest. The result, however, is still disappointment. Out of five precedents three are rather cases of amending than of rejecting, and all we learn is that in 1708 the Lords rejected a Supply Bill to lay a duty upon foreign woollens, and that in 1752 a Bill to fix a license-tax upon brokers was lost upon prorogation.

'None of these precedents touch the present point, which is the rejection of a bill for repealing a tax. It is not until we arrive at the last, and almost the shortest heading in the report, that we find gathered in a bunch all the precedents which are of the least value for the object for which the search was commenced. We are by no means complaining of the committee, for we think they have done quite right in bringing together a complete set of precedents, going into the whole subjects, and informing the mind of the reader upon all the collateral points; but, as this long report is not likely to be thoroughly read, we are doing our readers a service in directing attention at once to the only part which is of direct relevancy. It appears, then, that in 1714 the Lords rejected a bill for relieving merchants from part of the duties due on tobacco and wine; and that in the next year the same bill was sent up again, and was again rejected. In 1767, a bill to allow free importation of—that is, to suspend or repeal the duties upon—salted meat and butter was postponed to a day after the prorogation. In 1781 a bill for reducing the duties on salt used for manure was, in like manner, defeated by postponement. There are several other precedents which go to a similar extent. The most important, however, is the rejection by postponement of a Supply Act founded upon a resolution of the whole House repealing the existing coal duties, and granting other duties in lieu thereof. The loss of this bill occurred in 1808. This is all, that can be dug up. It is not much, but so far as it goes it proves that the usage has been uniform, that the Lords have never been allowed to originate, and never allowed to amend, any bill imposing or repealing a tax; but that whenever they have chosen to reject such a bill the Commons have submitted to the rejection, satisfied with, in one instance, fixing upon the Lords "the ill consequences that attend the non-passing of the bill."

'The committee produce these precedents, but offer no recommendation upon them. We do not see how they could have done otherwise, now that the nature of those precedents is apparent. There is nothing in them upon which a recommendation of any course of action by the House of Commons could be founded. They have discovered cases wherein the Lords have rejected bills which went to repeal duties; although, perhaps, none of these cases seem in distinctness to come quite up to the case which has now occurred; but they have found no precedent of any action taken by the House of Commons upon any one of these rejections. The precedents, such as they are, are all in favour of doing nothing. If the Commons were to again send up the bill, there is a precedent for the Lords a second time rejecting the bill. If, as Mr. Collier proposes, the Commons should make a protest against the Lords not having passed the bill they sent up, the Lords might very reasonably reply that the encroachment was all on the part of the Commons, who had made a claim not only justified by no precedent, but contrary to all precedent. It is plain that the committee, as a Committee of Precedents, had not the materials for advising any course of action. They are rather in the position of Balaam. They were sent out to find curses, and nothing but blessings will come up. This report only proves that, so far as the law of Parliament appears in the action of the two Houses, the Lords really have within them the constitutional discretion which they have just exercised.

THE REVENUE.

The revenue returns for the quarter ending last Saturday show an increase on the gross account of more than £300,000 over the receipts of the corresponding quarter of last year, notwithstanding the loss of £375,000 on customs, owing to the operation of the new tariff.

On the excise there is an increase of £169,000, consequent on the earlier payment of duties on malt and an augmentation on hops.

On stamps there is an improvement to the extent of £107,000, arising from succession and legacy duties, fire insurances, and stamps on legal instruments, and also in some degree from the new stamp duties on delivery orders, dock warrants, &c.

On assessed taxes there is an increase of about £5,000, owing probably to house duty.

The income tax has improved to the extent of £306,000, caused by the additional rate.

The growing business of the Post-office is shown by the addition of £40,000, proceeding from increased correspondence.

Crown lands, as usual, are nearly stationary.

Under the head of miscellaneous, the comparison is £70,000 in favour of the present returns, in consequence of the payment of the Spanish liabilities, amounting to about £240,000, which sum is diminished by the falling off in the sale of old military and naval stores.

The account for the year shows a loss of rather more than £260,000 on customs for the reason already given in stating the quarter's account. The excise for the year is augmented by £2,309,000, partly from the malt credits previously alluded to, and partly from spirits, hops, and paper.

Stamps are £269,000 better, owing to the causes already assigned.

Assessed taxes show an excess of £52,000, attributable to improved assessments.

The increased rates of income-tax result in an improvement of £3,636,000.

The Post-office increase is £130,000.

Crown Lands show a small addition—£6,000.

Under the head of Miscellaneous, notwithstanding the Spanish repayments, there still remains a decrease of £410,000, owing principally to diminished receipts for old stores, &c.

The aggregate improvement in the revenue for the year ending June 30 is £5,727,000.

In these and in a score of other ways his Royal Highness has been enabled to become one of the people over whom, in the course of nature, he must one day rule, and to identify himself, not merely with some of our most ancient institutions, but with those who administer them; and this in itself is a golden advantage for our future Sovereign. Humanly speaking, it would have been impossible for King James II., if he had been in residence for a single term among the loyal, but free, sons of Oxford, to have stretched his prerogative to such unconstitutional lengths as to endeavour to force a Roman-Catholic head upon a college whose governing body was Protestant; and if the Stuarts had learnt in that school the lesson of which they knew so little, how to temper kingly prerogative with the freedom of the subject, and to unite the spirit of loyalty with the spirit of manly independence, who knows that they might not even now have been seated on the throne of England? We cannot, therefore, doubt that if the Prince of Wales has brought nothing else away with him at the end of his academic year but this one secret, that year will not have been spent in vain. Albert Edward, when he sits upon the throne of England, will not be a Stuart inwardly, nor an Hanoverian George outwardly, but a plain and unmistakeable Englishman.—*Court News.*

Spirit of the Press.

PARALLELS OF MISMANAGEMENT.

(*Leader.*)

Some men have been eternally haunted with the impression that nothing was altogether new to them. Goethe and Walter Scott were among the number. In many of the positions of life in which they found themselves, there was a vague feeling that all this had happened to them long ago, with the same incidents, the same actors. Pythagoras may have owed his doctrine to something of this feeling—we own to having experienced a sensation of a similar kind ourselves; and how much is there in the events around us to encourage and confirm this impression! What echoes of the past are constantly falling on our ears! Is this a copy of the *Mercurius Aulicus*, or of *The Adventurer*, or of this day's *Daily News* that we have been just perusing? We rub our eyes. Does that figure, with a little bonnet resembling the knob and the remainder the cone of the extinguisher, to which the *Tatler* aptly compares it?—does this figure, we say, pertain to our fair cousin or to our great great grandmother? Is it Figgins, of the sign of the 'Sugar Loaf' in Eastcheap, or his distant ducal descendant in New Oxford-street, who has just been indicted for tampering with his groceries? Everything is being done over again:

'All, to reflourish, fades;
As in a wheel, all sinks to reascend;'

says the author of the 'Night Thoughts;' but the wheel, when it is doing its duty as a wheel, makes, at the same time, its revolutions and its progress—a union of movements which, in the case of our social and political wheel, we are often sadly disposed to doubt. It is difficult to forbear a smile when Goldsmith or Johnson—we will vouch that it is one of them, though just now we forget which—compares the stationary bird's nest with the ship, which is eternally improving;—yes, perhaps the same ship, dubiously, and at very great expense, at Chatham, cut, and sliced, and extended, and abbreviated. The latter is what we prefer to do with quotations, but one we shall give *in extenso*, for it has dictated the present article, of which it will form a considerable part. It may make us despair, or ply the axe more manfully than ever at the root of the tree of corruption. Sheridan *loquitur*; date March 15th, 1804.

'It is known that out of the 120 gunboats which the right honourable gentleman had in commission at the close of the last war, there were scarcely any retained as at all useful, and that sixty-two of them, which were purchased from contractors, were much the worst. Enough has been said by the honourable baronet of the kind of vessels which contractors generally built; and without referring to the ships of the line, of which the honourable baronet takes notice in proof of the badness of their materials and the inferiority of their workmanship, I shall only remark on these gunboats. I do not, indeed, like to dwell on the misconduct of inferior officers in any department. I do not wish to hear of such persons in this House. We should always look to the heads of those departments as the persons answerable to us. The navy board may be suspected of having played into the hands of the contractors during the last war, and perhaps to that was owing the great inferiority of the right honourable gentleman's gunboats—an inferiority which was certainly very glaring, for out of the 120, 87 were sold after advertisement for almost nothing; some which could not be disposed of were retained, and six were sent to Jersey, which were found so utterly useless that Captain D'Auvergne knew not what to do with them. . . . Has the honourable gentleman observed the frauds exposed in the second report—the block and coopers' contracts, where £2,000 have been paid for work proved not to be worth £200? . . . What a melancholy expression that in those yards, where there were 3,200 men employed, nothing more than the repair of ships could be done! They could only finish in these yards twenty-four sail-of-the-line, fifteen frigates, and some few sloops, in the course of twenty years, although it is known that forty-five shipwrights can build a 'seventy-four' in one year. As there are 3,200 shipwrights in those yards, and the expense could not be less in twenty years than £4,100,000, a sum equal to the building of the whole navy of England, it follows of course, that it is bad policy to continue the maintenance of these dockyards. . . . I assert, and am prepared to maintain the assertion, that abuse pervades every department of the system. Does the right hon. gentleman know of the frauds which the commissioners have found to have been committed in every article with which these yards are furnished?

These places are Gibraltar-forts of immovable and corrupt routine. Energetic and patriotic officers have since nearly broken their hearts, and expended all their energies in trying to overcome the surly dead resistance of their interested and vicious system; and so we are taxed from generation to generation unmercifully with a Legislature who cannot or will not defend us.

'Oh, foolish Israel, never warned of ill [effectively],
Still the same baits, and circumvented still.'

Many of the calamitous blunders in connection with the Crimean campaign were mere echoes, confirmatory of a striking expression of Marlborough's in one of his letters to Godolphin, Sept. 2nd, 1702, alluding to our commissariat—'England that is famous for negligence.'

THE PRECEDENTS COMMITTEE.

(*Saturday Review.*)

The zeal or indiscretion of some members of the Precedents Committee has divulged the curious fact that Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and Lord John Russell were left in a minority of three on the choice between two rival Reports. Even if a breach of Parliamentary regulations has been committed, it is scarcely worth while to denounce the anticipation of a disclosure which must have been made, in due course of business, within two or three days. The adoption by the Committee of Mr. Walpole's Report, prefigures the decision of the House of Commons. The original determination to inquire into precedents was in itself equivalent to a resolution to a decline for the present any direct collision with the House of Lords. It was well known beforehand that no precedent could be found on either side of the controversy which would run on all fours with the immediate question. The doctrines and traditions which make up the Constitution are generalised from ordinary practice, and they are modified from time to time by deliberate or unconscious innovations. It has undoubtedly been an article of political faith that the control of the revenue lies within the exclusive province of the House of Commons. The success of Lord Monteagle's motion gave a shock to orthodox believers, which, except for considerations of expediency and public convenience, might at once have found expression in some declaratory resolution. Fortunately, however, statesmen are something more than logicians, and the House of Commons exercised a sound discretion in shutting its eyes, or in turning them aside for the moment. Comprehending the purpose for which it was appointed, the Committee will probably confine itself to the task of recording the positive and negative precedents which constitute the Parliamentary law of Money Bills. As nearly all the Liberal members have agreed with their Conservative colleagues in rejecting Mr. Bright's Report, it may be assumed that both parties will concur in a policy of peace, or rather of inaction. The enumeration of precedents will not interfere with any course of proceedings which it may at any future time seem desirable to adopt. Some general and colourless resolution will represent the desire of the House to postpone to a more convenient season a conflict which the House of Lords will not, if well advised, be eager to maintain or to renew.

Lord Palmerston and the majority of the committee have probably discovered that neither the House nor the country is inclined to confine its attention to the abstract question of privilege. In the financial controversy the House of Lords was undoubtedly in the right, while the Commons were not even sincere in their determination to abolish the Paper-duty. The latest division proved to demonstration that Mr. Gladstone's ill-judged bill could by no possibility have passed through an additional stage. It was unfortunate that a practical blunder could only be corrected at the cost of a constitutional anomaly, and it is still uncertain whether an obvious advantage may not have been purchased at too high a price; but the privilege of the House of Commons would be vindicated with greater effect if sound policy and public feeling were on the side of the remonstrants. Mr. Gladstone, the stern patriot, is unavoidably confounded with Mr. Gladstone, the reckless financier, while Lord John Russell's authority is weakened by the general impression that his sympathies are more strongly enlisted in favour of Parliamentary etiquette than on behalf of fiscal equilibrium. It is to no purpose that Mr. Bright professes for once to defend the Constitution against a revolutionary innovation. Hasty reasoners assume that there must be some latent justification for a course which is denounced by the habitual assailant of all established rights. The blustering language which has been used at obscure meetings during the futile attempt to excite a popular agitation, is not without its effect in turning the attention of moderate politicians from the simple issue which was raised by Lord Monteagle's motion; but the argument which really weighs with Parliament and with the community consists in the maintenance by the House of Lords of a valuable source of revenue. Blundering administration throws a slur on constitutional principles, as troublesome and disreputable kings imperil the sacredness of royalty. It is difficult to say whether the veto of the Crown might not be revived in practice if there were no other mode of defeating a mischievous and unpopular Bill. The analogy with the recent encroachments of the House of Lords would be complete if, in withholding the royal assent, the Sovereign were really carrying out the wishes of both Houses of Parliament.

If the House of Commons contents itself on the present occasion with some general resolution, it will be quite unnecessary for the House of Lords to take any formal notice of the proceedings. An actual collision could only occur if a repetition of the challenge were to suggest to the Commons some new method of maintaining the exclusive privilege which had long remained exempt from dispute. Parliamentary tacticians might without difficulty devise some new process of legislation which would compel the House of Lords either to reject the financial scheme of the Government, or to accept it as a whole. A similar policy rendered the amendment of Money Bills impracticable, although the Lords have, down to the present day, never acknowledged that it was unconstitutional. Strong in its ultimate power of securing a victory, the House of Commons can afford to be temperate, especially when it can only complain that its own mistake has been irregularly corrected. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright probably stand alone in the belief that it would have been right to surrender the Paper-duty in the face of an impending deficiency in the revenue. Lord John Russell has the Constitution and his own reputation to look to, whether the Treasury is full or empty. Lord Palmerston is perhaps more immediately concerned with the question how the Queen's Government is to be carried on, and there is no doubt that business will be much facilitated by an additional million, and that it would come to a stand-still in the event of a collision between the Houses. The Committee of Precedents will have done its duty by pouring oil on the waters of contention, although the tranquillity which is produced may be only superficial and temporary. The House of Commons is well inclined to accept any reasonable excuse for evading an unnecessary and embarrassing conflict.

THE HEAVY GALES OF MAY AND JUNE.

The disastrous effects of the heavy gales, or rather hurricanes, of the latter end of last month and the beginning of this, can now with tolerable accuracy be ascertained. It appear, according to the official returns received by the Board of Trade, that 143 wrecks took place on the English coast on the 28th of May. Of these, 36 became a thousand pieces, and some of their hapless crews were literally snatched from the jaws of death; and from the whole 143 wrecks, only 34 lives were fortunately lost. It is, moreover, a most gratifying feature in the returns, reflecting, as it does, the highest credit on the age in which we live, and particularly on those who, with such unremitting ardour, devote their energies to this good work, that, by means of the Life-boats of the National Life-boat Institution, the mortar and rocket apparatus, shore-boats, and other means, 116 of our fellow-creatures were saved from these disastrous wrecks. The importance of such services as these cannot possibly be overrated in a country like ours; but their real value can only be seen in many a sailor's home throughout these realms, where in their absence many a mother would today be a widow and her children orphans. It occurred in some places that the same lifeboat was off twice on her mission of mercy on that dreadful day. So much as £50 has been paid by the National Lifeboat Institution to the crews of the Lowestoft and Pakefield lifeboats alone for their gallant services on that day.

Again, on the 2nd and 3rd of this month, 51 vessels were wrecked. Of these, 18 were totally lost; showing that this gale was comparatively more destructive to property than the previous storm; but the loss of life again on this occasion was happily small, 17 persons only having perished from the 51 wrecks, and 101 lives having been rescued by lifeboats and other means—a most satisfactory result, and showing how laudable and courageous the exertions to save life must have been. It should be observed that these returns take no account of the lost fishing-boats belonging to Yarmouth, from which upwards of 200 poor creatures are said to have perished. At Filey, 9 fine yawls, which were riding at anchor in the bay, were totally lost, one only having been saved from destruction by the lifeboat at that place belonging to the National Lifeboat Institution. If the gallant Yarmouth fishermen had an aneroid or a storm-glass on board their boats, many of them would probably have escaped the dreadful calamity which has overtaken them; but it is a fact that such a thing is never seen on board fishing-boats. Again, our coasters are generally so ill found in everything, and particularly that which relates to the saving of life, that when they are overtaken by a storm nothing seems to save them from destruction. But with all our foresight wrecks will occur, and even at a period of the year when such an event in these islands is seldom expected heavy gales of wind will occur. Lifeboats are now so built and managed that they can face nearly any sea, and it rests with the British public to say whether this lifeboat system shall be maintained and extended.

THE CENSUS BILL.

On Saturday last a memorial was presented to Lord Palmerston, with the names of 167 members of Parliament attached to it. We are assured on good authority that the number of signatures might have been raised to 200 if the presentation could have been delayed a few days longer. So powerful a remonstrance has rarely been presented to a Minister. We understand that the gentlemen who presented the memorial took an opportunity of stating their convictions very fully, and that they impressed on Lord Palmerston the strong feeling which they had found existing in their constituencies on the subject. An hon. member sitting for one of the largest constituencies in the kingdom stated that on no other subject had he ever received so many letters from his supporters. Lord Palmerston admitted the strong claim which a memorial so numerously signed had upon the serious attention of the Government; but those who oppose the obnoxious clause of the bill must not think that the necessity for exemption is greatly diminished. Those who do not come much in contact with our governing classes can form no conception of the absolute inability of many of our public men to look at propositions in which religious principles are involved from any other point of view than that of the politico-ecclesiastical system in which they have been brought up. If even they well understood that, a great advance would have been made towards understanding the difficulties of those who cannot adopt it. But when the conduct of the civil government in matters of religion is in question, principles and maxims which to many millions of Englishmen of the middle classes are as the very alphabet of political science, are as unintelligible to our rulers as if they were the speculations of a Bhuddist sage. We trust, however, that the Government will have at least the political sagacity to retrace its steps and retire from a path which, if persevered in, must have a disastrous effect, not only on its fortunes, but on the permanent interests of the Liberal party. The injustice which will be perpetrated if this measure is persevered in is such as will never be forgotten or forgiven.

The London Gazette.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

BANKRUPTS.—JAMES BENJAMIN DUNN and EDWIN FRANCIS ALBERT BOYLE, New-street, Spring-gardens, dealers in iron—HENRY GAISFORD, York-place, Stepney, builder—JOHN ASHTON, St. Paul's-road, Highbury, and Ring-cross, Holloway, contractor—JOHN M'ALPINE, jun., Newington-road, Ball's-pond, bleacher—GEORGE GRIMLEY, Matilda-street, Islington, coach maker—JOHN ARNOLD HURST, Ludgate-street, City, mantle manufacturer—ALFRED PENNY, ichmond villas, Holloway, coal merchant—THOMAS RYDER, Leadenhall-street, City, and Durham Lodge, Dalston, merchant—RICHARD ELLIS, Northampton, chemist—ROBERT BARKER, Maldon and Romford, Essex, boot manufacturer—AMBROSE SUTTON, Cowley-vale, Lancashire, corn miller—HENRY DOWSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.—ARCHIBALD BINNIE, Camlachie, Glasgow, brickmaker.

CHARLES GILPIN, Esq., M.P., beautifully engraved on steel, from a photograph by Mayall, is the portrait to be issued with the *Illustrated News of the World*, No. 127, July 7, or any other of the 116 portraits already published, may be had in lieu of the above, if preferred. Price 6d., by post 7d. The half-yearly subscription (with the fourth series of the 'Drawing-room Portrait Gallery,' containing 26 proof portraits, with autographs, beautifully bound,) will commence on the 7th July, price 21s. post-free, issued only to subscribers. Only 2,000 will be printed of this edition. The third series, containing 40 portraits and memoirs, may now be had, without papers, for 21s.; the first, second, or third series, with the paper for forty weeks from date of subscription, for 30s., post-free. Of all Newsvendors. Office, 199, Strand, W.C.

A DUEL IN PRUSSIA.—The general subject of conversation is a duel which took place on the 20th between the young Count Henckel de Donnersmark and the brother of a lady to whom he had been engaged. The Count received a ball in the body, and now lies dangerously ill at Aix-la-Chapelle. The cause of the meeting is said to be a marriage broken off between the Count and the lady, whom he had known in Paris, and who had even followed him into Silesia. A short time before the day fixed for the union, the count received a letter containing disclosures which induced him to give up the connection. The parents of the lady sent for her brother from America. This latter is said to have treated a medical man, who was on the ground, with great brutality, because he uttered an exclamation of grief and pity when he saw the Count fall. When the latter was struck, his pistol, falling from his hand, went off, and was nearly wounding one of the seconds.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE SOUTHAMPTON RAGGED-SCHOOL.

On Monday evening last the numerous kind friends and supporters of this excellent benevolent institution met at the Victoria Rooms, and partook of the usual social repast on these pleasing occasions, which was mostly provided by the ladies who presided at their respective tables, Mrs. Hatch having kindly undertaken the general arrangement and supervision.

The chair was taken by the Mayor, F. PERKINS, Esq., and after a short opening prayer from the Rev. G. BRADSHAW, the annual report was read, in the absence of the Secretary, by Mr. Alderman PALK, which was of a very gratifying and encouraging character.

The first resolution was then moved by the Rev. G. BRADSHAW:—'That this meeting recognises the hand of God in the merciful dispensation of kindness towards the objects of this institution, and that the report now read be adopted; also that the several gentlemen whose names have been enumerated be appointed a committee, with power to add to their number; and that the report be printed with a statement of the accounts, and circulated amongst the subscribers.'

The resolution was seconded, in his usual able manner, by the Rev. T. ADKINS.

The second resolution, moved by the Rev. J. G. WRIGHT:—'That this meeting rejoices to learn that, in accordance with a resolution passed at the last anniversary, the committee have purchased premises for the purpose of industrial occupation, and that the long desired object is so near its accomplishment, by which many hindrances to the beneficial working of the Ragged School will be obviated,' was seconded in a very eloquent and effective manner by the Rev. W. M'CALL, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mary's, St. George's-in-the-East, London.

The third resolution was moved by the Rev. A. B. BURTON, and seconded by Mr. A. PEGLER:—'That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. Mr. M'CALL for his attendance on this occasion, and for his able advocacy of the cause of Ragged Schools, and to the ladies and gentlemen who have devoted so much time as voluntary teachers, by which they have strengthened the hands of the master and mistress, and afforded most valuable assistance in the furtherance of the objects of the institution; and it likewise renders to the local press their grateful thanks for the way in which they have uniformly helped the cause of the destitute classes.'

The fourth resolution was moved by T. FALVEY, Esq., and seconded by Mr. COLMAN:—'That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mrs. Hatch for her kind superintendence of the tea, and to those other ladies who have so generously provided tables and presided on this occasion.'

It was then moved by Mr. Alderman PALK, and seconded by the Rev. W. M'CALL:—'That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Worshipful the Mayor for his presiding on this occasion;' and the meeting broke up, after spending a very pleasant evening. The proceedings were altogether unanimous, and we are pleased to say, will add a considerable sum to the funds of the Institution.

FRIGHTFUL ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

James Rutland, 30 years of age, and living in Chester-street, Bethnal-green, was charged at Worship-street Police-court with cutting the throat of Matilda, his wife, now lying at the London Hospital in a hopeless condition.

Police-serjeant Hyde, of the K division, said that on Wednesday afternoon he was in the Alma-road East, Old Ford, when two persons informed him that a man had murdered his wife at No. 30; hastening there he found the prisoner in one of the kitchens, blood was on his hands, and he asked, 'What are you going to do, with me?' In the other kitchen was a woman with a frightful wound in her throat, and another supporting her. A great quantity of blood was about the place, and the witness, by the instructions of a medical gentleman, conveyed the sufferer to the hospital. The prisoner subsequently asked, 'How is she?' 'Very bad,' was the reply. Prisoner then said, 'She has been keeping company with a man, and during the last three days we have been quarrelling.'

A black-handled razor, with stains of blood upon it, was here produced.

Wm. Stevens, residing at the house in question, deposed to having heard violent screams, and to finding Mrs. Rutland in the arms of a lodger named Harris, who was staunching a dreadful gash in her throat. At that time prisoner was in the same room, with the razor in his hand. He exclaimed, 'I've done it, Stevens; I've done it,' and threw the weapon down, which witness snatched up, and successfully resisted his efforts to obtain re-possession of it.

Mrs. Harris stated that hearing repeated cries of 'Murder' at the time in question, she ran below. Prisoner at the instant of her entering the kitchen appeared to be scuffling with his wife, but immediately on perceiving her desisted, and the injured woman sank in her arms, blood flowing from a horrible wound in the throat.

Mr. Raphael Meldola, surgeon, of Crescent-terrace, spoke as to the nature of the injury. It was an incised wound, one and a-half inch in depth, so serious in its character, that had the weapon traversed the slightest distance further, it must have severed the carotid artery, and of course caused instant death.

The Prisoner heard the evidence with apparent unconcern, and declined asking any questions, or making any defence. He was remanded.

Rutland has but recently returned from India, where he, during a lengthened absence from this country, served in the 7th Buffs; and there is some reason to believe that jealousy of his wife's conduct, she believing him to have died, occasioned him to make this attempt upon her life.

At the time in question they were at the house of the witness Stevens, for the purpose of that person teaching the wife weaving.

OLD LONDON TAVERNS.

The Mermaid appears to have been a favourite sign in old London, for at the Mermaid in Cheapside lived John Rastell, the brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More—and in a book called 'Coffee-house Tests, 1688,' there is the following passage, slightly altered for the sake of good manners:—

'When Dun, that kept the Mermaid Tavern, in Cornhill, being in a room with some worthy gallants, one of them cry'd out in a fantastick humour, "I'll lay five pounds there's a fool in this company." "'Tis Dun," says another.'

The Mermaid of Bread-street was consumed in the great fire, and does not seem to have been robuilt. While it flourished, there is evidence that courtiers, as well as wits and authors, were in the constant habit of sharing in its merry pastimes. The City in those days was by no means wholly dedicated to commerce; literature and fashion were as interesting as trade, and the masques at Guildhall were as attractive as those at Westminster; indeed, kings, queens, and maids of honour, with knights and barons, ruffling in satin and brocade, often turned their faces eastward to avail themselves of the hospitalities of my Lord Mayor. Merchant palaces were mixed with those of the nobility. Brabant Court and Aldersgate did not shrink from comparison with the splendours of Whitehall.

The Old Devil Tavern, so named to distinguish it from a house close adjoining, called the Young Devil Tavern, stood on a spot close to Temple-bar, now occupied by Child's Bank. At the Young or Little Devil Tavern, Wanley and Le Neve first originated the present Society of Antiquaries.—*City Press.*

THE MAP OF EUROPE IN 1860.—The *Times* Paris correspondent again refers to this curious map:—'Perhaps you have not forgotten the famous map published here in 1858, containing the distribution of States in Europe for 1860, and in which some progress has actually been made. The Pope, you may remember, was to lose the Legations for the benefit of Piedmont; this has been done. He was to have the Abruzziat the cost of Naples; this is not yet effected. Piedmont was to get the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom and the duchies of Parma and Modena and the Legations; there remains Venetia still to win; but in the meantime Victor Emmanuel has got Tuscany, which had been destined for another. The Queen of Spain was to acquire the Empire of Morocco

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

PARIS, JULY 5th.—The "Moniteur" of this morning announces that, during the absence of M. Mayne, M. Fould will undertake the direction of Ministry of Finance. A project of law has been presented to the Corps Legislatif for authorizing the city of Paris to issue 287,618 obligations, of 500 francs each.

REFORMS PROPOSED BY THE POPE.

ROME, WEDNESDAY.—The reforms which the Papal Government has decided upon granting are to be promulgated shortly in a "motu proprio." Among other concessions the Pope grants to the Consulta of State a deliberative vote on all financial question on which until now it had only a consultative vote, but these reforms are to be granted on condition of the integrity of the patrimony of St. Peter being guaranteed.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, THURSDAY.—The new Minister of Finance, Herr Von Plener, has so arranged that coupons of the national loan falling due on the 1st inst. will be paid in specie in all foreign capitals at the rate of 2f. 45c. per florin.

NAPLES AND PIEDMONT.

The "Independance" says that Piedmont has placed conditions on the acceptance of alliance with Naples, which is equivalent to a refusal; for instance, the Government has demanded that the Neapolitan Government recognise not only the annexation of the Romagna, but the probable annexation of the Marshes and of Ambrio. The relation between the Court of Naples and the Holy See render such a course impossible.

"Le Nord" state that the conditions which the Court of Turin desires to impose upon Naples were as follows:

"1st. The Government of Naples shall definitely break with Austria.

"2nd. It shall cause to be accepted at Rome the counsels which itself has received and accepted.

"3rd. It shall adopt a line of policy tendding to the complete independence of Italy.

"4th. Promise that reform shall be really attempted."

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg states that Prince Baeritansky has undertaken an expedition against a tribe of the mountains near the Caspian Sea, who are giving great trouble to the Russians.

THE FRENCH CLERGY AND THE PAPAL LOAN.

Most of the archbishops and bishops of France have addressed circulars to the clergy of their dioceses, calling on them to recommend the Papal Loan to the attention of their flocks.

Count de Persigny has arrived in Paris.

RUSSIA AND THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—The Russian Ambassador, Count Kisseleff, has officially informed M. Thouvenal that the Court of St. Petersburg, having examined the three proposals of France for the definitive settlement of the question of the annexation of Savoy, has resolved upon giving preference to the assemblin; of an European conference at Paris.

HEALTH OF THE DUKE DE GRAMMONT.

The Duke De Grammont has completed his cure at the waters of Vichy, and is about to resume his functions as Ambassador at Rome.

There is no decisive news from Naples. The effect of the King's concession is very uncertain.

AUSTRALIA.

It is reported that news has arrived, via Panama, to the effect that the colony of New South Wales has granted £75,000 as a subsidy to an English line of steamers, to run from Australia to Panama; also that the British Government have agreed to take possession of the Feejee Islands.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Her Majesty and the Court left Buckingham Palace for Osborne this morning.

A Cabinet Council was held this afternoon.

The competition for the prizes offered by the Queen and Prince Consort commenced at Wimbledon this morning.

At the forty-fifth half-yearly meeting of the Colonial Bank to-day the report was adopted, and a dividend declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free of income tax.

Heenan embarked to-day for America in the Vanderbilt steamer, from Southampton.

This morning was issued an estimate of the sum required to be voted towards defraying the expense of naval and military operations in China beyond the ordinary grants for army and navy services for the year 1861, including a payment of £443,896 to the government of India for advances on account of former expeditions to China. The sum in question is £3,800,000.

Garibaldi has written to a friend in London, asking if it would be possible to obtain a couple of steamers armed with Armstrong guns, as he is in great want of a flotilla.

One of the sufferers by the Tottenham Railway accident has obtained a verdict for £2,000 damages.

THE CORN TRADE.—The City articles in to-day's papers generally describe yesterday's a corn market as inactive at Monday's decline of 2s.

THE INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

(From the "Times" Special Correspondent.)

PALERMO, JUNE 23.—The morning after the final evacuation of Palermo by the Neapolitans, Garibaldi called on the three Admirals, who have all since returned his visit. The French admiral called the day after, and Admiral Mundy yesterday morning. As for the Sardinian and American admirals, they had called once or twice before even the evacuation was completed. Thus Garibaldi is in regular official communication with the naval commanders of the foreign navies. The Austrian commodore left the day the Neapolitans departed, and with them went likewise the Austrian consul and his family.

As everywhere else in Italy, there has been a great change in Sicily with regard to political ideas. In 1848 there were but few who could raise themselves above local prejudices and narrow combinations. An independent Sicily, under the Prince of Carignan, was the last expression of this shortsighted policy: now the conviction has become almost universal among thinking men, that an independent and isolated kingdom of Sicily is a political impossibility, and would lead ultimately back to Bourbon dominion, and Sicily can only be free as a part of Italy. Nay, the only difference of opinion in this respect is as to time, some thinking it necessary to convoke the national representatives immediately, and declare the annexation; while the majority are of opinion that we should first arm, and then talk of annexation—decidedly the more practical manner of looking at the thing. I need not say that this is Garibaldi's opinion, and he expressed it the other day to a deputation to him which came to present an address. In consequence of this declaration on the part of Garibaldi some of the men who had accepted office have resigned. Among these is the Principe di Torrearsa, a Liberal of 1848, and Baron Pisani, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

Two days ago the Prefetorio issued a proclamation, in which it called upon the citizens to come and help in demolishing the face of the Castello-a-Mare looking towards the town. This Castello was, from the most ancient times the Bastile of Palermo. It was rebuilt and strengthened by Charles V. to curb the turbulent population, and has ever since been used as a citadel and state prison. It occupies the point of the peninsula which formerly guarded the entrance to both ports of Palermo. One of the ports having been altogether filled up, and the other being considerably reduced, it has lost all its importance as a work directed against ships. The face towards the sea, although looking old and neglected, has, however, the advantage of forming as it were a continuation of the wall of the town. It will be, therefore, preserved and strengthened.

The proclamation to demolish this hated object brought hundreds of volunteer workmen, who assembled in the different quarters of the town, and, provided with crowbars, axes, and spades, went in companies, of 50 and more to help in the demolition. Every one of the troops had contrived to get a band of music, and the work began with cheering and singing. Never did men, women, and children work harder without being paid for it. Not the last among the workmen were the monks of the different religious communities, especially the mendicant friars, Capuchins, Franciscans, &c. Whole monasteries seemed to have turned out, and went lustily to work. You could see it was a work of love, or rather of hatred. The whole day the place was crowded with spectators beside, who encouraged by their applause every successful step in the work of demolition. If this ardour lasts, there will soon be little remaining.

JUNE 24.—The Meander, a British commercial steamer, has come in from Messina, with a number of passengers. According to their account, the town was a desert, peopled only by soldiers and mob; all the rest of the population had left, taking with them whatever they could carry away. The garrison of the place is very strong, all the troops from Catania and Girgenti being still there, as well as a part of those who left Palermo. They occupy the town in force, but their sway does not extend farther. At the very gates of the town the insurrection is in full vigour; the committee is constituted, holds its meeting in one of the neighbouring villages, and is organising and raising troops, like the rest of the country. It is in regular correspondence with the Government, both by land and sea.

TRINITY QUARTER SESSIONS—MONDAY.

On this day, at 10 o'clock, a.m., John H. Richards, Esq., opened these sessions in the County Court. The following magistrates sat with his worship—Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., Ballyglan; Edmond Power, Esq., Eastlands; James Power, Esq., Tramore; D. B. Franks, R.M.; Captain Armstrong, Ballydavid.

GRAND JURY.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Esq., West Lodge, Foreman.
Hugh N. Nevins, Esq., Rosamore.
Stephen Gamble, Esq., Ambrehill.
Francis O'Grady, Esq., Butlerstown.
Henry White, Esq., Grange.
Stephen Hession, Esq., Ballinakill.
John Roe Steele, Esq., Newtown.
John Warke, Esq., Tramore.
Thomas Kelly, Esq., Knockboy.
Charles Cotton, Esq., Ballymacaw.
John Murphy, Esq., Nymph Hall.
Andrew Ryan, Esq., Knockhouse.
James Budd, Esq., Tramore.
Thomas Hayes, Tramore.
John Waters Maher, Esq., Tramore.
John Power, Esq., Ballinakill.
Charles B. Leckey, Esq., Newrath.
Samuel Kent, Esq., Ballycowan.
William Joyce, Esq., Abbeylands.

His Worship addressed the jury, and said it has lately become a matter of course to congratulate grand juries at quarter sessions on the trivial nature of the criminal business to be disposed of. He hoped, however, that this gratifying state of things would not prevent them from setting a proper value on the peaceable state of the country. The contrast between the state of the jails in '47 and '48 and now, cannot be but pleasing to every person in the community. They, the jury, would have no difficulty with the seven or eight cases that would come before them, if they had any difficulty he would be most happy to give them every assistance in his power.

Mr. Hugh N. Nevins addressed his worship, and said, for several years, if his worship would look back so far, he would see that the grand juries at each sessions were nearly, if not wholly, composed of the same persons as were then in the box. There were several gentlemen living in the vicinity could, without inconvenience to themselves, attend, but they never attend. The present grand jury do not consider it quite fair that the whole work should be thrown on them. If his worship would look into the subject, the jury would feel obliged.

The Chairman said Mr. Nevins's observations were very reasonable indeed. He did not know whether there were any members of the press present; if there are, and that your complaint is noticed in the public journals, he hoped that for the future, it will have the effect of securing a large attendance of jurors. On the next occasion, should those gentlemen who do not attend, be present, the present jurors will be relieved so far as it can be done. If they do not attend, probably a small fine would have the effect of inducing them to be in attendance when required.

Mr. Nevins thanked the court, and said the grand jury could require nothing more.

The grand jury having disposed of the bills, were discharged at half-past 11 o'clock.

PETTY JURY.

William Duggan,	William Barron,
Charles Hayden,	Michael Gaule,
Peter Fitzgerald,	William Grace,
William Power,	Patrick Walsh,
Richard Gamble,	Thomas Kochan,
John Norwood,	Patrick Carroll.

William Tick, a private of the 60th Rifles, was indicted for stealing, on the 10th of April last, at Tramore. Guilty. Sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, at hard labour.

A MILITARY PICKPOCKET.

William Tick, a private of the 60th Rifles, was indicted (as stated in Monday's MAIL) for stealing a purse and two shillings, from the person of Lucy Matson, on the 10th of April last, at Tramore races.

Mrs. Lucy Matson, wife of the mate of one of the Milford steamboats, was sworn and examined by Mr. E. N. Barron, crown solicitor. I was at Tramore races on the 10th of last April, in company with my husband and Mr. Peppar. Her husband went away for a short time; I had a steel purse, in which were two shillings, in my right hand pocket. The prisoner stood near me; I knew half-an-hour before my pocket was picked that I had the purse in my pocket. Mr. Peppar asked the prisoner what he was doing with his hand in my pocket. The prisoner said he had not. (The purse was here produced and identified the purse as her's.) I made the purse myself. I put my hand into my pocket and said "my purse is gone." The soldier said "you had better have me searched." "Here" said he, "is all I have," at the same time holding the purse in his hand. "I got it" said he, "two years ago from my sister." I said "that purse is mine," and I then snatched it out of his hand. When I took the purse from him there was no money in it.

Cross-examined by the prisoner—I saw no person in company with you; I can't say you picked my pocket.

William Peppar, steward of the steamboat, sworn and examined by Mr. E. N. Barron. I remember the 10th of April last, on which day I was at the races of Tramore, in company with Mrs. Watson. I saw the prisoner's hand in her pocket, and when I charged him with it, he said "I have not." Mrs. Matson put her hand in her pocket and said "I have lost my purse." The soldier said "let the police search me." He then took the purse out of his pocket, (Witness here identified the purse), and Mrs. Matson snapped the purse out of his hand, and said "you villian, that's my purse." He, prisoner, said "I beg your pardon, madam, my sister gave me that two years ago."

Prisoner—Did I look like a pickpocket?

Witness—You did (laughter); I saw you take your hand out of her pocket, but I did not see you take any money.

Prisoner to Mr. Barron—I am certain I got the purse from my sister who made it.

To a juror—Prisoner was not searched by the police, he took the purse out of his pocket, when accused of stealing it.

Head Constable Andrew M'Coy deposed that he was on duty at Tramore races on the 9th of April last, and saw Mrs. Watson, Mr. Peppar, and the prisoner speaking rather loudly on the racecourse. The two former said the prisoner picked Mrs. Watson's pocket; prisoner, on the charge being made put his hand in his pocket, and took out the purse, when Mrs. Watson snatched it out of his hand. I did not search the prisoner, nor arrest him till the 7th of April. He begged not to be exposed, as it would destroy his character in the regiment.

The Chairman having charged the jury, they, without leaving the box, found a verdict of "guilty."

The Chairman addressed the prisoner on the disgraceful act he had been guilty of—he not only brought disgrace on himself, but on the regiment he belonged to.—A man wearing Her Majesty's uniform should not be guilty of such an act, it is most disreputable. You have been well fed, well housed, and well clothed, and had not the excuse of want for resorting to the infamous practices of common thieves. If a poor man, badly fed, and badly clothed, had committed such an act, there might be some sympathy for him, but for you there cannot be ashadow of it. You are to be imprisoned six calendar months and kept at hard labour.

COW STEALING.

John Burke was indicted, for that he on the 14th of May, in the present year, did steal from off the lands of Kilbarry, one cow, the property of Margaret Hartery.

James Hartery, son of the owner, deposed that the cow was of the short-horned breed, and four years old. He missed her off the field on the 14th of May at five o'clock in the morning, and saw her there at 12 o'clock on the previous day. He saw her afterwards at Tramore in the possession of Mr. M'Sweeney.

Head-Constable Felix M'Sweeney deposed that he saw the prisoner driving the cow in Tramore, and suspecting all was not right, he asked him where he got the cow, and he said he bought it in the county Kilkenny and was going to Clonmel! (a very singular route.) Witness arrested him, and the cow was subsequently identified by young Hartery as his mother's property.

The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to six months at hard labour.

SHEEP STEALING.

Edmond Browne was indicted for stealing a ram on on the 18th of April, at Kilmacleague, the property of Patrick Harney.

John Fleming, son of Mr. Fleming, of Tramore, a respectable victualler, deposed that he bought the ram from the prisoner at Tramore, for 25s, which he paid him. He gave a fair price for it; it was not, at the utmost, worth more than 35s; it stood him about 6d a pound; he killed and skinned the ram.

Patrick Harney deposed that he identified the skin from certain black marks on the ears and one of the legs. He had the ram since it was yeaned.

The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, at hard labour.

LARCENY OF MILK.

Michael Carney and John M'Namara (the latter figuring in the dock with only a shirt and trousers on), were indicted for stealing a gallon of milk at Carrickbeg, on the night of the 2nd of May.

James Ryan deposed that on the night of the 2nd of May, at 12 o'clock, he went out to look after his mother's cows, when he saw them in a corner of the field, and a boy under one of them in the act of milking her into a tin can. He was within 20 yards of him at the time. There were three other boys standing near the ditch. When the boy who was milking saw witness approach he ran away. He saw the sign of milk on the grass, at 4 o'clock next morning, where the boy was. The other three were within a few yards of the boy. [Identified the prisoners as two of the four persons who were in the field.]

The prisoners were found guilty.

John M'Namara, who was convicted on the 28th of June, 1855, of a larceny, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, and Carney to six months' imprisonment, at hard labour.

SPIRIT LICENSES.

The following applications for spirit licenses were disposed of as follows:—

Michael Cahill, Newtown, rejected; William Clayton, Coolfin, granted; Margaret Dunn, Graigue Shoneen, granted; Thomas Griffin, Tramore, granted; Patrick Power, Westtown, rejected; Patrick Taylor, Ballymacaw, rejected.

ASSAULT.

Thomas Brien was charged with an assault on Thomas Power, at Crobally, near Tramore, on the 9th of April, 1860.

Thomas Power examined by Mr. E. N. Barron—He deposed that he is a serjeant of the Waterford Artillery staff, and is a stone mason by trade; the traverser is also a mason; witness is a Waterford man, and Brien a Tramore man. On the 9th of April witness was recruiting at Tramore, the races were going on the same day; met Brien and bid him the time o' day; in a few minutes after he retired behind a tent, and was followed by Brien, and, without any provocation, struck him with a stone, which he held in his hand, in the eye, and knocked him down; he also struck witness with his own stick three or four blows, whilst he was lying on the ground; he covered his head with his hands to save it from the blows, that was when he lay on the ground. Left Waterford that day by the half-past ten train. After he was taken up from the ground he had no sight in one of his eyes, and very little in the other, that was from the effects of the blow. One of his eyes is still affected, and the sight not so good as it had always been previous to the blow. He was knocked insensible by the blow; did not strike Brien.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strange—Had nothing that he knows in his eye that morning. Went to the racecourse about one o'clock; it was by the half-past ten train he left Waterford; between two and three o'clock he was struck; was recruiting for the Queen, but not for the Pope (laughter). Did "recruit" himself that day; arrested a deserter that day in Tramore, for which he gets £1; gets 6s. for a recruit, provided he is approved of and attested.

Mr. Barron—Do you work at your trade now? Witness—Yes, I have liberty to do so.

Mr. Barron—Oh, I see, you again carry the hod.—Witness—I never carried the hod.

Mr. Barron—Which are you allowed to carry the sword or the trowel? Witness—Both.

Chairman—No man need be ashamed of his trade.

Cross-examination In the year 1855 Brien was charged with pulling down three houses of Mr. Carigane, having, it was alleged, conspired with other Tramore masons to do so; witness worked at the houses in that year. He was summoned by Brien for saying so, was not drunk or tipsy the day he was struck; was in Dobbyn's public house that day, and drank a small bottle of porter, and a tumbler of beer in Harney's tent. Went into a public house after he was struck, but drank nothing; the stone he was struck with was bloody, and about four inches square; when he got up after being knocked down, he struck Brien with his stick; has no other motive in this prosecution than to punish Brien.

Mr. Strange addressed the jury at some length, and strongly remarked on the fact of no witness being produced to corroborate the testimony—extraordinary in its nature—of the prosecutor. Mr. Strange dwelt on the excellent character of Brien, who was well known to every gentleman in Tramore; even Mr. Barron, the crown solicitor, knew the traverser to be a man of most excellent character.

Mr. Barron here said he knew Brien for the last 28 years to be a proper, sober, and respectable man.

James Downey, a carman, swore that he saw Power at the course, he was half drunk and was quarrelling with two Ballinlaw boys, and he said he would lick them well, as there was no good man from the county Wexford. He saw Power strike Brien behind the tent, and Power was then struck and knocked down by a party of men. Power had a black thorn stick in his hand with a ferule, and was better than half drunk.

Mr. Strange—We have the ascending scale now, your worship.

To Mr. Hayes—When Power saw Brien stagger he struck at and knocked him down; blood gushed from his head, and he lay dead on the ground.

Chairman to Downey—What are you to get, or are you to get anything, for giving evidence here to-day?—Witness—Nothing.

James Kirwan, head guardian of the course, who had a gang of thirty men under his command, to keep the course clean and preserve order, gave evidence corroborative of that of Downey.

Sub-Constable Tierney swore that he saw Power from 11 up to nearly one o'clock, and spoke to him; he was during that time sober.

A son of Brien's swore that he saw Power in the "Rakes of Mallow" tent, and he was then drunk, and quarrelling with two Bonmahon men. Power offered to settle the affair with his father, provided he would pay the expenses he had gone to.

John Quinlan swore Power was drunk on the course, and that two other militia men were there also drunk, but at the time were not with Power at the time of the quarrel.

Edmond Hunt, petty sessions clerk of Tramore district, swore that Power, when giving his instructions for filling the summons, never mentioned that he was struck with a stick, but merely with a clenched fist.

[Power swore he did tell Mr. Hunt, and that he said there was no necessity for putting it in the summons, as that would come out in the evidence.]

The Chairman having charged the jury, they acquitted the traverser, who was at once discharged.

The Court rose at half-past five, the criminal business having terminated.

TUESDAY.

His worship came into court this morning at 10 o'clock, and was occupied till 12 o'clock in disposing of the undefended civil bills.

SPECIAL JURY.

Messrs. John Walsh, John Roe Steele, Thomas Kelly, Charles Cotton, and John J. Murphy.

Fitzgerald v. Bassett.

Mr. Peet, who was with Mr. R. C. Hayes, stated that this was an action for £20, for the false imprisonment of plaintiff by her mistress, the defendant, who charged her with stealing 12s. 6d. which she had placed in a drawer in her bedroom, and in which both she and the servant slept, but in separate beds.

Mr. Tandy and Mr. Delandre for defendant.

Alice Fitzgerald sworn and examined by Mr. Peet—Is plaintiff in this case; knows Mrs. Bassett; was never a servant to Mrs. Bassett; I was living for a fortnight in her house, and used to be washing; she charged witness with stealing 12s. 6d. from her, and called her a robber; slept in the same room with Mrs. Bassett; she locked witness up in a room and she broke out of it on Thursday morning; was locked up in a room below stairs from seven o'clock on Wednesday evening till 9 o'clock next morning; in the morning was locked up in a room, and Mrs. Bassett abused and called her names; witness told the servant-boy in the morning to go for the police; was going herself for the police, but was prevented by Mrs. Bassett, who took off witness's cloak, and kept it two days and a night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tandy—It occurred about two months ago; was confined in the kitchen, and broke out through the door, by taking off the bar from it. I returned and remained two days. Was to get 12s. a quarter wages, and one shilling from Mrs. Bassett's daughter; when the wages were settled upon the Saturday there was no conversation between her and Mrs. Bassett about the 12s 6d; complained to Police Sergeant White about the way she was treated by Mrs. Bassett.

Re-examined by Mr. Peet—She went back on Saturday for her clothes, and Mrs. Bassett asked her to settle the dispute between them.

Mr. Tandy addressed the jury for defendant.

Rebecca Bassett, of Barrack-street, was examined by Mr. Tandy. She deposed she had 12s 6d in the finger of a glove, which she put in a drawer in her bedroom; she went out for an hour, and on her return the money was gone. No one had access to her room but herself and Alice Fitzgerald.

To the Chairman—The drawer where the money was wasn't locked.

To Mr. Peet—Charged the servant with taking the money; did not report the loss of the money to the police; said she would give her a few shillings to be done with it, as she did not wish to have any bother about it.

Mr. Peet next addressed the jury for plaintiff, after which the Chairman charged the jury, who retired, and in five minutes returned into court, finding for the defendant, being a dismiss on the merits.

Doherty v. Jordan.

The action in this case was for £5, alleged to be for money lent. Both parties are road contractors, and having work to perform, the plaintiff alleged he lent the defendant £5 to finish the contract. The defendant alleged that they jointly raised £10 on a bill in the Carrick bank, and divided it between them, and was willing he said, to pay his portion when the bill shall become due. The case was dismissed.

James Cusack v. James Power.

This was an action for £4 10s 3d, balance of an account for services performed for the defendant by the plaintiff, who is a horse jockey, for riding the horses of Mr. Power, both in flat races and steeple chases, on several occasions, together with finding livery occasionally for Mr. Power's horses. There was a continuous account between Mr. Power and Cusack, the latter frequently receiving money from Mr. Power. Both plaintiff and defendant were examined at length, and the chairman, after comparing the several documents, gave a decree for £4 0s 4d.

Counsel for plaintiff Mr. Tandy. Agent, Mr. Delandre.

For defendant—Mr. T. F. Strange.

The Court rose at six, and adjourned to nine o'clock next morning, business to be resumed at 10 o'clock.

COUNTY COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

INSOLVENT CASES.

James Denehy, of Cappoquin, shopkeeper, was the first insolvent called on.

Counsel for insolvent—Mr. Charles H. Tandy. Agent—Mr. John Wall.

Counsel for the National Bank—Mr. John Alcock. For Messrs. Mullane and Stanley—Messrs. Parker.

Mr. William H. Parker stated that the insolvent was opposed by him for vexatious litigation, and putting his creditors to unnecessary expense, Messrs. Mullane and Stanley, two of the creditors of the insolvent, who carried on business as a grocer in Cappoquin. He also opposed him on the grounds of making away with his property, and getting into debt, when he knew he was insolvent. He obtained goods by fraud, ordering goods after writs were actually served on him.

Mr. Alcock, on the part of the national bank, opposed the insolvent. Counsel stated that the insolvent obtained £50 in the bank on a promissory note, which became due on the 10th of February, proceedings were taken on the 28th of February; the insolvent took defence, and pleaded he never made the note, and that no money was lent him. Counsel mentioned other transactions connected with the insolvent, with the view of shewing that he in various ways endeavoured to conceal his property from his creditors.

Mr. James Jackson, manager of the national bank at Lismore, deposed that the document produced (which was here put into his hands) was a promissory note made in 1859 for the benefit solely of the insolvent; it was a renewal of a former transaction; Stanley was a party to that note; the note was solely for the benefit of insolvent. He, witness, knew Stanley had to pay another bill into the bank for £30; did not sue Stanley for the amount of that bill, for he knew him to be too honest a man. In a few hours after the bill became due Stanley brought the money into the bank and paid it; the money was for Mr. Dennehy to buy one of those houses which he had since sold; did not know what the insolvent gave for the ground.

Michael Shea, watchman of the town of Cappoquin, was sworn, and deposed that he assisted in putting the insolvent's furniture on two cars after 12 o'clock, on a night last spring; Dennehy gave him a crown and a few glasses of porter for loading the cars; he desired witness to keep it private, that he assisted in removing the furniture; in doing so he was assisted by John Collender, Richard Walsh, Thomas Smith, and a woman. Witness knew one of the horses, but did not know the other two. There was furniture on two of the cars, and tea and sugar, and a little cask on the third; saw some of the furniture brought back to Cappoquin; doesn't know whether it was afterwards sold by auction, but heard it was.

Thomas Collender was examined, and deposed to the fact of one of his horses being employed in removing goods for insolvent, at night, as he was informed by his son. Told Dennehy that he would not allow his horse to go on such an errand if he knew it, and Dennehy replied it was for hire and he paid witness's daughter 5s. for it. Witness deposed to the fact of the insolvent having had a farm of 8 or 9 acres, and some new houses, the crops and houses he sold afterwards.

Richard Walsh was sworn, and stated that two of the horses which were engaged in removing Dennehy's furniture belonged to witness, and assisted in taking it away; it was to his, witness's house, the furniture was taken; after it was removed to his house he bought some of it; heard the tea was sold in Dungarvan; Dennehy told witness he also sold some tea to Rodger Whelan, of Cappoquin.

Rodger Whelan, of Cappoquin, proved to the purchase of some of the tea, wine, &c., from the insolvent.

James Sanley, of Cappoquin, grocer and baker, proved to having lent the insolvent in December, '59 cash, and sold him goods, all amounting to £27 14s 10d; insolvent owes that money still; also paid £30 into the bank about April last, for a bill of the insolvent's, in which witness joined; the reason he did so was that insolvent said he was going to a situation in Kerry, and that he would pay him by instalments.

Mr. Tandy spoke to evidence, at considerable length, for the insolvent.

James Dennehy, the insolvent, was sworn and examined by Mr. Tandy. It appears from the evidence that he was a grocer in Cappoquin, and commenced with a sum of £700, which had been willed to him by Captain Townsend Kelly, with whom he had lived as servant; he also had been left by Captain Townsend a valuable library and some furniture; he immediately speculated in building houses, and also purchasing a small farm of eight acres and a half. He became unfortunate in all his speculations, and ultimately an insolvent.

The insolvent was cross-examined by Mr. Parker at considerable length with the view of showing that he suppressed property, and gave an undue preference to some of his creditors by paying them to the exclusion of others; he also removed a considerable quantity of furniture and groceries at night, on three horses and cars, to the house of Thomas Collender, who had lent him previously £30, and the goods so entrusted to Collinder were seized by him, and sold under a sheriff's execution for a sum considerably under their value; the insolvent sold the farm and houses, by both of which he lost, as he alleged, considerably. He privately sold large quantities of tea and sugar to grocers in Dungarvan and Cappoquin, which he did not fairly account for in his schedule. He gave the books to another creditor, to whom he owed a small sum, and the books, he said, were worth about £40. Several other cases of misappropriation of property were made apparent by the insolvent's own testimony.

After a very protracted cross-examination by Mr. Parker, the Chairman remanded the insolvent for ten months, at the suit of each of his opposing creditors, to be concurrent from the date of filing his petition.

Augustine Morrissey was the next insolvent brought forward.

Counsellor Tandy, and Mr. John Wall, for insolvent. Messrs. Elliott and Newport for the opposing creditor.

Mr. Elliott opposed the insolvent, on the grounds of contracting debts by a breach of trust. The insolvent had been appointed executor to the will of his brother, Maurice Morrissey, who died in 1851. He possessed himself of a mule, which he sold in the square of Dungarvan, and paid all the legatees except Margaret Morrissey, who married Denis Magrath, on whose part he opposed the insolvent, Magrath's wife having been bequeathed a portion of the property. The insolvent had the use of four cows left by deceased, which he disposed of, and he committed a breach of trust in not handing over the mule and four cows to Magrath, whose wife was entitled to them.

Mr. Tandy contended that the insolvent was not guilty of a breach of trust, and had paid all the legacies as far as he had assets.

The Chairman discharged the insolvent.

In re James O'Donohue, an insolvent.

Mr. Tandy, and Mr. P. Kelly, solicitor, appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Parker for Mr. George Wilson Jones, the opposing and only creditor, on the face of insolvent's schedule.

Mr. Anderson made several objections, the principal of which was that the chairman had no jurisdiction to dispose of the insolvent, he being in custody under a judge's fiat.

Mr. Tandy argued that the chairman had jurisdiction to deal with the case.

The Chairman overruled the objection of Mr. Anderson, who next objected on the grounds of vexatious litigation, and contracting debts without any reasonable way of paying. The insolvent had a house in Lismore, under the Duke of Devonshire, at the yearly rent of £2, which house he assigned to his brother, in a fraudulent manner, merely to exclude his creditor from payment. The insolvent is a land surveyor, and keeps a meal and bread shop in Lismore; the opposing creditor, Mr. Jones, is a miller and baker, and supplied the insolvent with meal and bread to the amount of £101 4s., which the insolvent is now trying to get rid of by seeking the benefit of the insolvent act.

Mr. George Wilson Jones was sworn and examined by Mr. Anderson. He deposed that he met Donohue in Lismore in April last, in his own house; he said Mr. Quinn owed him a considerable sum of money; he said since Quinn did not pay him. About three or four days previous to insolvent's arrest in May, he offered the house in lieu of the debt, which I refused. The insolvent is a land surveyor; he sold bread for me and received 1s 2d in the £ commission for selling it. I then offered to give him 1s 6d in the £, provided he gave me his brother as security for what he owed me, £101, for flour and bread. He offered me £40, and to be given a receipt in full for the whole. The house is let for about £8 or £9 a year, that would leave a profit of about £6, after paying taxes. Insolvent had a heap of manure, and he said, a few days before his arrest, it was worth £10; it was subsequently sold for £2 10s.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tandy—Was in partnership with Mr. Veine, but is not now. His mills are at Tallow, and gave the insolvent credit for meal and bread to the amount of £101 8s. There is a Mr. Acres also a miller, in Tallow; did not sell, he believes, to O'Donohue, one penny a stone dearer than Mr. Acres, and if he did, his meal was much better than Mr. Acres's.

The Chairman, it being half-past 7 o'clock, adjourned the court to 9 next morning.

THURSDAY.

In re James Donohue.

This case was resumed to-day, and the insolvent was examined by Mr. Anderson, with the view of shewing that he suppressed from his schedule various debts due to him by customers. He explained that they were contracted by his wife without his knowledge, and a list of which she sent him since he was put in jail, and which he produced in court, and was willing to assist in their recovery.

The insolvent was discharged.

In Re Denis Hunt.

Mr. Ryland opposed the insolvent on the part of the opposing creditors, Messrs. Porteous and Paul, of Manchester, and stated that the insolvent had assigned over his property to certain persons in order to "choose" his clients out of their just debt of £15 he also opposed on the grounds of inaccuracy in the schedule.

Denis Hunt, the insolvent, was sworn and examined by Mr. Ryland. I was in my sister's employment at the rate of £60 a year; that commenced in April, '58. The business was too bad to pay my salary; I went to Manchester to seek for a situation, and was prevented from getting one by the opposing creditor. I remained in my sister's house since, but without getting any salary, as she can't afford to pay it, the business being small; if I wanted clothes or small trifles of money she gave them to me. In the summer of '58 my sister told me she could not afford to pay me a salary any longer, and I then went to Manchester, returned to Waterford, and live since in my sister's house. My sister gave up the business in September or October, '59, and another sister is carrying it on. The business now is for the benefit of the sister in possession. There are four or five young women in the shop (a milliner and apprentices) the milliner is paid, but not the apprentices.

To the chairman—I swear my sister is not carrying on the business at pres nt for my interest. The stock at present is worth £1,400, part of which is not paid for. The sister that has the shop now gave the other sister nothing for the stock, she made her a present of it when she got married. The present occupant had £150 of her own which she got from her father; the former sister is now Mrs. Cody. I keep the accounts for my sister; I write some letters for my sister, and she writes others; she has a bank book which she keeps herself. The profits may be £100 or £200 a year. When we take stock every six or twelve months we can tell accurately what the profits are. Next month, when we take stock, there will be a loss from all the rain we had; last summer was the best season ever drapers had. I opened the house in '55, and got £50 from my brother, and £80 from one of my sisters. I put my sisters in the shop. My father gave me nothing when I set up business. I paid back my brother and sister. My sisters carried on the business in my name. In '58 the stock was sold by tender to Mr. Ledlie; the goods were taken away by Mr. Ledlie; the shop was shut up when the goods were offered for tender; I got fourteen writs one morning (laughter). I went to Manchester and said to my creditors I would pay them 20s in the pound if they gave me time, say four, eight, or twelve months. I assigned over the goods to the two largest of my creditors. I had done so for the general benefit of all my creditors.

The chairman said, it was more than probable that if the insolvent had not been so hard pressed, he might have been able to pay all his creditors—neither would the property probably be sacrificed. He, the chairman, did not say that those creditors were wrong or harsh, or oppressive, for every one has a perfect right to look for what is fairly due to him, but in his (the chairman's) opinion he did not think the insolvent was guilty of any fraudulent act, and in his opinion he had acted very fairly.

Mr. Tandy prayed the insolvent's discharge, and said he hoped any trader who found himself in a similar difficulty as Mr. Hunt was, would act as he had done, by giving up his property to avoid putting his creditors to the expense of any vexatious litigation.

The insolvent was discharged.

Counsel for insolvent—Mr. C. S. Tandy. Agent, Mr. Penrose.

Counsel for the opposing creditors (Messrs. Porteus and Paul, to whom £15 was due)—Mr. Theodore Ryland, and Mr. P. Kelly as Agent.

In Re Thomas Brown, sen.

Counsel for opposing creditor, Mr. J. Alcock. Agent, Mr. E. J. Barron. For insolvent, Mr. C. S. Tandy. Agent, Mr. P. Kelly.

Mr. Alcock, for the opposing creditor, Mr. Patrick Anthony Power, for £14 7s 6d., stated that the whole of the debts contracted by the insolvent, with the exception of three small items, occurred in 1859; the amount of the several debts due by insolvent to various flour dealers in the city, amounted to £107 14s. He took a house in Thomas-street from Mr. Paul Caulfield, and he fraudulently made away with it by assigning his interest in it to his son. He also had a house in Tramore, and he accounts for his insolvency by a loss he sustained, as he alleges, of £60 being abstracted from his desk in January last;

Thomas Brown, sen., the insolvent, examined by Mr. Alcock.—I took a house from Mr. Caulfield in Thomas-street, and carried on business in it as a baker. I constructed an oven in it. I paid a fine of £15 for the house, and expended £5 on it; I assigned the house to my son on his marriage; there was no flour in it at the time; I put the furniture in the schedule, as it was not in the deed of assignment; myself and wife were by the deed, to be supported in the house, and if we disagreed, he was to allow us 6s a week for our support. £60 was abstracted from my desk in January last; it was in gold and silver; it was in a desk; my daughter had access to it; missed the money two days after she left the house; I never saw her since; she is now married, and was not then; her husband was an apprentice of mine; I never charged her with the robbery, nor never went after her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tandy—I was 22 years foreman baker to Mr. Jacob; before I left Mr. Jacob I had the business going on in Thomas-street, taken care of by my family. I am at present labouring under a liver complaint.

Mr. Tandy replied, and shewed that the house in Tramore was a mere cabin, kept for the purpose of supplying bread to the inhabitants of Tramore, which was found so losing a game that it was given up—he also contended that there was no fraudulent transaction in the assignment of the house in Thomas-street to his son, but a fair and *bona fide* case between father and son.

The insolvent was remanded for four months from the date of committal.

EJECTMENTS.

Curtis v. Farrell.

This was an ejectment for £14, being a year's rent, including £2 for arrears, of a house in Barrack-street.—Decree.

Counsel for plaintiff—Mr. Tandy.

Campion v. M'Court.

For plaintiff—Mr. Tandy, and Mr. E. T. Power, agent. For defendant Mr. Strange.

This was an ejectment on the termination of the tenantcy, of a house on the quay, late in the possession of the defendant, an insolvent.

The assignees not being served with notice of ejectment, the case was dismissed.

Parsons v. Murphy and Fitzgerald.

This was an ejectment for a house in King-street, formerly the old post-office, on which a year's rent is due. The notice, &c., having been proved, the chairman granted a decree.

The Bishop of Cashel v. Wm. Phelan.

This was an ejectment for part of the lands of Bishopscourt, in which defendant is a tenant, at a yearly rent of £41 10s. Mr. Michael Roberts, his lordship's agent, proved the tenantcy

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Major-General Hancock, lately Adjutant-General of the Bombay army, publishes in a letter to a contemporary a 'plan' for raising a European local army for India, without raising *new* regiments in this country. It is as follows:—

'PLAN.

'The new regiments to consist each of two battalions; each battalion to be of the same strength as other local regiments.

'The non-commissioned officers and rank and file for each battalion, to the extent of 3-5ths of the established strength, to be obtained by volunteering from the regiments of the line in India, to be confined to approved men of from three to twelve years' service. The remainder to be supplied partly by volunteering from regiments of the line in England and partly by recruiting.

'The commissioned officers for one-half the number of battalions to be supplied from the local army by transfer, according to the established system on occasions of augmentation; and for the other half by volunteering from the regiments of the line in India.

'The regimental promotion of commissioned officers up to the rank of major to be made in each battalion, as in other local regiments, and to the superior grades in the line, agreeably to the established system; but the officers of each regiment to be liable to serve with either of its battalions, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, and to be so posted by him for that purpose in the first instance as to equalise in each the numbers of each grade received from the line and from the local army.

'The commandant of each battalion to be appointed by selection from the whole of the infantry lieutenant-colonels of the local army of each presidency; the adjutant and other commissioned staff from the subalterns posted to serve with it.

'The volunteers (non-commissioned and rank and file) to be enlisted into the local army for ten years, receiving the usual bounty; to be held entitled to count for pension all their previous service in and out of India, and to a full participation in all the advantages and privileges guaranteed to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the local army by the Act of Victoria, 1858.

'The volunteers (commissioned officers) to be held entitled to a full participation in all the advantages and privileges, of whatever kind, guaranted to the officers of the local army by the Act of Victoria, 1858, and to count for pension all their previous service in and out of India.

'The non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the battalions of the line to be reduced, to be draughted into other regiments of their own selection, to fill vacancies occasioned by the volunteering into the local army or that may subsequently occur; the recruiting for such regiments as may thus obtain supernumeraries to be suspended until the same shall be absorbed.

'The commissioned officers to be held entitled to succeed without purchase to the vacancies occasioned in other regiments by the volunteering into the local army; those who may remain undisposed of by that arrangement to be placed on half-pay, agreeably to the established system in the line army.

'The infantry regiments of the line which will become supernumerary on the Indian establishment on the formation of the new local regiments, to be withdrawn to England as early as practicable after the completion of the arrangements; all recruits for those corps being retained in the meantime with their respective depots.'

MR. RAREY.

A huge brown beast, with the somewhat inappropriate title of 'Idle Boy,'—inappropriate, inasmuch that in the active and untiring display of every vicious quality a horse can possess he has hitherto been considered almost unrivalled, was the brute chosen by Mr. Rarey for the exercise of his powers on Wednesday afternoon. This was not 'Idle Boy's' first lesson. Mr. Rarey had previously seen him out of doors, and had had a contest, in which the operator and some of the bystanders narrowly escaped injury, for the horse shook off his muzzle, seized Mr. Rarey by the sleeve of his coat, and detained him for five minutes. It must have required all the horse-tamer's nerve, coolness, and precision of movement, to avoid serious, if not fatal injury. He now stood again as calm and kind as ever when the brute was led in by two grooms, shrieking, bounding, striking out with his fore legs, and gnashing his teeth. Some little time was passed in cautious tentatives before Mr. Rarey could establish himself at the usual place next the animal's left shoulder, and no little time was consumed in rambling about the enclosure, while the horse got somewhat accustomed to the feel of the operator's hand about his head. He then stood still. The application of the strap to the left leg while the horse's head was held round firmly over the right shoulder, was not difficult. That done, a little exercise was administered on three legs, and 'Idle Boy' evidently felt that most of his power had departed. The caresses about the head and muzzle still acted as provocatives. At last the strap was fastened on his right foreleg, and passed through the girth, and he was brought down. With this animal, however, Mr. Rarey found it desirable to keep in front of him, as it afforded the most convenient method for at once provoking and checking his aggressive efforts. For this purpose the strap of the right leg, after it had been once somewhat loosened, was lengthened by the addition of another piece, and the operator held it firmly in his hand while he kept in front of the animal, and at every rearing lent the leg was easily drawn in under the thorax. Ultimately, at the lapse of twelve minutes, he was laid down, and it was evident that a great part of this moral strength was gone. Mr. Rarey explained, however, that the horses do not suffer, as many suppose, from actual exhaustion in this case; they can always trot for a considerable time afterwards.

When 'Idle Boy' was laid down, he underwent the usual manipulations—was raised again, thrown down again, his head was drawn sideways, and drawn back, whilst his flanks, shoulders, head, and even muzzle, were familiarised with the caresses of the tamer's hand. His desire to bite had diminished, and in a short time his muzzle was removed. We observed that Mr. Rarey rather frequently opened the horse's mouth, obviously for the purpose of making the animal conscious that his master held him in complete subjection, and made a perfect toy of his terrible teeth. At last he stood freed from all straps, the saddle was placed on his back, he was mounted, and was ridden, and left the arena far more improved by his second than he had been by his first lesson.

THE RECENT GALES.

We are requested to publish the following appeal on behalf of the widows and children of the poor fishermen and mariners lost during the gale in May last:—

'The recent awful visitation of Providence in the fearfully sudden gale of the 28th of May, on the eastern shores of the kingdom, has swept into eternity 186 steady and industrious men, in the prime of life, earning their livelihood by honest labour for themselves, their wives, and families.

'The large proportion of those lost were fishermen, connected with Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and the adjoining villages in Norfolk and Suffolk, and prosecuting a valuable branch of national industry.

'The hard-earned wages of the husbands and parents in previous fisheries had already been spent during a winter of unprecedented length and severity, and more than 70 widows and 172 children are bereaved of their natural supporters, and left in a destitute and helpless condition!

'Committees have been formed for the collection of subscriptions to meet this terrible calamity, and a general fund is being raised.

'The committee feel that this melancholy statement will be a sufficient appeal to a Christian people for their sympathy and aid in this great cause of benevolence and charity.

'WILLIAM WORSHIP, Mayor of Great Yarmouth.
'FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM, Vicar of Lowestoft.
'Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft, June 20, 1860.'

Subscriptions will be received by the Mayor of Yarmouth, William Worship, Esq., and the Rev. F. Cunningham, Vicar of Lowestoft; at all the banks of Norfolk and Suffolk; by the honorary secretaries, C. J. Palmer, and Benjamin Fenn, Esqs.; by the treasurers, Thos. Brightwen, and E. P. Youell, Esqs.; and in London by Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co.; and Messrs. Glyn and Co.; by the London and Joint Stock Bank; by the London and Westminster Bank; and by the National Provincial Bank, and all its branches.

The following is a list of vessels lost:—Paymaster, Planet, Stamboul, Cruiser, Prince of Wales, Reliance, Britannia, George Dilwyn, Celerity, Rubina, Sybil, Nora Creina, Royalist, Sylph, Atalanta, Champion, Onesta, Nimble, Favourite, Three Sisters, and James and Ann.

On leaving Baden the King of Hanover paid a visit to the Crown Prince at Cassel, and returned to his capital on the 21st inst. The *New Hanover Gazette* states that the King has purchased to nominate Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, the King of Saxony, and the Duke of Nassau, among the members of the Royal Order of St. George.

The Prince Regent and the Princess of Prussia left Baden for Wildbad on Thursday morning (last week). The Prince Regent has been visited at Baden by M. von Schleinitz, the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, who was accompanied by several subordinate members of the Government.

VISIT OF THE ORPHEONISTS TO THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On Monday, at precisely three o'clock, a small party of above 3,000 gentlemen from France made their bow to and acquaintance with an assemblage of a good many thousands of the British public. The meeting was most friendly and cordial on both sides, each party seemed quite delighted with the other, and the absence of a means of spoken communication was abundantly made up for by an amount of gesticulation which must have been reciprocally the admiration of both nations. The appearance of the French Orpheonists was quite sufficient to impress the reflecting observer with the idea that there must certainly be two Frances—France of Satory and the Champ de Mars, France of Cherbourg and the steam rams, and France of the peaceful civilised city, of the stirring manufacturing town, and of the quiet country village where ploughman Jeannot cultivates his Orphean tendencies in his leisure hours, without any *arrière pensée* which could give his neighbours the slightest uneasiness. After close comparison, careful examination, and mature reflection, we give the verdict in favour of the latter France.

'When we arrived at the Palace, about noon on Monday,' says a picturesque writer in the *Daily News*, 'We found the whole building garrisoned by a non-military looking invasion, all speaking the French language, but appearing as stout and as harmless and as rosy as if they had come up from the English provinces. Although all of them were hirsute to an extraordinary degree, they seemed to have been bitten by an insane fancy for razors, as each of the visitors called for one the moment he arrived at the cutlers' counters. Their appetites, also, we rejoiced to learn, fully sustained the similitude to their English provincial allies, for we were informed that Mr. Strange having contracted to give them all a certain amount of luncheon at a certain price, with a certain addendum of beer, found by actual experience that he had fallen into a miserable delusion in his estimate of the eating or drinking capabilities of our delicately organised neighbours. The beef disappeared in a twinkling, and as for the pints of "Bass," the first gentleman who arrived in the refreshment room liked the fluid so well that he cleared away half a dozen at a dash, so that Mr. Strange had to forget his reckoning, and throw himself on his traditional national hospitality. Feeling, like a true Briton as he was, proud that his "Bass" had met with the approval of the growers of claret and champagne, he courageously set his cellar abroach, and, long before the commencement of the concert, eleven hogsheads were put in a condition to emit a most sonorous sound when struck upon the outside. We commend this fact to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and ask him whether he ought not to append to his next budget some provisions for facilitating the export of English beer to France. The Frenchmen were on the whole very much delighted with their visit, and thought the "Palais de Cristal" superb; but a good many of them had melancholy stories to tell of the manner in which they had spent their first night in London. The two new hotels in the Islington cattle-market had been secured, and strenuous efforts had been made to furnish them with beds; but 3,000 strangers are a good many to come at a rush even to London, and therefore we must not be surprised if a few gentlemen were obliged to make pillows of their carpet-bags under the first pressure of the emergency. They had sent their own commissioners before them, but as these functionaries, albeit quick and intelligent, were not able to quite master London in four-and-twenty hours, the visitors had to be mainly indebted to the inhabitants, and we are happy to be able to add, that they were on Monday loud in their acknowledgments of the courtesy and attention they had received everywhere since their arrival. They are obviously of almost every rank in French society. There are some who look like reduced *militaires*, some who might be taken for doctors or lawyers, a few priests, and a large majority stout, merry, hard-handed workmen, just as rough and ready as their kindred class in our own country. Previous to the concert they seemed as if they never would tire wandering through the building or over the gardens; but still they seemed to be in a high state of discipline, for when the signal was given for the preparatory muster, they were all at their posts in a marvellously short space of time.

'The Crystal Palace Company had made strenuous exertions to have the arrangements such as should give every possible éclat to the visit. The great orchestra had been closed up from the previous Wednesday, and many hands were busy in the interval in ornamenting it with appropriate decorations. The tricolor was introduced in every possible corner, and immediately under the great organ the Gallic eagle spread its protecting wings over 3,000 of its children. The name of each department of France which sent an Orphoon contingent was painted on the highest cornice, and the intermediate spaces were filled with escutcheons and shields, all painted in tricolor. Under these the treasures of the garden and the conservatory were introduced, and by these means a light, cheery, and pleasant back-ground was provided for the grand tableau. We must not forget the busts of the great historical Frenchmen, of which the Crystal Palace has an enormous store. These worthies were all put into requisition for the visit of the Orpheonists, many of whom were no doubt for the first time made acquainted with the lineaments of men who belong to an almost forgotten page in their national history. Mr. Parris had decorated the front of the organ with several appropriate emblematical devices, and the ornamentation was completed when the various societies had hung up their banners on the inner wall, each banner being something like those of the Odd Fellows' societies in this country, and having a special reference to the special organisation to which they belonged. They were very handsome, and added considerably to the effect of the picture. They seemed to be generally of velvet, richly embroidered in gold, and were each placed as nearly as possible over the society to which they belonged. Down in the front of the orchestra there was a formidable array of harps for M. Halevy's new music, and in the centre a space was enclosed for the famous band of the Guides, who, clustered thickly together in their scarlet and yellow uniforms, were a very noticeable feature in the arrangements, and attracted a good deal of the admiring attention of the public.

'The weather, which had been very unfavourable all the morning, brightened up, or at all events cleared up considerably, in the afternoon; and the public were not slow to take advantage of the first cessation of rain to make their way to the Palace. The later trains were exceedingly well filled, and when the singers had all assembled, the Guides had arranged themselves in their special orchestra, and the conductor had taken his place on his rostrum, the whole of the transept and a considerable way down the naves was fully occupied by the audience.'

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE OF THE ORPHEONISTS.

On Saturday last about 12,000 persons visited the Crystal Palace to give a parting welcome to the French singers. The performance consisted of those selections which they found to be most successful in their previous concerts. Among the pieces they performed the audience were most delighted with the 'Chant du Bivouac,' 'Les Enfans de Paris,' 'La Retraite,' and, of course, 'God save the Queen,' all of which were loudly encored. The playing of the Guides was vociferously cheered.

It having been determined to pay some last mark of respect to the Orpheonists, an influential committee decided upon entertaining our French visitors at a banquet at the conclusion of the grand concert. The attendance was very large, and when the concert was over our foreign friends mustered to the strength of above 2,000 in one of the principal dining-saloons of the Palace. Here an excellent collation was supplied; and Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., took the chair, supported by many noblemen and gentlemen. After the cloth was removed, the usual loyal toasts were given, and responded to with great enthusiasm.

M. DELAPORTE, the chief conductor of the Orpheonists' concert, gave 'The union of the two great countries—France and England,' and in doing so enlarged upon the great blessings which must accrue to both nations from a continuance of the friendly alliance which existed at the present time between France and this country. He assured them that the feeling of the French nation was most favourable towards the English; and he trusted that the day would be long before the harmony of the two nations would be disturbed.

The toast was drunk with great applause.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M.P., in responding, said that it was a very great pleasure to him to take any part in that international festival; and with regard to the toast which they had just drunk with so much applause, he hoped that when their guests returned to their native country, they would convey the feeling that existed in England, that however much the two governments might differ, the hearts of the two peoples were the same; and he trusted that that feeling would maintain a permanent peace between France and England, which in reality meant the peace of Europe. It was only that peace which could assure happiness and prosperity to both nations, and therefore he cordially echoed the sentiment of M. Delaporte, that the day might be far distant when it should be broken. In conclusion, the hon. gentleman assured his French friends that he was as happy in responding to the toast as the proposer had said he was in introducing it. Other toasts followed, and the proceedings of the evening were brought to a conclusion in the most satisfactory manner. The Queen's Own (Westminster) Rifles, under Earl Grosvenor, were present, and, in honour to their foreign visitors, formed on the terrace and saluted.

THE FORTHCOMING VOLUNTEER SHAM FIGHT.

It has now been finally determined that the sham fight and bivouac of the Metropolitan Volunteer Corps shall take place on Saturday, the 14th July instant. On Friday Viscount Ranelagh as the chairman, with Captain Wilkinson as the hon. secretary, and a number of other commanders of volunteer rifle corps, proceeded by railway down the Mid-Kent Railway for the purpose of reconnoitring the ground on which it is proposed the display shall take place, a large tract of land lying between Bromley and Chiselhurst in Kent, and after going over it the commanding officers assembled were unanimous in their opinion that it was highly favourable for the proposed evolutions. It is understood the volunteers will assemble on the ground on Friday afternoon, the 13th, when a sort of rehearsal of what is to be done on the next day will take place between the various corps engaged. The War-office is, it is understood, to provide the tents, cooking, and other necessary apparatus, and as evening approaches the various corps will pitch their tents, and the contending armies are to form their own encampments. Whether the Government will also provide the eatables and drinkables necessary for the volunteer force likely to assemble on the occasion has not yet transpired, but it would appear that something of the sort must be contemplated, as it has been announced that the actual expense to each volunteer attending is not to exceed 2s. per man, including railway fare to the field of evolution and back again to to town. Every movement is to be carried out by the sound of the bugle, and the sham fight will commence about eleven o'clock on the Saturday morning, and conclude by about three in the afternoon, so as to enable the volunteers to reach town again before evening.

FACILITIES FOR VOLUNTEERS TRAVELLING BY RAILWAYS.

The following document was issued on Saturday from the War-office to commanding officers of volunteer corps, in reference to the charges to be made to volunteers when on duty and in uniform:—

'War-office, Pall-mall, 30th June, 1860.

'Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Herbert to acquaint you that, having placed himself in communication with the various railway companies in Great Britain, with a view to the extension to the members of the volunteer force privileges similar to those which are granted to her Majesty's military and other forces when proceeding by railway, the following companies have kindly consented to convey volunteers, when on duty and in uniform, at the undermentioned rates:—

'Blythe and Tyne Railway Company, Stockton and Darlington Railway Company, Taff Vale Railway Company, Deeside Railway Company, South Eastern Railway, London and South Western Railway, London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, Great Western Railway, Great Northern Railway, North Eastern Railway, West Hartlepool Railway, Maryport and Carlisle Railway, Midland Railway.

'In accordance with the provisions of the Act 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 85, sec. 12, viz.:—At fares not exceeding 2d. per mile for each commissioned officer proceeding on duty, such officer being entitled to conveyance in a first-class carriage; and not exceeding 1d. per mile for each soldier, such soldiers being conveyed in carriages which shall be provided with seats with sufficient space for the reasonable accommodation of the persons conveyed, and which shall be protected against the weather.

'London and North Western Railway, and Oxford Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway: First class, 2d. per mile; in carriages protected from the weather, 1d. per mile, on producing route. Bristol and Exeter Railway: The double journey at single fare. North Staffordshire Railway: 1½d. per mile second class, for going and returning; officers, 2d. per mile first class; to go and return for 3d. per mile, or fare and a-half. South Devon Railway: First class to officers, first or second to privates, at government fares, on giving verbal assurance that the volunteers are going to drill, &c. Eastern Counties Railway: First Class, 2d. per mile; second Class, 1d. per mile. Great North of Scotland Railway: First class, 2d. per mile; third class, 1d. per mile.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

'The officer commanding —— Volunteer Corps.'

'DE GREY AND RIPON.'

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POISONING BY ANTIMONY AT LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool was in a considerable excitement on Tuesday consequent upon the report of a case which came before the police magistrate on Monday, in which a man named Thomas Winslow is charged with poisoning Mrs. Ann James (a widow, and a person of property), by administering antimony. He is also suspected of poisoning three of her relatives by a similar process. The circumstances of the case almost resemble those of the notorious Palmer. After the main features of the case had been stated, the further investigation was adjourned for a week.

On Tuesday afternoon, however, the borough coroner opened the inquest on the body of the deceased Mrs. James, and in doing so stated that it was a case of the very greatest importance; indeed, he believed that there were only three cases parallel to it. One was the memorable case of Palmer, the second that of Dove, and the third that of Dr. Smethurst. All those cases turned, as this undoubtedly must do, on medical evidence. It was quite clear, from the evidence which would be given, that this poor woman had died from causes other than natural. He repeated that it was a similar case to that of Palmer, and no pains should be spared on his part to trace the guilty party. He hoped the jury and himself would be able to prosecute the inquiry with the same success as followed in Staffordshire and at York.

The inquiry was then adjourned in order to enable Dr. Edwards, analytical chemist, to be present.

HEALTH OF LONDON.

(From the Report of the Registrar-General.)

The deaths in London, which were 969 in the first week of the current month, and in the second 1,064, again fell, in the week that ended last Saturday, to 956. For the weeks corresponding with last week in the ten years, 1850-9, the average number of deaths is found, after correction for increase of population, to be 1,098. The present return is therefore of a favourable character for the number of deaths was less by 133 than that which would have been returned if the average rate of mortality for the third week of June had prevailed.

The deaths from zymotic diseases in the week were 221, whilst the corrected average for corresponding weeks is 272. Small-pox was fatal in 15 cases, measles in 47. The latter disease prevails chiefly in the Eastern districts, and in those that lie on the south of the Thames. There were 3 deaths from it in Chelsea North-west sub-district, 3 in Islington East, 3 in St. James, Bermondsey. Scarlatina, from which there were 3 deaths in Limehouse, and 3 in Poplar, was fatal altogether in 35 cases; diphtheria in 10; whooping-cough in 20; typhus in 29; diarrhœa in 22. A widow died at the age of 95 years. Four infants were suffocated in bed. A labourer, aged 65 years, died by choking. The wife of a shoemaker died by falling into the fire when in a fit. A woman aged 55 years was burnt when intoxicated. An infant was fatally scalded by upsetting a tea-pot. A girl aged 7 years died from her clothes taking fire at a bonfire. A photographer and a young woman killed themselves with cyanide of potassium.

Last week the births of 837 boys and 851 girls, in all 1,688 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1850-59 the average number was 1,606.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE FRANKLIN RELICS.—Lieutenant Cheyne, of the Royal Navy, has made and published a series of fourteen stereoscopic slides, representing the relics of the Franklin expedition. The descriptive book is inscribed to Lady Franklin, and accepted by her in a note which testifies to the fact that Lieutenant Cheyne is an experienced Arctic voyager, as well as a capital amateur photographer. The slides reproduce and render visible, in the exact vividness and particularity of life, the man, the ship, the means of discovery, with the whole detail of the things discovered. In following the toils of this noble enterprise—toils followed with hushed breath and a yearning heart wherever the English language is spoken and manly courage and womanly devotion admired—the reader in Canada, at the Cape, at Sydney, at Calcutta, to whom an actual glimpse of the Franklin relics is among impossible dreams and desires, may now travel, by help of these stereoscopes, over the scenery of this perilous expedition with a realising sense of its grandeur and desolation, its dramatic incidents, and its new discoveries. Here he may see, not in the pale reflex of words, but in the very form and substance, those two yet loaded guns which read so strange a lesson of the perishing frailty of the strong and cunning hand—may trace the moral which spoke so hopeful and falsely of the expedition as 'All Well'—may gaze on the circle and field-glass, the rusty iron, and torn fragments of clothes, which suggest a whole epic of heroic and endurance, just as the print of a man's foot in the sand told Crusoe of the world of unexpected peril and of hope which lay about him. All these things, simple in themselves, yet bring the situation of the scene to life in a vivid manner. The collection ought to be on every drawing-room table in the kingdom.

COLONEL MURRAY'S PROMENADE IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From the *Examiner*.)

If the Greek saying be true, and it is a grievous thing to be extravagantly praised, Colonel Murray has good reason to complain of his friends in the House of Commons. To deprecate any judgment upon an *ex parte* statement is perfectly fair; and if gentlemen in the House of Commons had satisfied themselves with saying, Suspend opinion till you hear Colonel Murray's explanation of his conduct, they would have taken safe ground, but they have done more than this, and launched into the most extravagant laudation of Colonel Murray and disparagement of the Volunteers. Colonel Jervis said:—

'The commanding officer in New Zealand was ordered on no account to allow himself to be drawn into a jungle, and not to remain after daylight. He obeyed his orders and *saved his troops*, and the only thanks for his services were insinuations, in order to prove that the colonial system was not what it ought to be.'

Mr. Childers in the same vein declared the Colonel's conduct 'beyond all praise.'

Now what was this conduct saving the troops and surpassing all praise, setting wholly aside the question regarding the Volunteers? Simply that Colonel Murray marched a couple of hundred men a certain distance short of a position occupied by rebels, halted them, and marched them back again without making any attempt whatever against the enemy. If this is to be called saving men, and beyond all praise, it is a service as easily to be performed as the trooping on a parade ground. Colonel Murray did nothing but march out, halt, and march home again. He had perhaps his reasons for this backwardness, and very strong reasons they should have been in the circumstances with which he had to deal. The New Zealanders, who are warlike savages, have no very high opinion of regular soldiers. Heki, who was some twenty years ago the rebel chief, used to laugh when he heard that soldiers were sent out against him, and to ask whether a soldier had more than two arms and two legs, and whether he was as good a man in the bush as one who made the most active use of his two arms and two legs, and who knew, moreover, how to take advantage of every tree and inch of ground. There being this tendency on the part of the natives to regard the regular soldiery as no very formidable enemies, how much it must have been strengthened by Colonel Murray's manœuvres in bringing a force within a short distance of the rebel post only to show that it dared not venture on an attack. Surely it would have been better to have kept the Colonel safe in his quarters than to send him forth only to give this encouragement to the enemy. The injunction borrowed from the prudence of the nursery, 'not to be out after dark,' betrays the unfitness of regular troops for the sort of warfare to be waged with New Zealand savages, and we are very much disposed to think with Mr. Adderley that the New Zealand volunteers should be thrown on their own resources, and left to their own exertions, for that the association of regulars with them is actually detrimental. And it is not only, as Mr. Adderley says, that a want of co-operation such as that which disgraced the last affair produces a bad feeling, but the spectacle of the inaction of the regular troops serves as a most mischievous encouragement to the enemy. The savages, attacked by a hundred volunteers and militiamen, must have derived confidence from the fact that there were two hundred regulars standing aloof, their prudent commander 'letting I dare not wait upon I would.'

Yet Mr. C. Fortescue declares that in the opinion of every authority in the colony the lives of every European man, woman, and child depend on her Majesty's soldiers and sailors.

The seamen have, indeed, proved that dependence can be placed on them, and that they can be trusted safely both in the jungle and out after dark, and in either or both circumstances will give a good account of the enemy; but if the operations of Colonels Gold and Murray be fair specimens of the efficiency of the land forces, it is clear that their ability must be confined to maintaing defensive positions, and that it must be left to another sort of force to grapple with the enemy in the bush, where combined movements are out of place and worse than useless, and the craft, resource, and enterprise of individuals are most effective.

SICILY.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

As long as the Bourbon dynasty reigns in Naples, the independence of the island will be precarious, although a reconquest seems for the present almost impracticable. It is unsafe to rely on the neutrality of France or the continued helplessness of Austria, or even on the active complicity of Sardinia. It is only in the form of a great and united monarchy that Italy can assume a position of stable equilibrium, and the opportunity of accomplishing the task may not speedily recur if it is allowed to pass away. At present the feeling of the whole Peninsula is so strongly expressed in favour of union, that, according to a probable report, there have been threats even in the Royal family of Naples, of desertion to the cause of Sardinia. In the general confusion and alarm it is also asserted that some of the King's advisers have proposed the seizure of the neighbouring Papal provinces as a compensation for acquiescence in the loss of Sicily. The fall of the monarchy would become ludicrous as well as desirable, if the Government were to abandon the formal legitimacy which constitutes its only title to the obedience of its subjects.

If Garibaldi can organise Sicily after conquering it, there will be little doubt of the fate of Naples, provided that foreign interference is strictly withheld. Twenty Sicilian regiments, if they can really be enrolled and disciplined, ought to be a match for the demoralized remnant of the Royal army. The veteran soldiers of the Alps will supply officers, models, and guides on the field of battle. Even the deserters from the enemy will possess a technical knowledge of military duties, and under a real general, fighting for a noble cause, some among them may, perhaps, forget the miserable traditions of their previous education. Every instance of defection will weaken the confidence in themselves and their commanders of those who remain behind; and the liberator of Sicily knows better than any other general how to take advantage of the moral superiority which his troops will enjoy. In 1849, Garibaldi would have followed the flying Neapolitans across the frontier to their capital, but for the termination of the armistice between the French and the defenders of Rome. It is scarcely probable that any apparent superiority of numbers will induce him, when he has once disembarked on the mainland, to interrupt his victorious career. When he landed at Marsala, he deliberately left himself without a possibility of retreat, while he marched with a handful of comrades on Palermo; but in his next campaign he will have Sicily for the basis of his operations, especially if he can, by any contrivance or act of daring, make himself master of the Straits. The irregular bands of the island ought to undertake without assistance the blockade on the landward side of the citadel of Messina. The fortress will only become important as a gate of entrance into Sicily, if the enemy should once more be in a position to resume offensive operations from the side of the Continent. When Garibaldi occupies Calabria or the Abruzzi, it will be a disadvantage to the Royalists to leave three or four thousand men shut up at a distance from the scene of operations. The unanimity of the Sicilians in the national cause seems to be curiously illustrated by the civilities which are exchanged between the Dictator and the Archbishop of Palermo. In those remote regions, it seems that Catholicism is still, as in the middle ages, compatible with love of liberty and independence, and with resistance to spiritual usurpation. The prelates and clergy of Sicily cannot be ignorant that Garibaldi is labouring under all the disabilities which can be entailed on a contumacious opponent by Papal excommunication; but it would seem that they, in the present instance, prefer duty to blind obedience, and possibly some among them may foresee the danger of identifying successful rebellion with possible schism. As there are probably no Protestants in Sicily, with the exception of a few foreign visitors, disregard of Pontifical commands may perhaps not entail any suspicion of heterodoxy. The lower class of monks may probably share the passions and sympathies of their countrymen, and some of the superior convents in the island have afforded a refuge to educated men, who, like all the rest of their class, abhor the despotism which rests on an alliance with the armed and unarmed rabble.

It is not surprising that the sycophants, the bigots, and the enemies of freedom in all parts of Europe, denounce the unanimous sympathy of the English nation with the emancipation of Italy. The basest of the gang, consisting of the lower pamphleteers of Paris, suggest that foreign invasion and universal suffrage might be employed with equal success in detaching Ireland from the British Empire. It is true that the formal prescriptions of public law are equally applicable to a province oppressed by the cruellest despotism, and to a country which enjoys as fully as Ireland a liberty unknown on the greater part of the Continent. The distinction is only that Englishmen have their consciences free, and that they are able and resolved to maintain the integrity of the Kingdom against all assailants.

The Hon. Meriel Spencer Lyttelton, eldest daughter of Lord Lyttelton, will be shortly married to John Gilbert Talbot, Esq., of Falconhurst, nephew of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and son of the late Hon. John C. Talbot. The young lady was born in 1840. Mr. Talbot, as we learn from the 'County Families,' was born in 1835, and was educated at the Charter-House and Christ Church, Oxford, and is a magistrate for the County of Kent. He is well known for the interest which he takes in all charitable institutions connected with the Church of England.—*Court News.*

REMARKABLE MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AT HIGHWORTH.

(From the *Swindon Advertiser.*)

On Sunday last a notice was affixed to Highworth Church door, Swindon, calling a meeting at the Fishes Inn, on the following Tuesday, to consider the present rate of wages paid to agricultural labourers. By the hour mentioned in the notice a number of labourers belonging to the town and neighbourhood had assembled in and around the Fishes, and in the course of the following hour about ninety of them found their way into the large room at that inn. For a long time, however, they made no progress with their meeting; they were evidently without a leader, and were at a loss how to proceed. In the course of the evening the number of persons in the room had increased to about 300.

Mr. MILLS, grocer, having at length taken the chair, commenced the proceedings by cautioning those who had a grievance to state, to do so in an orderly and truthful manner. As a tradesman he well knew the labouring men could not live on their present rate of wages, and he had no doubt if they applied to their masters in a proper manner they would advance their wages, and concede to them their reasonable demands. One man told him that he had himself, his wife, and seven children to keep on 1s. 6d. per day. As a shopkeeper he (the Chairman) well knew that little could be left out of such a sum after the baker was paid, and thought the shopkeepers would go generally with the men in any reasonable demand for an increase of wages.

Whilst the Chairman was speaking numbers entered the room, and it soon became inconveniently crowded. It was, however, some time before any person attempted to address the meeting. At length—

WILLIAM WILLOUGHBY said: Gentlemen, I've got a wife and six children; I get 9s. a week; I've got 1s. 6d. a week rent to pay, and after other things are paid for, the money isn't enough to keep us.

A man in the body of the room here said he should like to know if any man in the room had asked his master for more money and been refused. He should like to hear a word in favour of the masters as well as the men. If they hadn't asked their masters for more money he thought they hadn't much to complain of.

These pertinent remarks appeared to give great offence to several in the room, who retaliated by declaring the room was full of spies; one of them went the length of saying that ninety-nine out of every hundred were spies. The confusion having somewhat subsided,

AMINIDAB SMITH, having mounted a form, said: I am sixty-five years old and a cripple. I have got a wife and eight children—ten altogether. Out of the ten one earns enough to pay the house rent, and all the rest have to be kept in food and raiment out of my wages.

After some considerable delay, the people in the room being engaged in discussing privately one with the other their grievances,

WILLIAM SMITH said: Fellow-labourers, I've got a word to speak in my own behalf. I have a wife and two children to keep out of 9s. a week. I can't do it, and am getting further behind every week. When am I to pay it?—that's what I want to know. Now my mind is that to-morrow morning every man should go to his master and say, 'my wages is not enough, and unless you give me more I shall leave next Saturday night.'

This proposition appeared to meet with general approval, and numerous suggestions were made from the body of the room that the price asked should be 2s. a day.

FREDERICK OAKEY next addressed the meeting. He said: Chaps, we are all met here to-night, which I hope is for our good. Unless we all combine together, and say we won't work unless you give us more money, it will be no good, and we had better have stopped at home. I don't do much day work; I generally do lump work, and can earn money enough when I like; but I'll stick to you eighteen-penny-a-day men. That's all I have got to say.

The next speaker introduced himself as the 'Highworth Sweep.' He did but little farmers' work, and would do none at all unless he could get 2s. a day for it.

JAMES DUNN said, he had suffered ten years' transportation, and the condition of a labourer with a wife and family to keep on 9s. a week was worse that that of a convict. The labourers didn't live, theirs was a lingering starvation.

This speaker became very abusive in his language, and talked about setting one half of the farmers to hang the other half. It is but justice to the other men present to say they did not appear to sympathise with this speaker.

— GIBBS said: I propose every one here who is in favour of 2s. a day should have his name put down here right, so that there might be no mistake about it.

Before this proposition was put to the meeting, the Chairman asked what wages they were now receiving, and the answer was 9s. per week, 1s. 6d. a-day. Forty-three names were shortly afterwards put down, and as the men were leaving the room many others gave in their names.

CHARLES MOULDEN said: If a poor man owes a shopkeeper 5s. he is looked upon as the biggest rogue living; yet it was impossible for him to keep out of debt—he could speak from twenty years' experience. Years ago, when he could get three loaves of bread for 1s., he was better off with 8s. a week than he would be with 12s. a week now, and the farmers could better afford to pay 12s. now than they could 8s. then.

WILLIAM SMITH having addressed the meeting upon the impossibility of the poor man's paying his way with 9s. a week,

THOMAS MOPSET said: There's a leader or best man on every farm, and he ought to go to his master and reason with him; lay his grievance fairly before him, and tell him it was impossible to keep himself and family on 9s. a week. I'm about the strongest man on our farm, and I'm ready to go to my master to-morrow morning. I'm sure I shan't get more than I earn.

Several other addresses were delivered, but the remarks of the speakers were so mixed up with the general conversation going on in the room that it is almost impossible to particularise them.

Mr. R. SUTCLIFFE, jun., and the Chairman having severally addressed the meeting, charging the men to be moderate in their demands and courteous in their conduct towards their masters, it was proposed that a second meeting should be held in the same room on the following Monday evening at eight o'clock.

After giving three hearty cheers for the Chairman the company soon after quietly dispersed.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The disturbances in this patish were not confined to the church last Sunday evening, although the rioting within the sacred edifice was as determined as upon any previous day. Mr. Dove, who intoned the prayers, was interrupted from beginning to end, and the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Mr. Ward, of Dalston, shared a similar fate. As soon as the blessing was pronounced from the altar, the congregation rushed *en masse* to the doors, instead of remaining to shout and howl as they have usually done. They collected in the yard round the entrance to the rectory, and as the clergy and choristers passed in they were hooted and hustled. Two or three of the choristers attempted to make their way home, and for that purpose went out into Cannon-street, where their appearance was the signal for a terrific uproar. They were followed by several hundreds of people, who hissed and yelled, and threw at them dirt, stones, and anything else they could obtain. Once or twice the choristers, who wore round collars similar to those adopted by Roman Catholic priests, and long coats, made a run for it, but the mob ran too, and increased in numbers at every step. On arriving in the Commercial-road an attempt was made to beat the choristers, and a desperate rush was made upon them, but three or four policemen who arrived at the time kept the mob back as well as they could, and the choristers darted down a narrow street. The mob followed and drove them back into the Commercial-road. At this time they seemed undecided as to the course they should pursue, and one of them tried to go back, so that he might take refuge in the clergy-house in Cannon-street, but the mob refused to let him do so, and drove him and his friends in an opposite direction, along the Commercial-road, on reaching the top of which they made another attempt to escape by running down a street at the rear of Whitechapel Church, into the Whitechapel-road. The mob, which at this time consisted of at least 1,000 persons, followed them with loud execrations, and, matters threatening to become serious, two of them took refuge in a coffee-house. Peremptory orders were shouted by the mob that 'the Puseyites should be turned out,' and turned out they were, to be knocked about by their ruffianly assailants. It was now suggested that the only way by which an escape could be effected would be by the police who were present blockading the entrance of one of the narrow streets, after the choristers had made a dart down, and this stratagem succeeded, although the police had a desperate fight with the mob in their efforts to keep them back. When the choristers eventually got to, nobody seemed to know, but they managed to escape their assailants, who rushed after them as soon as the police abandoned their position at the top of the street, after valiantly maintaining it about ten minutes. On the previous Sunday evening the Rev. Mr. Ibbetson, curate of Morpeth, who took part in the service, was followed in a similar manner, and took refuge in a public house in Bethnal-

Poetry.

EXPECTING THE STORM.

(FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.)

The sea-gull now is flying low,
The wind in hurricanes doth blow,
And angrily the wild waves flow.

The homeward-bound is out at sea;
Her sails are set the storm to flee,
She breasts the billows gallantly.

The sailors view approaching land,
With home and harbour near at hand,
They hope at anchor soon to stand.

But as the winds yet louder rave,
And higher sweeps the ocean wave,
Beneath they see a watery grave.

Their anxious wives upon the pier,
And sick at heart and full of fear,
They dread the tempest that is near.

The children for their fathers cry,
And weep because they are not nigh,
Their mothers dare not tell them why.

In yon lone cottage on the hill,
A widow prays that God may will
Her son to save, the storm to still.

The brave old seamen on the beach
Are praying far as eye can reach,
The elements a lesson teach.

And as they gaze in dread alarm,
They see the signs of coming harm,—
There will be storm before the calm.

Then unto God we all must pray,
That He the winds and waters stay,
And that no widows mourn to-day.

TO "CIVIS."*

In the sad time of deepest gloom,
When, in the future, troubles loom;
Succeeding others in the past,
Each trial harder than the last,
And when we look in vain to find
Rest for the weary-anxious mind,
Then words in season kindly spoken,
Are healing to the poor heart broken,
And e'en a sympathetic tear
Will oft our drooping spirits cheer;
Therefore it is that I thank thee
For kindly sympathy with me;
And I would also freely bend,
For one whose talents so transcend
The humble powers which I possess,
And which but feebly now express
What I could wish to plainly tell—
Of feelings that within me dwell.
But 'tis enough for me to say,
I now expect a brighter day,
And that the sun will once more shine
Upon this chequered life of mine,
Whilst many thanks to thee I give,
For thou didst bid me hope and live.

J. A. HORNER.

Waterford, June 29th, 1860.

* See the MAIL of Wednesday last.

VANITAS VANITATUM.

O Vanity of vanities!
How wayward the decrees of Fate are!
How very weak the very wise,
How very small the very great are!

What mean these state moralities,
Sir Preacher, from your desk you mumble?
Why rail against the great and wise,
And tire us with your ceaseless grumble?

Pray choose us out another text,
O man morose and narrow-minded!
Ere me turn the page. I read the next,
And then the next, and still I find it.

Read here how wealth aside was thrust,
And Folly set in place exalted;
How Princes footed in the dust,
While lackies in the saddle vaulted.

Though thrice a thousand years are past.
Since David's son, the sad and splendid,
The weary King Ecclesiast,
Upon his awful tablets penned it,—

Methinks the text is never stale,
And life is every day renewing
Fresh comments on the old, old tale
Of Folly, Fortune, Glory, Ruin.

Hark to the Preacher, preaching still,
He lifts his voice and cries his sermon,
Here at St. Peter's at Cornhill,
As yonder on the Mount of Hermon:

For you and me to heart to take
(O dear beloved brother readers)
To-day, as when the good King spake
Beneath the solemn Syrian cedars.

W. M. THACKERAY.

"Cornhill Magazine" for July.

Varieties.

LADY PERROTT.—The late Lady Perrott, whose death we have to record as having happened at Plumstead, Kent, on the 15th June, at the age of 81, was Louisa Augusta, third daughter of the late Colonel Nathaniel Bayley, M.P., formerly of the Grenadier Guards, uncle of the late Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey. Her Ladyship was born in 1779, and in 1810 became the wife of the late Sir Edward Bindloss Perrott, Bart., but was left a widow about a twelvemonth since. This lady enjoyed the privilege of the "tabouret" at the Court of France, her husband's father having been created a baron of that kingdom by Louis XV., when that privilege was conferred on his wife and the wives of his successors. That gentleman is to be remembered as having been in personal attendance on the Duke of Cumberland at Culloden, and as having had his house in Gloucester-view, Park-lane, dismantled, and its costly furniture burnt by the mob during the Wilkes' riots, when he came up with a loyal address to the Crown from the gentry of Flintshire, from which he received by command of the King an autograph letter of thanks from the Prince of Wales, then only 8 years of age. Sir Edward G.L. Perrott, Bart., the present Baronet, is a Knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, which the ILLUSTRATED NEWS and Mr. Bowyer declare to be extinct. "Court News."

The Hon. Meriel Spencer Lyttleton, eldest daughter of Lord Lyttleton, will be shortly married to John Gilbert Talbot, Esq., of Falconhurst, nephew of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and son of the late Hon. John C. Talbot. The young lady was born in 1840. Mr. Talbot, as we learn from the "County Families," was born in 1835, and was educated at the Charter House Ch. Ch., Oxford, and is a magistrate for the county of Kent. He is well known for the interest which he takes in all charitable institutions connected with the Church of England.—"Court News."

We understand that the preliminaries of a marriage are arranged between the Hon. Lionel Sackville West, of the Gronadier Guards, and Miss Georgina Dodwell, the fair and accomplished sister of Captain Dodwell, late of the Life Guards.—"Court News."

The papers announce the death of Mr. Robert Brough, the well-known popular author and dramatist.

THE MANCHESTERITES AND THE PRESS.—The object of the Manchester school in advocating the repeal of the paper duty is, that the British press shall be democratised by a multiplication of cheap penny newspapers, which shall dilute and weaken the political power now exercised by influential organs. At present freedom of public comment is absolutely perfect, its liberty being bounded only by the rights of others; and the influence of the elevated portion of the press, which has purified itself from year to year, and has acquired by its high tone of impartiality, enormous authority, is greater than it ever was. But, forsooth, Mr. Bright is to harangue, and his arguments are to be published, but are only copied, not censured. He is the very despot of democracy, and will not, any more than L. N Bonaparte, permit criticism. But he will have the British press Americanised, rather than Frenchified, so that every village may give birth to a penny journal that shall report the dictates of Manchester, but not have intelligence enough to examine them, or independence enough to comment on them. He will have the monopoly in directing opinion on politics, when only such newspapers as are endorsed by him may pass current, but may only count on it until he is deposed by the irresponsible mob tyrant."—"Dublin University Magazine."

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—We understand that Mr. Henry Cholmondeley, second son of Lord Henry Cholmondeley, is about to be married early in July, to Miss Fanny Spencer; and the Hon. C. M. H. Forbes, of Bruck, second son of Lord Forbes, to Miss Caroline Spencer, daughter of the Hon. Colonel C. Spencer, and niece of Lord Churchill. It is understood that the marriage of the Hon. M. De Moleyns, eldest son of Lord Ventry, and Miss Wauchope, of Midlothian, will take place towards the close of next month or early in August.—"Court News."

FRENCH COMPETITION WITH ENGLAND IN COTTON MIXTURES.—There are reasons for believing that, though England will probably maintain her superiority in fabricating common articles of cotton, she will find the rivalry of France formidable in the department of goods made of cotton mixed with other substances. These *tissus mélangés*, a novel creation, present new, ingenious combinations, crowned with success every day. Cotton is admirably adapted for textile amalgamations, readily taking all forms, colours, and aspects. It is, turn by turn, either a strong, opaque, brilliantly white robe for the female form; or, as muslin, a light, transparent tissue, enveloping without hiding the charms of youth and beauty. As tulle or lace, it seeks to take the honours of ladies' veils from flax; and if not yet a successful rival of linen in courts and chateaux, has effectually supplanted it on the backs of the people. This vegetable wool, the Proteus of modern industry, deceives the world by resembling firstly, silk, in the form of shining and capillary stuffs and velvets; secondly, wool, by its plushes and moleskins; thirdly, flax, by its cambrics and laces; and, fourthly, linen, by its *madapolams* and other *tissus à fil imitation* fabricated in France.—"Dublin University Magazine."

HISTORIC DOUBTS.—She [Sophia Dorothea] has bewitched two or three persons who have taken her up, and they won't believe in her wrong. Like Mary of Scotland, she finds adherents ready to conspire for her even in history, and people who have to deal with her are charmed, and fascinated, and bedevilled. How devotedly Miss Strickland has stood by Mary's innocence! Are there not scores of ladies in this audience who persist in it to-? Innocent! I remember as a boy how a great party persisted in declaring Caroline of Brunswick was a martyred angel. So was Helen of Greece innocent. She never ran away with Paris, the dangerous young Trojan. Menelaus her husband abused her; and there never was any siege of Troy at all. So was Bluebeard's wife innocent. She never peeped into the closet where the other wives were with their heads off. She never dropped the key, or stained it with blood; and her brothers were quite right in finishing Bluebeard, the cowardly brute! Yes Caroline of Brunswick was innocent; and Madam Laffarge never poisoned her husband; and Mary of Scotland never blew up her's; and poor Sophia Dorothea was never unfaithful; and Eve never took the apple it was a cowardly fabrication of the serpent's "Cornhill Magazine" for July.

GESLER'S HAT.—Who should carry Louis XIV.'s candle when he went to bed? what prince of the blood should hold the king's shirt when his Most Christian Majesty changed that garment?—the French memoirs of the seventeenth century are full of such squabbles. The tradition is not yet extinct in Europe. Any of you who were present, as myriads were, at that splendid pageant, the opening of our Crystal Palace in London, must have seen two noble lords, with embroidered coats, and stars on their breasts and wands in their hands, walking backwards for near the space of a mile, while the royal procession made its progress. Shall we wonder—shall we be angry—shall we laugh at these old-world ceremonies? View them as you will, according to your mood, and with scorn or with respect, or with anger and sorrow, as your temper leads you. Up goes Gesler's hat upon the pole. Salute that symbol of sovereignty with heartfelt awe; or with a sulky shrug of acquiescence, or with a grinning obeisance; or with a stout rebellious No—clap your own beaver down on your plate, and refuse to doff it to that spangled velvet and flaunting feather. I make no comment upon the spectators' behaviour; all I say is, that Gesler's cap is still up in the market-place of Europe, and not a few folks are still kneeling to it.—"Cornhill Magazine" for July.

LOUIS LE GRAND AND HIS TIMES. As for Louis the Great, he is more than mortal. Lift up your glances respectfully and mark him eyeing Madame de Fontanges or Madame de Montespan from under his sublime periwig, as he passes through the great gallery where Villars and Vendome, and Berwick, and Bossuet, and Massillon are waiting. Can court be more splendid; nobles and knights more gallant and superb; ladies more lovely? A grander monarch, for a more miserable starved wretch than the peasant, his subject, you cannot look on. Let us bear both these types in mind, if we wish to estimate the old society properly. Remember the grace and beauty, the splendour and lofty politeness; the gallant courtesy of Fontenoy, where the French line bids the gentlemen of the English guard to fire first; the noble constancy of the old king and Villars his general, who fits out the last army with the last crown-piece from the treasury, and goes to meet the enemy and die or conquer for France at Denain. But round all that royal splendour lies a nation enslaved and ruined; there are people robbed of their rights; communities laid waste; faith, justice, commerce, trampled upon, and well-nigh destroyed nay, in the very centre of royalty itself, what horrible stains and meanness, crime and shame! It is but to a silly harlot that some of the noblest gentlemen, and some of the proudest women in the world are bowing down; it is the price of a miserable province that the king ties in diamonds round his mistress's white neck. In the first half of the last century, I say, this is going on all Europe over. Saxony is a waste as well as Picardy or Artois; and Versailles is only larger and not worse than Herrenhausen.—"Cornhill Magazine" for July.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO CANADA.—His Royal Highness will start from Devonport on the 10th of July in her Majesty's steamship Hero, which will be accompanied by two other steamers. The Prince will be attended by the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household; and by his Royal Highness's Governors, the Equerries in Waiting, and Dr. Auckland, the Palace Physician. Mr Englehart, Private Secretary to the Duke of Newcastle, will accompany his Grace. The Prince of Wales will first land at St. John's, Newfoundland; then visit Nova Scotia, and thence proceed to visit New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, and will reach Quebec by the mouth of the St. Lawrence. He may be expected at Montreal about August 23rd, and the opening of the Victoria-bridge will take place a few days later. His Royal Highness will represent her Majesty upon the important occasion, and will hold levees and receive addresses in the capitals of the different colonies. It is intended that the Prince should visit the principal towns in both Canadian provinces. On his return from the Western districts his Royal Highness will drop all Royal state, and assume the title of Lord Renfrew. He will visit some of the most important and interesting localities of the United States. President Buchanan having in an autograph letter to the Queen expressed his personal desire to receive the Prince of Washington, his Royal Highness will pay him a visit in that city. The Prince has also accepted an invitation from the City of New York. His Royal Highness may be expected back in this country about the middle of October.

TRADE RETURNS OF MAY.—Most of the principal branches of manufacture exhibit a falling off, this being particularly the case as regards cotton, woollen and linen goods, and iron, while the articles which figure prominently for an increase are yarns of all kinds and machinery, a circumstance which seems to indicate some revival of confidence. On the Continent most of the various smaller branches of export appear on the favourable side. The total increase on the month is £463,414, or 4 per cent. over the same month last year.

Wednesday afternoon his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales laid the first stone of Lambeth School of Art, on the site of the old Vauxhall Gardens.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.—A special meeting of the Stock Exchange took place yesterday, to consider a letter wherein Messrs. Thompson, Benner, and Co., the agents of the Russian 3 per cent. loan of 1859, in answer to the request of the committee, explain the grounds upon which they informed the Stock Exchange last year that the whole of that loan had been placed. These grounds were—firstly, an official notification in the St. Petersburg "Gazette"; and secondly, a letter addressed to Messrs. Thompson, Benner, and Co. by the Russian Minister of Finance.

EDUCATION BEFORE BIRTH.—The new thing in literature (says the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Star") is the controversy excited by the publication of the doctrines of M. de Frariére, which at the time of their first promulgation excited one loud cry of deprecation against their inventor. The principles held by M. de Frariére are in favour of "Anterior Education," and of the advantage of commencing the education of the child not at the age of seven, according to the provision made by law, nor at the very moment of the birth, as sternly ordained by Froëbel; but long before coming into the world the child is to drink in knowledge by medium of the mother's sympathies; not waiting to suck information with its mother's milk, but already brimming over with science, with art, with philosophy, before it has taken its first draft of life. The theory had passed unnoticed excepting by medical men, but the crumb thrown upon the waters, which has caused the book to be fished up once more, was contained in the passage which relates to Madame Borghi Mamo, where, illustration of his doctrine, the author says "For instance, Madame Borghi-Mamo sang last night divinely in the opera of "Il Barbiere," and this morning we learn that she has given birth to a daughter. According to my theory, what a splendid virtuose must be added to the world in the person of this little Mamo" It is now four years ago since this appeared, when, lo, within the last few weeks all Paris has been on tiptoe at the new given through the medium of the journals of the miraculous powers of the little Ermina Borghi-Mamo, who at the age of four years can sing the whole part of "Rosina," from one end to the other, merely from hearing her mother practise it! The tiny humming bird composes and executes, thrills with themost minute perfection, and Rosini laughs with delight and glee to hear her, until the tears course each other down his cheeks, and he implores of the parents not to hasten this priceless intelligence. You can imagine how the publicity given to this fact has pushed forward the publicity of the book and established the possibility of there being something after all in the idea emitted in it.

THE RESULTS OF THE BUDGET.

(FROM THE STEAM SHIPPING GAZETTE.)

Every day and almost every hour adds its item of confirmation to the fact, that the ill-starred measure of Mr. Gladstone, instead of elevating the commerce of England to a position it never before attained, is sinking it to a state in which numbers of the great manufacturing interests in the kingdom will be in ruin. First, we have complaints loud and deep from the ribbon weavers of Coventry of ruin staring them in the face from the threatened annihilation of their trade; the next comes murmurs from Paisley and Glasgow of the falling off of orders, of dismissal of hundreds of workmen, of numberless applications for parochial relief, and of the markets for the raw material monopolised by French buyers, so as to render it impossible for our own manufacturers to make purchases with the slightest prospect of realising any profit to their speculations.

Thus, whilst the evils predicted of the bud et have been immediately and fully realised, there is no indication whatever that any of the boasted advantages which were so confidently prophesied of the treaty have exhibited themselves. Where is the realisation of the vision of Mr. Gladstone, of cheap and good wines finding their way to the homes of the poor of Irish labourers quaffing their Lafitte and Chateau Margeux—of the outward bound fleets leaving the ports of England, Scotland and Wales to bear the precious minerals to the shores of France in exchange for the commodities received from thence? At present, we repeat, there is not a solitary sign of the advent of this commercial millennium; and whilst the French manufacturers and mine-owners, reassured by their Government of the utter powerlessness of the treaty to injure them, are laughing at the folly of the English Legislature, important branches of industry in our own country are languishing in utter despair of ever being able to retrieve the injuries they have sustained.

The Budget and the Treaty—to sum them up in one familiar word—are a deliberate and shameful "sell;" and whilst we cannot help expressing our deep regret at the imbecility displayed by a majority of the House of Commons in adopting so hastily the provisions of the measure, we are not the less disposed to censure the jesuitry of Mr. Gladstone in foisting upon the nation this ill-starred financial project. In all his financial measures, Mr. Gladstone's conduct is marked by the same characteristics—a want of honesty and fair play. Other Chancellors of the Exchequer in introducing financial projects of far less importance gave the House of Commons the time necessary for deliberation. Mr. Gladstone, on the contrary, takes the votes of the House before hon. members are able to form a correct judgment upon the principles or the details of his measures, as if he feared that a few days of deliberation would dispel every allusion which his subtlety has conjured up. He also almost invariably takes advantage of some crisis in the affairs of the nation which demands the application of an immediate remedy, and which leaves the House with no alternative but to compel it to adopt his propositions, or to abandon the finances of the country to the chances of accident. In the present instance he cunningly took advantage of the suspicion which was universally entertained as to the designs of the French Emperor to introduce a financial project, which combined with its legitimate objects (whether they were correct or false) a treaty of peace, so that virtually the House was defied under a threat to reject his Budget. The threat was this—"Reject the financial project if you please, but remember that in so doing you also cast away the prospect of an amicable understanding with France; you revive and increase the fears of hostile intentions on the part of the Emperor; and you increase the necessity for the large armaments which are already swallowing up the wealth of the country." This was the actual position in which the House of Commons was placed by the manner in which Mr. Gladstone submitted his resolutions; and we maintain that such a course was as dishonest as it was unfair.

We do not know that any public writer will have the effrontery to characterise the treaty as one of reciprocity. If it were so, we should have little hesitation in asserting that such a man let us only to choose between his folly and his dishonesty; but human imprudence, even when it is the offspring of Manchester, has limits which it is imprudent to pass. Had the treaty been one which contained any elements of reciprocity, we should have felt it our duty to accord to it a reasonable amount of support, even though we might hesitate to recommend the adoption of that principle in every case. But the reciprocity guaranteed by the present treaty is so thoroughly one-sided as to be utterly undeserving of that name; it is in fact tying the Englishman's hands behind his back and leaving the Gaul to pitch into him at his leisure; or (the metaphor will sound better) pitting John Bull and his rival for a running match, the latter quite free, honest John with his back, shoulders, and legs loaded with sundry half-hundred weights, which, we are coolly assured, will enable him all the better to demonstrate his physical superiority. Take the case as it actually stands. Every production of France, with the exception of wines and spirits, is now admitted into this country free of every impost and every charge. The products of her mines, of her looms, of her handicraft skill, of the soil, of the laboratory find themselves free to enter this country. Whether they come in a French, English or Dutch ship matters not, they encounter no tax, they meet with no opposition. We throw open our ports to France and say, "Send us what you will, we are ready to receive it." This is Free-trade, and we can have no possible opposition to offer to the principle it involves; but what is the companion picture hung up in the French fiscal gallery? Every product of English industry—the raw material dug up out of the earth, the crude and half-manufactured mineral, the finished products of her looms, her handicraft work, all that she has to offer to meet the wants of others, can only enter France under the most stringent restrictions, and on the payment of imposts which in all cases are severe, and in some are absolutely prohibitory. Her ships cannot convey the products of her own colonies to the shores of France without finding the ports shut against them by vexatious and absurd prohibitions. In a word, we give to France everything, and exact in return concessions which are utterly worthless. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Cobden pretend to be implicit believers in the doctrines of Free-trade, but the treaty eliminated from their own minds, and carried out by their own efforts, is a total violation of the fundamental doctrines of the science, and is a wanton sacrifice of the interest of England for the sake of conciliating an unreliable opponent. Even a schoolboy's knowledge of history ought to have guarded the House of Commons against the adoption of such an undisguised piece of charlatanism as that propounded by Mr. Gladstone. Whatever be the extent of our existing commercial greatness, we owe nearly all we have, in its origin, to foreign skill and to foreign ingenuity. To the Lombards, to the Venetians, and to the Protestant refugees from France we owe so largely the first impetus to manufacturing industry that we shall never be able to cancel the obligation. The fact is, that Englishmen are slow to perceive, but powerful to imitate dull to appreciate first suggestions, but, having once perceived them, potent to carry them out.

As we said on a similar occasion, the French are the Mercury of commerce; the Anglo-Saxons the Jupiter. As a manufacturing people, the French always have, been, and always will be, our most formidable revivals. They have readier access to much of the raw material than we have; they have the same advantages in the nature of manufacturers which we possess; they have a far higher appreciation of taste in all textile fabrics than we can boast of; and, more important still, their climate enables their labourers to subsist in comfort upon less than half the sum which would suffice for an English labourer. With these powerful natural advantages on their side, the least that could have been exacted in a treaty like that which has just received the Royal assent would have been that in the race of progress they should both start equal, and that the Englishman's hands should not be tied behind his back whilst the Frenchman was left at full liberty. Even when duties of an extravagant amount were imposed upon the introduction of French manufacturers to this country, we know from our trade returns the large extent of the importation of these articles, and the difficulty which our manufacturers had in competing with them. What are we to anticipate now these prohibitions are swept away, and the productions of French looms are admitted free? Will not the result be to annihilate many branches of national industry, which have provided employment for tens of thousands of our population? It may be argued that, after all, this is but the natural result of our engaging in a branch of trade for which nature has given us few facilities in comparison with those she has afforded to other nations; and that, to use General Thompson's favorite metaphor, we have no right to complain of distress which arises from violating the ordinances of Providence, as Noah and his sons would have had no claim to be considered distressed agriculturalists if they persisted in confining the growth of wheat to the deck of the ark. We admit the truth of this proposition, but we simply ask in return to be allowed fair play and honest reciprocity in these branches of industry in which nature has given us advantages over all other nations. The French, say Messrs. Cobden and Gladstone, have natural advantages over you in the manufacture of light textile fabrics, therefore it is in vain for you to attempt to compete with them; and your weavers—the men of Coventry, Paisley, and Glasgow—must seek for employment in other branches of industry in which nature has given you superior qualifications over the French. And their practical answer to this—their own theory—is, that in all these branches they consent that the French shall impose upon our productions protective duties which will close the market against their products in all but exceptional cases. In a word, where nature gives the French natural advantages, they give them free scope for these but where nature has given to their own countrymen similar advantages, they allow the French Government to neutralise these advantages by absurd and wicked restrictions.

At the present moment the star of Mr. Gladstone is in the ascendant, at least in the eyes of cotton lords and mill-owners, who imagine that the Budget will confer upon them great pecuniary gains, but if we interpret correctly the sign of the times, but many months will elapse before even these men will turn round upon their idol, and bitterly deprecate all his mischievous chimeras. For ourselves, having full confidence in the energy of England to rise above her difficulties, we believe that, though she will suffer fearfully from these changes, yet that she will ultimately recover her former greatness, and that she will insist upon having the treaty so modified as to enable her to compete fairly with her great rival.

SAYERS AND HEENAN IN BELFAST.

On Tuesday these persons appeared twice before Belfast audiences in Howes and Cushing's Circus, Victoria-street. The advertisements by which their reputation was made known were in that superlative style which the spread-eagle oratory of America generally adopts. "The two champions of the Old and New Worlds," it was stated, would exhibit their skill "precisely as they appeared at Farnborough (excepting the dress, which in this case cannot be objected to even by ladies) on the 17th of April;" and the public were delicately informed that they might consider themselves fortunate in being able to secure reserved seats at 2s 6d. each, for that 5,000 persons had paid three guineas a-head to witness a similar elevating spectacle. When so many people were content to pay such a sum to be present at an "exhibition of skill," it is not surprising that there should be found in Belfast a large number ready to part with a shilling or half a-crown for a like purpose. The bait thrown out to catch the ladies did not succeed, for at the early performance there was not a solitary representative of the gentle sex present, and in the evening but one. The audience was worthy of "that renowned occasion," as the bills had it, and though there were here and there some who were, no doubt, anxious that their position in society should be for a time forgotten in the crowd, they were not in sufficient numbers to give the whole an appearance of even moderate respectability.

The doors were opened for the first performance till two o'clock, but for some time previously the crushing outside was excessive, and it required a considerable degree of muscular exertion to avoid being trodden down by the mob. Few who went through the ordeal would choose to encounter it again, and fewer still, with their subsequent experience of the exhibition itself, would do so for such an object. Rushing in, the crowd of coalheavers, bakers, horse-jockeys, members of the P.R., and a miscellaneous collection of "the bone and sinew" class had not time to bestow more than a passing glance at the champions, who stood near the ticket-office closely engaged in a rather unworthy occupation for men of their high standing in society and wide spread renown—keeping an eye to "the needful." Amid great noise and confusion the audience was stowed away rather than seated. Some crossed the barrier into the ring, and, beneath the repeated cries from the scatholders of "Black his hat" and other similar playful expressions they yielded so far as to squat on the sawdust. It was a quarter to three o'clock, and, as no commencement was made, the spectators began to be impatient, and evinced their feelings by kicking and shouting. At length the champions crossed the ring towards the dressing-room, each forgetful of his dignity so far as to carry his own traps; and, in justice to persons so illustrious, we must say that one would not have known they had not been used to do so from childhood. The impatience of the audience shortly after became very demonstrative, and not all the vigorous efforts of a particularly excruciating brass band, nor all the terrors of a drum beaten with the desperation of a penny showman on the verge of bankruptcy, could drown the discordancy created by the noisy "shillings." Sayers at length appeared alone. Placing his hands on his sides, he affably descended into conversation with the person who kept the ring; but finding that even his presence was not sufficient to still the murmurs of the multitude that "the mill should begin," he spoke—Gentlemen—(a long pause)—Gentlemen, if you will just be quiet now for one five minits—(murmurs)—or two minits, Mr. Heenan will be in. Be quiet for a little." The bandby this time had gathered strength, and began anew. The audience commenced to smoke the short pipes with which many were provided and others exercised themselves in knocking out boards near the roof, to give additional light and air. A small piece of cloth was spread in the centre of the ring by a small individual who acted in the capacity of master of the ceremonies. This duty over, the master of the ceremonies took off his hat with deliberation, seized it firmly by the rim with his right hand, and, after waving his left hand to the audience, said—I will take the liberty of informing you—(interruptions, more waving and bowing on the part of the M. C.)—that Mr. Sayers and Heenan are here prepared to appear before you as they appeared at Farnborough on the 17th of April last, and I also beg to state that, while they are changing two of "the most accomplished across to known to civilisation will appear before you." (Applause.) The persons last named then came in, and went through a variety of the usual contortions to a air as melancholy as that on which a venerable member of the bovine species is commonly reported to have breathed her last. This over, the master of the ceremonies—who, in the meantime, had been resting himself at one side of the ring, with his right knee bent and the foot forming a seat—again came forward, and gave a short account of the way in which there now happens to be two champions of England, and a third belt for a champion to win. He gave full credit to English pluck; and if, in the course of the address, English grammar was not equally well treated, the ghost of Murray himself would have passed lightly over grammatical mistakes made in a cause so intimately connected, as Lord Palmerston believes, with our peace at home and our prestige abroad. The champions whose advent was thus appropriately announced, were received with great applause, which they acknowledged in their own way. It is, of course, not to be expected that person and beauty should form any part of a prize-fighter's attractions, and those who believed they would find it in the champions must have been disappointed. Like all great characters, the artists have flattered them. They have not done full justice to the broken noses, high cheek bones, and generally rugged figure-head (to borrow a phrase from the ring), or the slightly repulsive expression of the countenance, which in this case can only imply determination and manly courage. The Benicia Boy is the better-looking of the two, but his face wears an unpleasant frown, which his countrymen would describe as a "caution." Each was provided with gloves and encircled by his belt, and each unclasped the latter and showed it round after the manner of an auctioneer's boy at an unreserved sale. They were then delivered to the master of the ceremonies, the champions shook hands, and the sparring began. We confess ourselves so little skilled in the slang of the P.R. as to be unable to give a particular account of this part of the exhibition. We have not the slightest idea of what science means in relation to this subject, and cannot even tell the number of rounds which were fought. All we know is, that the whole sparring lasted about seven minutes, and that there were about as many pauses in the course of it. The champions apparently entertained the most innocent intentions to each other. There was a good deal of leaping about, ducking the head, springing forward on the toe, and so on, and then the champions rested. In these *intervals* they certainly appeared to little advantage. Both bent their heads, and settled the sawdust with their toes as they walked along; and, on the whole, looked very sheepish, and out of their element. At the end of the seven minutes the torture-mongers in the orchestra struck up the National Anthem, and the champions abruptly retired. The audience slowly followed their example. The evening performance was almost identical with the other, but the reserve seats were not more than quarter full until persons were admitted from the unreserved benches. Order was preserved by parties of the local police, under Captain Shaw, and of the constabulary, under County Inspector Williams. The crowd which assembled in Victoria Street to see the champions arrive and depart was very great and very dirty, and that which escorted them to the Glasgow steamer was much of the same description. This is not the place for us to enter on the question of what must be the effect of such exhibitions as those we have recorded; but anything more senseless and ridiculous than the performances themselves it would be impossible to conceive. They are scarcely on a par with that of the "white haired Circassian from the burning sands of Africa" who constitutes the chief attraction of a strolling company, and they want the earnestness (except in money getting) of even the proprietor of dancing dogs and monkeys. As an exhibition of skill, we believe it could not easily be distinguished from a sham, and many of the most ardent admirers of the "noble art of self-defence" were not half pleased with the value they got for their money.

HEENAN AND SAYERS IN DUBLIN.—The excitement attendant on the arrival in Dublin of these two stalwart competitors for what is termed "the prize belt" during the early part of Monday, began to show itself in a formidable manner. From an early hour crowds assembled in the neighbourhood of the Prince of Wales Hotel, for the purpose of obtaining a view of the celebrated prize-fighters of whom they had heard and read so much. As the time fixed for the exhibition in the Rotundo Gardens drew near, the entire space surrounding the building was all blocked up, and it was as much as the police could accomplish to keep clear the passages leading to the gardens in which the exhibition was to take place. The long line of railings extending up Cavendish-row presented the appearance of an aggregate meeting of hats; and amongst the crowd most eager for the gates to be opened were peers, sons of peers, honorable misters, baronets, physicians, barristers, aldermen, and other members of the Town Council, cavalry and infantry officers without end or number, carmen, tradesmen of every draft, messengers, recruiting-sergeants—in fact all kinds of people, from the highest to the lowest, were there in force, and forming, on a moderate estimate, nearly five thousand persons. The outsiders on the railings and in windows and other elevated places which commanded a view of the gardens were most numerous. A platform was erected near the west end of the northern esplanade, on which the pugilists were to show their skill, and a refreshment saloon, under the patronage of Mr. Tom Johnson, was decorated with the silk flag of either Champion. The time fixed for the commencement of the performances was two o'clock, but nothing was to be seen in the garden up to that time but a vast crowd now becoming a little. Heenan and Sayers presented themselves in promenading costume, and were received with immense cheering and in a few minutes a person would imagine that two distinct rows had commenced as one section of the throng rolled round the "Benicia" and the others about "Sayers." Divers were the opinions passed on the relative merits of either champion; and those who were crushed out of this squeezing and pushing contented themselves by trying to ascertain what was going on at a civil distance. It surprised everybody to observe that there was no very great difference between the proportions of the two champions. The performances commenced with a clever acrobatic display, which last about fifteen minutes. Heenan and Sayers then ascended the platform and exhibited the two prize belts amidst vehement shouts of applause. The two champions then retired to prepare for the sparring match; as they presented themselves in their boxing costume, the admiration of the "fancy" was unbounded. The gloves soon went to work, and as the eyes and hands of the pugilists became engaged the interest of the spectators became very great. Nothing could be seen in what "ring men" call "science" than the doings of the sturdy pair, and cries of "bravo good Sayers," good "Heenan" announced the termination of each minute round. It was with much difficulty the vast crowd assembled could get means of egress from the gardens, so great was the rush. As the champions drove to their hotel they were followed by crowds shouting and cheering.—FREEMAN.

PLYMOUTH, WEDNESDAY.—The Dane, with the above mails, arrived here this evening, with fifty-two passengers and a full cargo. Her dates are—Cape, May 22nd, St. Helena, June 1st.; and Ascension, June 5th. Much gratification was expressed at the Cape at the coming return of Sir George Grey and the expected visit of Prince Alfred. Preparations were being made to give a right loyal welcome. Government affairs were much neglected, and were left to stand over until the return of the Governor. A Parliamentary Finance Committee had been appointed to consider whether the government of the colony can be carried on with the present revenue. Some method of direct taxation was expected. A motion had been made in the House of Assembly for instituting a responsible government. The dissolution was to take place at the close of the session. A census was ordered to be taken in March, 1861. The schedules contain seventy-four distinct questions, one of which is—"How many pigs have you?" The Convict Exclusion Bill had passed both houses. The subject of more frequent mails to England had been brought before Parliament. A fortnightly mail was wanted. All the Kraal district canteens had been shut up, to prevent drunkenness. The population on the Kaffir border was very unsettled. A Dutch Reform Church Conference on doctrinal subjects had been held. The Church of England financial question was still unsettled. Major-General Bulton was dead. Business very dull, and no speculation was going on. Rate of discount had advanced. The Bank was allowing 5 per cent. on deposits. White wine was quoted £10, Pontac, £13; sweet wine, £18; brandy, £20; wool unwashed, 4d. to 1s.; washed, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 1d. Nothing of importance from the Orange Free State.

THE TRINITY HOUSE BANQUET.—The morning papers publish to-day an extended report. The Prince Consort in his speech first referred in a graceful manner to the position occupied by his three eldest children. His Royal Highness said the younger members of the Royal family were rapidly growing up. The Princess Royal has already become the founder of a new family destined to mount the throne of Prussia. The Prince of Wales is following his academic course at Oxford, which he proposes to complete at the sister University, Cambridge, while his younger brother has, by the prescribed apprenticeship, earned his rating as a midshipman, and serves zealously in her fleet. Nearly at the same time a few weeks hence, though almost at the opposite poles, the Prince of Wales will inaugurate in the Queen's name that stupendous work, the great bridge over the St. Lawrence in Canada, while Prince Alfred will lay the foundation stone of the break-water for the Harbour of Cape Town. The Prince Consort next proposed the toast of the Army and Navy, and descanted on the appearance, numbers, discipline and public spirit of the volunteers, who had been reviewed that day. Several other speeches were made by distinguished guests.

The recognition by the Stock Exchange of any Russian securities will be contingent upon the adherence of the Government to a course of perfect good faith.

The committee of the Stock Exchange have appointed Tuesday, 2nd July, a special settling day in the shares of the Thames and Mersey Marine Insurance Company, which are to be quoted in the official list.

The "Herald" says that in the city yesterday the difficulties of a firm in the leather trade was a topic of conversation. Its business is principally confined to the provinces, with connections in town. It is feared a sequestration must take place.

A numerous meeting of the working classes was held on Paddington Green last night, to consider the question of the high prices of provisions. The meeting was of opinion that the famine prices now being paid were not justified by circumstances, but resulted from a system of monopoly and class legislation. Resolutions to this effect were passed, and the assemblage then peacefully dispersed.

Sir Benjamin Brodie having resigned the office of President of the General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom, the Council, on Saturday, elected Mr. Joseph Henry Green, F.R.S., their President in his room.

GALWAY, JUNE 27.—The mails for America were sent to Dublin by the 1 p.m. train, en route for Londonderry, in compliance with the strict orders of the Post Office received to-day. A telegraphic despatch subsequently arrived consenting to their despatch by the Parana. They were transferred to the down train at Ballinasloe, and will reach here at 3.30 p.m.

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY.—The Hamburg and American Company's steamship Saxonia, which left New York on the 15th, arrived off the Needles at 11-50 p.m.

The outgoing mails for India, China and Australia, via Marseilles, will not be made up till to-night.

The Venetian and the Dream are reported from Melbourne, with gold valued at £102,030.

Some men, who as private citizens walk erect and free in the pride of conscious manhood, seem able to move only upon all fours when they are seeking for office.

REPORTED DEATH OF CARDINAL WISEMAN.—A correspondent sends us the following:—"Cardinal Wiseman expired this (Tuesday) morning at half-past four o'clock." We give the statement with reserve, as, up to the hour of going to press, no confirmation of its accuracy had reached us from the usual sources of information.—Liverpool Mercury.

AMERICAN MAILS.—QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY.—The Etna, the first of the Cunard screw fleet calling at this port, arrived here this afternoon, and embarked a large number of passengers, took latest telegraphic despatches, and proceeded to sea again at 8 15 p.m. All well.

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE TWO HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The "Star" gives, apparently from an authoritative source, an account of the proceedings of the Commons' select committee. It states that after sitting till near six o'clock yesterday, the committee agreed to a report which is certainly not wholly Mr. Bright's, nor is it wholly Mr. Walpole's. Additions have been made of some portions of what had been proposed by Mr. Bright. The committee (says the "Star") has not acted with much spirit in vindication of the privileges of the House of Commons. It has made a simple collection of cases, without expressing any opinion on the constitutional question. The committee meet again to-day, and the report will probably be laid on the table to-night. The onus of decision and action is thrown upon the Government and the House of Commons. It is probable that on Monday next Lord Palmerston will give notice of the day on which he will propose to the house to take the report into consideration.

LOSS OF

MASONIC FESTIVAL.

On Friday, the 24th inst., the Master, Wardens, and Brethren of Lodge 5, met at their Lodge rooms, Mall, for installation of officers, and to celebrate the festival of St. John. The business of the Lodg being disposed of, the b. th repaired to the Adelphi Hotel for refreshment. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts having been duly honored, and the incoming officers welcomed with that fraternal reception, of which the order alone is capable, it was observed by one of the Brethren, that a meeting such as this is, as the very hot-bed of the heart forcing all its feelings into a fullness of fruit, which it would take ordinary years of ripening to produce; as which of them had not felt the hallowed influence of that mysterious power, which, through the majesty of the sacred order descended upon the hearts of each one, as keenly and as efficaciously as the dew from Heaven, and which, like the magnet, drew the brethren together with a mighty, invisible, and works upon the heart with a charm irresistable. Regarded in its true significance, each brother who sat at the festive board, as forming in himself a step in the ladder by which our common country is to ascend to its true dignity, and whilst as a patriot he loved his country above everything, and yet, as a mason, he felt himself in common with his brethren, that he could well afford his sympathies to flow beyond the barriers of race, of language, or of territories; and regarding the various nationalities as so many parts of the great whole, of which the sublime order is the centre. Inspired by those bonds of peace and of all virtues, faith, hope, and charity, he could perceive the foreshadowing of that happy period, when wars of violence, and injustice shall cease, when Knowledge shall overspread the earth as the waters cover the channels of the great and mighty deep, and all the great families thereof shall be brought together to acknowledge their brotherhood, and the glad tidings that were proclaimed in Bethlehem's plains shall be gloriously consummated in one universal promise of "Glory to God in the Highest: peace on Earth and good will towards men."—"Waterford M.J."

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

On Monday the brethren of the several Lodges of Cork met for the installation of officers for the ensuing six months. Senior Deacon, N. W. Ware, jun.; Junior Deacon, Horace Townsend, jun.; Inner Guard, Thos. Ware; Treasurer, George N. Harvey; Secretary, Dr. Samuel H. Barrett. No. 3.—The brethren of this lodge dined at the lodge rooms, Naylor-street. No. 67—The brethren dined at their lodge rooms, Warren's-place, the Worshipful Master, John Wylie, in the chair. Senior Warden, John Isles; Junior W., B. Scott, J. S. D., A. Larrymore. No. 95—The brethren of this lodge dined at the Imperial Hotel. About 30 members dined, and the evening was agreeably diversified with several Masonic songs.

The Brethren of Lodge 68, Youghal, assembled on Monday in their lodge-rooms, for the installation of officers for the ensuing six months, when the following were duly installed:—Richard Giles, W.M.; William James Robertson, S.W.; Henry C. Garde, M.D., J.W.; G. F. W. Hamilton, S.D.; Wm. Divis, J.D.; Rev. James Wm Bagge, Chaplain; Henry Drury, Hon. Treasurer; Wm. Drury, Hon. Secretary; William Beck, Tyler. The brethren assembled for Banquet at six o'clock at Brother William Flynn's Hotel, where they spent a most agreeable evening and retired shortly after eleven o'clock.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—The festival of St. John was celebrated by lodge 935, on Monday the 25th inst., on which occasion a large number of Brethren from different parts of the County, were sumptiously entertained at White's Hotel, whose bill of fare included all the delicacies of the season. The presiding Master, Captain Beauchamp Colclough, who was re-elected for the ensuing half year, discharged his functions with characteristic urbanity; and the several musical members present contributed largely to the harmony of this re-union.

MASONIC FESTIVAL OF ST. JOHN.—The "Leinster Union" Lodge, No. 37 of our city, celebrated the festival so highly honoured by the craft on Monday, by adjournment from St. John's Day, which on this occasion fell on the Sabbath. At the usual hour the members of the Lodge assembled for the installation of the officers for the ensuing half-year, and that interesting ceremonial was carried out in due form according to prescriptive usage, in the most instructive and gratifying manner. Br. Major Howard St. George, a most zealous mason, was re-installed in the Worshipful Master's Chair, which he had so well filled during the previous half year; the new Senior and Junior Wardens being Br. Thomas B. St. George, Kilkenny, and Br. Captain Minchin. The Senior and Junior Deacons appointed were Br. William Bean and Br. Dr. Dr. John Cronyn, Gowran; and Br. James Poe, Solicitor was unanimously elected Treasurer, in the room of the late and much regretted B. Abraham Denroche, to whose memory a suitable tribute was enrolled on the books of the Lodge on this occasion. In the evening the members and several guests, re-assembled in force, for refreshment, and sat down to a sumptuous dinner comprising literally all the delicacies of the season, and served up in a most superior style, by Br. William Wade High-street. A most gratifying evening was spent by the members, in the fullest enjoyment and interchange of true masonic feeling.—"Kilkenny Moderator."

The Neptune Lodge, No. 190, Queenstown, elected officers on the 26th ultimo, as under:—H. H. Bryen, W.M.; Horace T. N. Meade, S.W.; G. N. Harvey, jun. J.W.; D. Patterson, S.D.; G. P. Cummins, J.D.; A. H. Allen, Sec.; Geo. Bluett, Treasurer; Rev. James Gwynn, Gwynn, Chaplain. At 6 p.m. the brethren assembled for banquet at the Queen's Hotel, the arrangements for which, we must say, were in first-rate style, highly to the credit of Mr. Elliott, proprietor. The presence of M. Frederico Chessi de Uriarte, professor of music, who performed several beautiful pieces on his piano, contributed to the pleasure of a truly fraternal meeting, which was further enhanced by the visit during the evening of Brothers Penrose, of Nos. 1 and 2, Provincial Grand Secretary; Morrison and Townsend, of No. 1, on their way home from the Glenbrook Hotel, where they had dined with the First Lodge of Ireland.—"Cork Constitution."

FREEMASONRY IN JAMAICA.—Jamaica papers received by the West India mail which arrived last week contain accounts of a consecration of a new Lodge at Spanish Town. It is denominated the Hamilton Lodge, in honour of the Provincial Grand Master of Jamaica, the Right Worshipful Robert Hamilton, M.D., son of the late Rev. Archibald Hamilton, of Cork.

The jewels and other paraphernalia having been obtained, and also a dispensation from the Provincial Grand Master, and a charter signed by the Earl of Zetland from the Grand Lodge of England, the consecration of the Hamilton Lodge took place on the 31st of May. A procession composed of over two hundred brethren, each in full masonic costume, having received the Provincial Grand Master on his arrival, they proceeded to the lodge room, where the lodge was opened in the three degrees. After this, preceded by the band of the 2nd West India Regiment playing the Masonic March, they went in a very imposing procession to the cathedral, where divine service was performed. In the procession Dr. Hamilton is described to have worn the full dress of an officer of the Grand Lodge of England, consisting of a rich collar of gold studded with jewels of several of the orders of masonry, with gauntlets adorned with gold and masonic emblems thereon, and an apron, the splendour and richness of which had never been equalled by any thing previously seen in Jamaica. On leaving the cathedral the procession returned to the lodge-room, when the lodge was consecrated and officers installed. In the evening a grand banquet was given in the library room of the House of Assembly, and after a long list of toasts had been gone through the brethren separated about two o'clock after a day unparalelled in the annals of freemasonry in Jamaica.

IRISH VOLUNTEERS.

The answer given by the Irish Attorney-General to Colonel French, on Friday night, narrows the quest on respecting the Volunteer Corps for Ireland very considerably. Colonel French inquired whether the attention of the Law Officers of the Crown had been directed to the 42nd of George III., c. 90, which enabled the Government "to avail itself of the services of any corps of volunteers which it was proposed to embody." The reply of Mr. Deasy is to the effect that, although the Crown was enabled to accept the services of Volunteer Corps in Ireland, yet no power existed either to regulate or control those corps when once levied, and the commanding officer was equally destitute of authority. All the Crown could do, he thought, was to disband the corps, and compel them to return to store their arms and accoutrements. But even this power would secure all that is required. A Volunteer Corps would never hesitate to submit to proper regulation and control while the Crown had the power of disbanding and disarming it. But why not authorise the same rules which prevail in England to be extended to Ireland? A very short Bill, simply extending the English regulations to this country, would be sufficient. Irishmen will willingly submit to the same rules which bind their countrymen in London. If the Government really intended to defend this country in case of invasion, the defect of the Irish law would have long since been remedied. The subject has been delayed, designedly till the close of the Session, and when at last public excitement required that some decision should be arrived at, the discovery is made that regulations which could be executed in twenty-four hours were de esse. There is no time now to carry through the House a bill simply extending the English Volunteer system to Ireland. We are not by any means content to rest the safety of all that is dear to us on earth upon the valour or discipline of 46,000 Militiamen, called out when invasion has actually taken place.—"Irish Times."

Sir George Pechell, the venerable member for Brighton, and an old Liberal politician, is dead.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT.—THURSDAY.

Carthy v. Evans.

The hearing of this case was resumed. It was a claim for an annuity under testamentary papers of the year 1811, but which had never been admitted to probate.—Master Brooke, when the matter was referred to him, decided that until those testamentary papers were admitted to probate, they having reference purely to personal property, he could not look at them, and accordingly disallowed the claim for the annuity. The present case is an appeal from that decision.

The Master of the Rolls confirmed the decision of Master Brooke.

QUEEN'S BENCH NISI PRIUS.—THURSDAY.

(Before the Chief Justice and a special jury.)

Milliken v. Sharpe.

The case was resumed at the sitting of the court, and has not concluded.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—THURSDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Chief Justice and a special jury).

Keilty v. Jessop.

This was an issue directed by the Master of the Rolls to try, whether the defendant, Fred. Thomas Jessop, Esq., of Doory Hall, in the county of Longford, made an agreement to give to the plaintiffs, Simon and Michael Keilty, who are brothers, or to either of them a lease of a farm on Mr Jessop's estate called Woodfield, in the county Longford. The defendant's case is a denial of the alleged agreement. The issue was tried at Longford, where the jury disagreed, and this was the second trial of the case. It appeared that there was a serious conflict of testimony between the plaintiffs and defendants, as to the conversations that took place between the parties, and the agreement which was come to.

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., addressed the jury for the defendant, but before he had concluded the court was adjourned.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.—THURSDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a special jury.)

King v. the Promoter Life Assurance Company.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court. The action had been instituted to recover the amount of the policies of insurance effected on the life of Mr. John Stephenson, deceased, by the plaintiff, as security for a debt due by him. The defendants resisted the claim on the grounds that they had insured the life from representations made to their agent, as to the good health and habits of the deceased. It was averred that misrepresentations had been made, the deceased at the time was suffering from pulmonary consumption. On behalf of the company it was contended that this fact had been suppressed from their knowledge, while the plaintiffs contended that they had been fully apprised. At the close of the case on both sides the plaintiffs entering into a rebutting case, and gave medical as to the state of Mr. Stephenson's health.

The case was adjourned to the following morning, when the Chief Baron will charge the jury.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.—THURSDAY.

Judge Dobbs sat, and disposed of the following properties:—

COUNTY AND TOWN OF CARLOW.

In the matter of the estate of Mary E. Rogers, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1. Two dwelling-houses and premises, held under lease for three lives renewable for ever, situate in Bruen-street, Carlow; net profit rent £9 10s. 9d. Sold to Mr. Bryan Byrne at £80.

Lot 2.—Part of the lands of Coolbannock, held under lease for three lives renewable for ever, containing 6a. 1r., net rent, £6 4s. Bought by Mr. Graham at £80.

Lot 3. Two dwelling-houses, in Burren-street, and four houses in Bridewell-lane, held under lease for 999 years; net profit rent, £41 18s. 1d. Mr. Jones purchased at £530.

Lot 4.—Perpetual rent of £2 16., payable out of the dwelling-houses and premises in Bridewell-lane, in the town of Carlow. Sold to Mr. Graham at £60.

Mr. Thomas Croker, solicitor.

COUNTY OF KILDARE.

In the matter of the estate of Lady E. Moore, owner and petitioner.

Lot 1. Part of the lands of Seasons, &c., now known as Ballymore Eustace, held in fee, containing 32a. 3r. 36p.; net profit rent, £19 4. 6d. Mr. Hayes purchased at £475.

Lot 2. Part of same lands, held in fee, containing 31a. 1r. 16p.; net yearly rental, £23 5s. 9d. Bought at £500 by Mr. Hornridge, in trust.

Lot 3.—Part of same lands, containing 30a.; net profit rent, £20 8s. 11d. Sold to Mr. Hynes, at £455.

Lot 4.—Part of same lands, held in fee, containing 17a. 2r. 8p.; net profit rent, £35 4s. 9d. Bought by Mr. Hynes at £506.

Mr. Robert Butler, solicitor.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—FRIDAY.

Milliken v. Sharpe.

This action, for the alleged diversion of a water course near Kimmage, was concluded after three days' investigation. The Lord Chief Justice having charged the jury, and pointed out with his accustomed precision and clearness the rights of the riparian owners, and the regulation of the flow of the waters of a stream, the jury found a verdict for the defendant, as on a previous occasion, with sixpence costs.

ROLLS COURT.—FRIDAY.

Carroll v. Barrett.

This was a cause petition, filed for the specific performance of an agreement. The cause was heard last December. The petitioner alleged that the respondent agreed to take from him the House No. 16 Nassau-street, for the residue of the term under which he (petitioner) held it from the trustees of Simpson's Hospital, with certain gas fittings and tubes, with the exception of other articles, a chandelier, &c., the respondent to pay £300 on the day of the execution of the lease.

After some discussion between the professional gentlemen at both sides, the petition was dismissed without costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—FRIDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS AFTER TERM.

(Before Chief Justice Monahan and a Special Jury.)

ISSUE FROM CHANCERY.

Keilty v. Jessop.

This case, which occupied the entire of the previous day was resumed at the sitting of the Court and has not yet concluded. It was an issue directed by His Honor the Master of the Rolls, in a cause petition matter, in which Simon and Michael Keilty were petitioners, and Frederick Thomas Jessop respondent, to try whether the respondent, in the month of January, 1846, or at any other and what time, agreed to execute to the petitioners a lease of the lands of Woodfield, in the county Longford, containing fifty-two acres, at a rent of £1 per acre, for a period of three lives, or thirty-one years, or for any other and what term.

Sergeant Fitzibbon, with Messrs. M'Causland, Richardson and Stritch appeared for the plaintiffs, and Messrs. M'Donnagh, Q.C.; Armstrong, Q.C.; and Dowse for the defendants.

The Court, at its rising, adjourned until Saturday at twelve o'clock, when counsel will be heard in reply and his lordship charged the jury.

EXCHEQUER NISI PRIUS COURT.—FRIDAY.

Robert King v. the Promoter Life Assurance Company.

On Thursday evening Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., replied on behalf of the plaintiff in a speech of an hour's duration; and yesterday morning.

The Chief Baron sat at ten o'clock and charged the jury at considerable length, recapitulating and making observations upon the evidence.

The case lasted for eight days. The action, it will be remembered, was brought by the plaintiff against the insurance company to recover the sum of £1,500, being the amount of two policies of insurance effected on the life of the late John Stephenson, of Dungannon.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff on both policies.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY COURT.—FRIDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re Chambers.

The Bankrupt was a merchant tailor in Frederick-st., Dublin, and the meeting was for final examination. It was stated that some property in the possession of the bankrupt previous to the bankruptcy was not duly accounted for, and the court adjourned the final examination until a satisfactory account was rendered.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re M'Donnell.

The bankrupt was a trader in Enniskillen. The meeting was for final examination and choice of assignee. Mr. Hall was appointed assignee, and the final examination postponed for a fortnight.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.—FRIDAY.

Judge Hargreave sat yesterday and disposed of the following business:—

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

Estate of the Rev. H. Crawford and Another, Owners and Petitioners.

Lot 1—Ballyvadla, containing 316a., profit rent, £319; sold to Mr. Gaussen, in trust, for £5,250.

2.—Premises in Mullinahone, containing 6a. 1r. 11p.; profit rent, £45; sold to Mr. Keating for £740.

3.—Killaghey, containing 320a., profit rent, £189; Sold to Mr. Keckham for £7,150. Mr. Robert Meare solicitor.

COUNTY OF THE TOWN OF GALWAY.

Estate of James Brown, Owner and Petitioner.

Lot 1.—Gortaleva, containing 145a.; profit rent, £80; sold to Mr. Kyne, in trust, for £2,150.

2. Part of the same lands, containing 26a.; profit rent, £18 17s 5d; sold to Mr. Comyn for £410.

3.—Part of same lands, containing 32a.; profit rent, £20; sold to Mr. Power for £500.

4. Part of same lands containing 57a.; profit rent, £27; sold to MacNamara, in trust, for £800.

5. Part of same lands, containing 51a.; profit rent, £33; sold to Mr. Kyne, in trust, for £970.

6.—Part of same lands containing 59a.; profit rent, £30 14s.; sold to Mr. Rooney for £900.

Lot 7 adjourned.

Mr. Wm. C. Cunningham, solicitor.

The case had not concluded on the rising of the court.

COUNTY OF MEATH.

In the matter of the estate of the Earl of Annesley, owners and petitioner. Fee simple.

Lot 1. Part of the lands of Rothbrack, containing 306a.; nett profit rent, £160 16s. 5d. Sold to Mr. Maguire at £4,650.

Lot 2. The lands of Loughandrean, 314 acres; nett rent, £146 17s 4d. Mr. Crawford purchased, in trust, at £3,300.

Lot 3.—The lands of Stirrupstown, 301a. 3r. 16p. nett profit rent, £223 14s 10d. Bought for £5,525 by Mr. M'Nevin in trust.

Lot 4. The lands of Newtown, 279 acres; nett yearly rental, £183 4s. Sold to Mr. Rotherham at £6,500.

Lot 5.—Part of the lands of Boherard, 129a. 3r. 5p.; nett yearly rental, £93 16s. Sold to Mr. Ball at £4,350.

Lot 6.—An annual chief rent of £92 6s. 2d., issuing out of the lands of Gilbstown demesne, &c. Sold by private contract for £3,000.

Messrs. H. W. Pace and Co., solicitors.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

In the matter of the estate of the Earls of Charlemont and Leitrim, owners; the Hon. C. S. Clements petitioner.

Lot 1. Part of Cahirgall, &c., including house and demesne, containing 1,220a. plantation measure; nett profit rent, £863. Sold to Mr. Browne in trust at £28,200.

Lot 2. The lands of Cloghbrock, &c., 1,655a.; nett profit rent, £839 11s 11d. Bought at £6,800 by Mr. Lyons in trust.

Lot 3.—The lands of Ardane East, &c., 533a.; nett rent, £316. Mr. Whitton was the buyer in trust at £7,800.

Lot 4.—Perpetual rent of £30 9s 8d payable out of the lands of Carrowhekin. Sold to Lord Leitrim at £850.

Lot 5.—The lands of Ballynaclancy, 94a.; nett profit rent, £37 16s 11d. Sold to Lord Leitrim at £1,025.

Lot 6.—The lands of Carrimecargy, 228a.; nett profit rent, £27 16s 11d. Mr. Lyons was the buyer in trust at £1,250.

Lot 7. The lands of Imerky &c, 669a.; nett profit £90 10s 7d. Purchased at £3,350 by Lord Leitrim.

Lot 8.—The lands of Carurgurruffe, 1112a; profit rent, £226. Sold to Lord Leitrim, at £8,500.

Lot 9.—The lands of Brortane, £2,061a; nett profit rent, £289 17s 10d. Sold to same at £8,550.

Lot 10.—The lands of Lee, &c, 934a.; nett profit rent, £1 147 12s. Same purchased at £4,300.

Lot 11.—The lands of Dioletter, 1,180 acres; nett profit rent, £117 8s 6d. Same buyer at £3,250.

Lot 12.—Part of Kilcapacuosane, &c., 3,864 acres; nett yearly rental, £172 4s 9d. Sold for £6,750 to same.

COUNTY MAYO.

Lot 11.—The lands of Rinneguilane, 103 Irish acres; nett yearly profit rent, £65 3s 2d. Sold to Mr. Blake at £4330. Mr. Faris, solicitor.

CAPEL-STREET POLICE-OFFICE.—On Saturday Captain Douglas M'Neill, of the screw-steamer Eurily, appeared to answer the charge of Mr. Saunders Rogers, tide surveyor of the Dublin customs, with having, on the 18th instant, unlawfully concealed five gallons and five gills of brandy, contrary to the provisions of the act of Parliamt. It appeared that on the arrival of the vessel in Dublin, she was searched by an officer named Murphy, and a certain quantity of brandy was returned as the amount for ship's stores. This return was shown to the captain by Murphy, who informed him that the return was correct. Subsequently Mr. Rogers examined the vessel, and discovered an excess of brandy over that which was returned to Murphy of five gallons and thirteen gills. On the part of the prisoner it was stated that he was under the impression that the steward of the vessel had made a full return of the quantity of brandy which was in the cabin, and which was solely intended for the use of the crew of the ship. Mr. O'Donnell intimated his intention to convict on the evidence which he had heard, and required the prisoner to give bail to the amount of £200, to appear when the case would be called on for hearing, having consented to postpone it to Monday, in order to give Mr. Sidney an opportunity of explaining the law of the case on the part of the defendant.

Mr. Jebb, with Mr. David Fitzgerald, solicitor, attended on behalf of the Board of Customs; and Mr. Coates, with Mr. Ennis, were for the defendant.

ALLEGED ADULTERATION OF GUANO.

The Attorney-General v. Creagh.

Messrs. Butler Creagh, Charles Creagh, and Considine Creagh, appeared on a summons issued at the instance of the Attorney-General, in which they were charged with conspiring to defraud.

Mr. Barry, Q.C., with the Crown Solicitor, prosecuted. Mr. J. A. Curran, with Mr. E. A. Ennis, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Barry said that it had been hinted that the case was taken up by the Crown at the suggestion or for the benefit of private traders; but he begged at the outset to give that statement the most unqualified contradiction. It was now brought forward by the Attorney-General having been investigated by previous law officers, because of his deep sense of its importance to the community at large. For some years past guano had been extensively used as a manure in this country, and it was manifest that a serious loss would result from foisting on farmers a spurious and inferior composition instead of the fertilizing material for which they had bargained. In 1858 a letter was addressed to the "Daily Express," containing statements with reference to the adulteration of guano, in consequence of which an investigation was set on foot by the police, but without any result, owing to the lateness of the season. It was, however, renewed and led to the present prosecution against the defendants, who according to the Directory were guano and general merchants in this city. Mr. Butler Creagh was the principal of the firm. He had stores in Green-street, South Earl-street, Princess-street, Boot-lane, and also in M'Vicker's-street, Liverpool, where the guano trade was carried on. It appeared he had either commission or salaried agents in various towns within railway or canal communication of Dublin, and was in the habit of sending guano, or something resembling it, to them for sale. It would be proved that in some of these towns he superintended the conduct of the business himself, and that on the 30th of May, 1859, 5 cwt., at fourteen shillings, of the stuff was sold at the stores in Green-street, as prime Peruvian guano, to a person named James O'Connor, who was told by the party that sold it that he was selling for a man in Liverpool. The receipt for the money paid for the article on that occasion was signed by Butler Creagh. The commodity then purchased, and several other samples of the same description from the defendant's stores, were subjected to analysis by one of the most eminent chemists in Ireland, or perhaps he might say in the kingdom, Dr. Apjohn, and the result of his analysis would enable him to pronounce the compound to be of the most spurious descript on—that, in fact, the percentage of the guano in it was so small that it was not worth more than £5 or £6 per ton, instead of £14 or £15, the sum which was paid for it. Possibly the defence would be relied on that what was so sold was manure, but whether it was pure guano and worth £15 a ton was quite another question. False names had been used by Mr. Creagh in carrying on the trade, and why such a complicated course of procedure had been adopted, as the letters he had read disclosed in the several transactions which would be brought forward, Mr. Creagh should explain. The information had been collected for the prosecution by Acting Inspector Craven, a most active police officer; and indeed Meares and the others employed in the case, had displayed remarkable zeal and energy. It was extremely difficult to obtain satisfactory evidence, owing to the fact that guano was but little used in the neighbourhood of Dublin. Acting Inspector Meares sometimes saw fine guano going in but never going out of the defendant's stores. He next came to establish the fraudulent proceedings on the part of Mr. Creagh. Reference was made in the letter to which he alluded to a certain description of clay, which it was stated was freely mixed in the compound sold as guano, and a specimen of that very clay was picked up in the immediate vicinity of his store in Green-street; and it would also be given in evidence that, previous to the year 1859, Mr. Butler Creagh and his brother-in-law, Mr. Kirwan, entered into an agreement with a man named Gersty, residing in Mabostown, county Kildare, to purchase the clay which resembled guano, and formed a portion of the samples analysed. Dr. Apjohn would also state that they contained a substance called gypsum, used in the adulteration of guano; and it would be proved that quantities of gypsum were brought to the defendant's stores, where a grinding process was occasionally heard, which was not necessary for the purpose of pulverising genuine guano. The guano trade was extensively carried on in Liverpool by Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., Anthony Gibbs and Co., and Dobell and Co., and the rule of the former firm was, that they would not supply guano to any person without satisfactory reference, as a guarantee that it would be used by the purchaser unadulterated, and not retailed; their object being to prevent fraud, conceiving their own character involved. Mr. Curran seemed to insinuate that they were concerned in the prosecution, but he solemnly assured him that they knew nothing of it until the crown solicitor called upon them with a view of getting information; but they had expressed gratitude because the Irish Executive had taken up the case, and disapprobation that there was not the same machinery in England for checking public frauds of the kind. In 1858 Messrs. Gibbs, Bright and Co., received a letter from a gentleman named John Hutton, dated Richmond Lodge, Monkstown, written, as he stated, at the request of Mr. B. Creagh, on whose behalf he ordered thirty or forty tons of the best quality of guano, undertaking at the same time to comply with all the requirements of their circular. This letter represented that the defendant was connected with the nobility of the county, and it was written so as to make it seem the guano was for Mr. Creagh's own use & that of his friend. The order was not complied with. Mr. Creagh communicated with the firm, and desired the answer to be addressed to him, "Care of Sir Edward Meredith, Bart, Percy-place," although he had several places of business in Dublin.—There being some delay in the delivery of the letter to him, and Messrs. Gibbs and Bright requiring a second reference, Mr. Creagh forwarded the name of Mr. John Gumley, L.L.D., Barrister-at-Law, Merrion View, Merrion, Sir Edward Meredith, as he stated, being on the continent, the fact being that Sir Edward Meredith was never on the continent in his life. A letter was then written in the name of John Gumley to Messrs. Gibbs and Bright, stating that the guano was for the use of Mr. Creagh and his friends. They consented to forward thirty tons on receipt of that communication, and demanded £396 on account; and whether that put an end to the purchase or not, he did not know, but it was never completed. The correspondence read took place in April, 1858. He looked upon it as the strongest possible evidence of fraud in the case. Mr. Dobell would prove that a person called upon him about three years ago, and ordered a quantity of guano for his own use, and it was supplied to him up to a recent period. He gave his name as James Harman, and stated that he was a large landowner. Mr. Dobell had just seen that James Harman in the Police Court, and he was no other than Mr. Butler Creagh. Counsel hoped he would be able to satisfy the magistrate that he had practised an extensive system of deception on the unfortunate farmers of the country, by selling as pure Peruvian guano a comparatively valueless compound. He might add, that he did not know what the witnesses could prove.

Sir Edward Meredith deposed that he resided at 25 Percy-place; he knew Mr. Butler Creagh and his father forty years ago; he was intimate with him; knowing his family to be respectable, he kept up his acquaintance; he visited at his house, but he did not know where he lived or what his trade was; he never asked him to allow his letters to be addressed to his house; was in Cork in 1858 for about a month, and in his absence a letter addressed to Mr. Creagh was put into his letter-box in Percy-place, and he gave it to Mr. Creagh; never was on the Continent.

Cross-examined—Had a son a captain in the army; no letter ever came from him to his house for Mr. Creagh; did not recommend him as a purchaser of some land, in Donnybrook; knew his family to be respectable; they resided in Clare and Limerick; was not acquainted with Mr. B. Creagh's brothers.

Mr. John Gumley examined—Was a barrister, but had not practised for many years; did not know Mr. Butler Creagh resided in his son's house at Merrion View; (handed the letter signed "John Gumley")—did not write that, or authorise any person to write it; he had a son named John, who was a clergyman, living in Roscommon; believed his son Thomas, who lived with him, was in the defendant's employment; he was never himself in his concern.

Cross-examined—Believed a person named Creagh had called at his house; did not think the letter was in his son's handwriting.

Mr. George K. Dobell, of Liverpool, proved the sale of Peruvian guano to Mr. Butler Creagh. It was supplied to him in the name of James Harman, and he gave as his residence South Frederick-street and Lakelands, Terenure; the last quantity was sent to him a month ago (handed several letters); these were in his handwriting; the selling price of guano in Liverpool was £12 a ton, and it would be sold in Ireland for £12 5s. or £12 10s; there was no person named Creagh in the guano trade in Liverpool; it was not necessary to pulverize by grinding genuine guano.

Cross-examined—It was impossible to say how many persons were in the trade in Liverpool; a great number dealt in different descriptions of guano; he sold none but Peruvian guano; Ichaboe guano was worth £5 10s. to £6 per ton; never heard of gypsum being used as a manure; the cash was received from Mr. Creagh before the guano was delivered.

Mr. W. Saltmarsh Garniss examined—Was in the employment of Messrs. Gibbs and Bright (handed letters); these were received in 1858 and 1859.

Cross-examined—Messrs. Dobell purchased guano from them.

To Mr. O'Donnell—Messrs. Gibbs and Bright are the sole importers of Peruvian guano; small quantities would be sold at the rate of £13 5s. per ton; a person purchasing twenty or thirty tons would get it for £12.

Cross-examined—The guano was consigned to Messrs. Gibbs and Bright for sale by the Peruvian Government; never made a sale to Mr. B. Creagh; there was a quantity sold to Mr. John Hunt, of Monkstown, in 1854; in consequence of inquiries made in 1857, in reference to an order from him, they refused to sell him any.

Arthur Marlow stated that he printed bills for the defendant; could not say that the bills produced and headed "Peruvian guano," had been printed by him from his instructions.

Mr. W. Rice deposed that he was in the habit of selling gypsum to Mr. B. Creagh.

Cross-examined—Believe it was used as a manure.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Saturday.

The hearing of this case was resumed on Monday morning.

Mr. Charles R. Barry, Q.C., with Mr. Anderson, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Curran, instructed by Mr. E. A. Ennis, appeared for the defence.

James Morgan was examined, and deposed that he had been for five years in the employment of the Ballast Board, from time to time; was in Mr. Creagh's employment in the beginning of 1859, and continued in it for some months; grey and yellow marl, gypsum, ochre, and oyster shells were brought to the stores, and witness and other men used to break them and mix them with guano at the direction of Mr. Creagh or Mr. Gumley; the stuff was madeas nearly as possible the colour of guano; Mr. Creagh's cart used to bring burnt oyster shells to the stores; there was a stuff called patent manure in which the oyster shells were put; it consisted of oyster shells, marl, ochre, and gypsum, which was added to an equal quantity of pure guano; and when they wanted to raise a smell, they put in about half a shovel full of oyster shell; the most he ever put into pure guano was a half, and the least was about two ports of guano to three of the mixture.

To Mr. O'Donnell—Did summon Mr. Butler Creagh to the Lord Mayor's Court, and was paid.

A man named Dominick Glynn, also in the employment of Mr. Creagh, corroborated the evidence of the last witness as to the ingredients used in the mixture.

Richard Singleton said that he had been in the employment of the defendants up to the last week in preparing guano for delivery, and was to put two parts of guano to one of marl; saw gypsum used; did not see ochre used; oyster shells were used for the patent manure; there were two kinds of guano—Ichaboe and Peruvian—which were mixed together, and these were subsequently mixed.

To Mr. Curran—The guano requires sometimes to be broken.

To Mr. O'Donnell—The mixture of Peruvian and Ichaboe manure with marl was sold as Peruvian guano.

John Gerty deposed that he had a bed of yellow marl on his lands at Myerstown; had sent a quantity of it to a Mr. Goodman, and a Michael M'Cann and Gaffney; he sold it at sixpence a ton (marl produced and identified); a load had been sent to Goodman; each load weighed fifty tons; sent another load to Gaffney in the month of last October; the loads sold by witness were two fifty ton loads and one of forty; sold a load to a person named Kirwan; sent these loads of marl by canal boat to Dublin; knew Mr. Butler Creagh, who came to look at the bed of marl which was on his lands about two years ago; he said he would get him customers; Kirwan was with Mr. Creagh at the time; Goodman and Gaffney were customers whom Mr. Creagh got for him.

In reply to Mr. Curran, witness stated that he used the marl as manure on his own lands, and it produced a very good crop.

To Mr. Barry—Burned a quantity of peat to ashes, which Mr. Kirwan bought from him; there were about three tons of peat ashes, and he got guano in return for it.

Mr. James Delany, of Moystown, Shannon Harbour, deposed that he was a farmer, and also a miller; in 1859 he dried a quantity of grey marl in his kiln for Mr. Creagh, and afterwards ground it; the grey marl was obtained at Shannon Harbour; Mr. Creagh came to him and asked him to dry the marl; he understood that it was to be used in trying some experiments for making manure.

Dr. James Apjohn was then called, and examined by Mr. Barry.—He was a professor of chemistry; had made an analysis of several specimens of manure given to him from time to time by some of the witnesses who had been examined; made a careful analysis of a sample given him by Acting-Inspector Craven on the 12th of May last (this was the sample obtained from Patrick Davin); found that it contained about 9-16 of real guano; true Peruvian guano should contain a large quantity of water, about 30 per cent. or organic matter, which was characteristic of it, about 22 per cent. of phosphate of lime, a small quantity of alkaline salts, sulphates, and phosphates, and, at the most, about 2 per cent of sand; it also contained ammonia in two forms; the ammonia existed in ammoniacal salts, which were found in the organic matter; and the nitrogen, which was also found in the organic matter, was convertible in o ammonia; there should be about 8 per cent. of ammoniacal salts, and the same quantity of nitrogen convertible into ammonia, making 16 per cent. in the total; the value of the guano as to a fertilizer depended upon the the presence of the ammonia, and also of the phosphate of lime; in the sample obtained from Craven he found 9·41 of ammonia, instead of 2 per cent., and a quantity of alumnia, peroxide of iron, and carbonate of lime, which substances were all foreign to pure Peruvian guano; the carbonate of lime amounted to 7·45 per cent., on the whole of the sample, was greatly deficient in ammonia; the best Peruvian guano was worth about £14 12s per ton; and, according to his calculation the sample he had analysed was worth only £7 19s. 2d. per ton, being about 4·7ths the value of pure guano; he also got a specimen of manure from Sub-inspector Locke which he found to contain only 30·4 of organic matter in pure guano; the ammonia in his specimen amounted to only 6·55 per cent.; and the stuff was worth about £5 per ton; the residue it left on being burnt was red and not white, as should be the case with pure guano; some quantity of marl and gypsum was evidently present; the stuff could not be produced by the mixture of Peruvian and Ichaboe guano; had also analysed the specimen of the stuff obtained by Craven from the witness Connor in Athy; it was a very inferior article, and worth only £6 per ton; sand was abundant in it and organic matter deficient; the sample obtained by Spillane from Meehan was worth about £7 1s. 4d. per ton, and that obtained from John Molloy was only worth £5 13s. 2d. per ton.

Dr. Apjohn was cross-examined by Mr. Curran at great length, and in reply to him stated the process by which he had analysed the samples; was not aware that any eminent man had ever objected to the experiments of analysis of guano as of no practical value; to ascertain the value per ton of the samples submitted to him was a mere question of arithmetic; he found the proportions in the stuff of those chemical ingredients which entered into the composition of guano, and having determined the amount of each, he computed the value per ton according to the market value of each ingredient.

Mr. Barry stated that the case of the Crown was now closed, but that if Mr. Curran wished he would examine the witnesses in the other cases.

A constable named Killaher, deposed to having obtained a sample from Mr. Brodie which he gave to Dr. Apjohn.

Dr. Apjohn stated that he had analysed the sample. It was worth about £4 16s. per ton.

The witness Brodie, in reply to Mr. Barry, said he had also used farm-yard manure with the guano.

A Mr. M'Crea, of Maryborough, an agent of Mr. Creagh's, deposed to having sold some guano, to Acting Inspector Meares, of the G Division.

Mr. Curran said it was not fair that the case should be sent for trial without his knowing the character of all the evidence which might be produced against his client.

John Brodie, a witness in another case was subsequently examined. He had a large farm near Kildare, and had bought Mr. Creagh's guano, which he bought as "Peruvian." He gave some of it in a paper to a constable to be asked for a sample.

To Mr. Curran—Used the guano for his turnips last year, and had a magnificent crop.

Meares was examined, and swore that he had analyzed it and found it worth about £9 18s. 6d. per ton.

No other witnesses were produced, upon the understanding that informations would be sworn in the remaining cases, and copies of the informations given to the counsel for the Messrs. Creagh.

The case having closed, Mr. O'Donnell announced his intention of sending the Messrs. Creagh for trial at Commission. They were allowed to stand out on bail, each to give two securities in £50, and his own bail in £200, to appear to stand trial at the next Commission.

CHARGE OF SMUGGLING.—Captain Douglas M'Neill was sentenced to pay a fine of £200 for having concealed a quantity of brandy on board the sloop Emily. Mr. O'Donnell said that he would recommend the case to the favourable consideration of the Commissioners of Customs.

Poetry.

ENGLISH LINES FOR ITALIAN PATRIOTS.

(By Sergeant-Major Blake, Army Hospital Corps.)

Hail! champion of thy native land,
May angels' shields surround thee!
And honour to that gallant band
Who with fair fame hath crowned thee.
Victor! shout it for Emmanuel,
Posterity shall laud thee –
Thy wondrous deeds the earth shall fill,
Most gallant Garibaldi!
Hail! champion, &c.

Go on! thy mission is of God,
The tyrant thou must humble;
Strike, for the magic of thy rod
The tyrant's throne shall crumble.
Oh! glorious is the work on hand,
May God on high reward thee,
Thee and thy lion-hearted band,
Resplendent Garibaldi!
Hail! champion, &c.

The pining captive now set free –
The father's chains now broken –
The tyrant crushed – all praise to thee,
Who trumpet-tongued hath spoken
Those simple words, "Thou shalt be free."
E'en angels shall applaud thee.
Then shout, regenerate Italy,
Shout, shout for Garibaldi!
Hail! champion, &c.

Winchester, June 30, 1860.

THE MALE FLIRT.

(FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.)

I've broken some hearts in my day,
I've been on my knees a few times;
A few little oaths and foul play
May be tacked to the rest of my crimes.
I've sworn to cherish and love,
To honor and help till I die,
Not through parson or priest, but above,
By the bright little stars in the sky.

Some doings of mine may be proved
By wrinkles on somebody's brow;
They say that they never yet loved
As deep as they pity me now.
Their pity is thrown to the wind,
It he change in their feelings can't late;
They don't harness the peace of my mind –
They never'll kill me by hate.

God knows, I was not always thus;
Time was when I loved with the best.
She made off with a chap in a "bus,"
Leaving me to imagine the rest.
I was only a "gossoon" you'll say,
Boys never can love till they're men;
My lady fair, laugh as you may,
I've turned the tables since then.

Though plucked in their fervour so young
The buds of affection still grew;
My harp, in its glory, I strung
And poured forth my rapture anew.
I met her, and to it I went,
I loved with a vengeance and swore
Don Cupid his implements lent,
And her love as my guerdon I bore.

Two months, and a paper received;
The "births, deaths, and marriages" page
Gave that which my eyesight scarce b'lieved,
She was wed with a miserly sage.
"I'm jilted," I muttered, "that's clear,
She's married another, that's plain;
Jilted twice in the course of a year –
I'll be blow'd if I'm jilted again."

And neither was I, for my heart
From that moment was steel to the world;
I kept from affection apart,
And my "flag of defiance" unfurl'd.
Hurrah! for the Masculine Flirt,
May the ocean in his bosom ne'er swell;
And you, ladies fair, of jilting take care,
Yourselves may be jilted as well.

BEL OF CONNEMARA.

Cashel of the Kings, June 21, 1860.

JOHN SINGLETON WARD;
OR, DESERVEDLY JILTED.

By William St. John Coleman,
Author of "True Stories of Illicit Distillation," &c.

(FOR THE WATERFORD MAIL.)

John Singleton Ward, the Reader; Reader, Mr John Singleton Ward. And so using the usual terms of introduction you will allow me to retire behind the curtain, whilst I play the relative characters of my story in the foreground.

John Singleton Ward thought himself a handsome fellow. The neighbourhood, and more particularly his flatterers therein, characterised him as "quite the ladies man;" and he was, at the time of my story, most undoubtedly Clerk of the Petty Assizes at M———. Without agreeing in or declining the opinions of Singleton Ward's admirers (?) or himself, it becomes my duty for the reader's information, to paint the latter in his true light, thus:—

It was feminine delicacy of countenance, and no doubt constitution, that Singleton Ward advanced as his chief claim to be considered eminently handsome. To which languid blue eyes (grey they undoubtedly were), teeth of unusual whiteness and regularity (false?), and skin of velveteen softness (in absence of beard), were thrown in as little matters for turning the scale. As to his other accomplishments, as cavalier and a hundred etceteras, John Singleton Ward advanced pretentions of an undeniable nature. A natural silkiness of manner was enhanced by a studied mastery of all the satisfactory little congratulations on good looks and management of toilet; but the scarcely repressed glee which played and frisked about the corner of his mouth and eyes, endeavouring with all its might to burst into a merry, roaring laugh, was ever the very "tip top" of Singleton Ward's best points; and which, together with the twists and turns of his taper fingers round their fellows of the opposite hand – as if they wished to be thought happy too – hail with a very bad grace, though to be acknowledged by his enemies, the nasty envious creatures, as a "decided hit." The clothes were ever a pattern of elegance. Oh, the basting and the fitting on there was on every raiment. A reprieved criminal never gave a greater sigh of relief than did the wearied disciple of the needle when Singleton Ward at last was pleased to smile his satisfaction at the fit.

Whether I have been successful in imparting to the reader a satisfactory description of my hero I may not say; but words enough, in comparison with the extent of my story, having been expended in endeavouring to do so, I must only hope that the reader has mastered enough of his character to be enabled to follow me through the narrative of a few adventures in which he played a part.

The little courthouse of M—— was, to use an expressive description in such instances held to be correct – crowded to suffocation. Old attendants were standing crushed and wearied, where in less interesting times they were wont to comfortably sit. "And grey-haired ires who knew the past" were loud in affirming that such a disgraceful state of circumstances was never allowed to exist before. But "*necessitas non habet legem*," as an old latin teacher, one of the number, was heard incessantly to quote, and the troubles of their own existence was forgotten in the buzz that announced the commencement of the trial of the defendant at the bar.

There were three magistrates on the bench, the clever, talkative stipendiary, of a neighbouring town, the young country gentleman, who had just been appointed to the "commission," and the real old Irish magistrate, who had bravely weathered the storms of sixty winters, and sat there feebly, but not a whit less obstinate in the administration of justice, which thirty-five years' experience had caused him to look upon as the "beau ideal" of what petty sessional decisions should be.

The trial, in which the audience betrayed such interest, was a cross case, in which a farmer had summoned his widow'd daughter-in-law, for making use of a "crop" affirmed to be his. The defence lay in the sworn testimony that the said crop was defendant's own, and complained of an assault alleged to have been committed by her father-in-law, in his endeavour to become master of the disputed crop.

Singleton Ward, in all the glory of his office, moved about behind his desk, whispered frequently in the ear of the old magistrate, in whom he had a staunch friend, looked daggers at the respectable farmer, and murmured "inhuman parent," and smiled the sweetest of all possible sympathetic smiles upon the "widowed fair." He was in all the responsibility of his office, was John Singleton Ward. He was in the confidence of the old magistrate, and the favor of his brother justices. And last, and best, and dearest too of all, he was in love with the fair defendant (and her broad pastures—he never mentioned this), and was determined to fight and bleed (?) in her angelic cause – he was. And the widow herself – How she bent her dark liquid eyes on John's expressive face, and whilst imploring his knightly aid, returned his love as plain as looks could do it and looks, to quote from lovers, speak plainer oft than words.

'Twas astonishing the evolutions which our hero performed as the case went on. He balanced the heavy mahogany ruler on his thumb, and twirled it round his fingers, after the manner of blackthorns at Donnybrook, and comic singers in a travelling "show." He made several feints as if he would have struck the hard swearing father-in-law, when that ungallant individual described the lady fair as charging with a pitchfork (had it been a sabre John would have rejoiced, but a pitchfork, oh!), and placing him, the outraged complainant, in mortal terror of his life. But you should have seen him when the Amazonian widow, in turn, made solemn protestation of how her departed husband's father, the inhuman complainant in the former case, made siege and battery at her door in the lonely night. With sparkling tears she told the nature of her wrongs, and how it pierced her widowed heart to bear such treatment at a parent's hands. John raised his eyes to the ceiling in admiration of such pitcous eloquence, and wished, with all his heart, there was no lath and plaster to prevent him lifting them still higher yet. What would he not have given to have stood the guardian angel at that abused fair one's door with a—a—(he was undecided about the weapon, but no matter), how much it would have pleased him to pitch into the disturber of her seraphic dreams, and, in the spirit of the thing, he looked so fierce, did John, that the old farmer must have trembled as at the sight of an avenger, if he wasn't proof against such virtuous glances of indignation – but he was; and, when the relative evidence was sworn to, it would have pleased you mightily to behold the beaming glances of condescension, not to talk of approval, which John bent upon the faithful few who ranged themselves beneath the banner of the "injured fair," and all the cutting looks he bestowed upon the opposite brigade, who helped, by such unrighteous testimony, that wicked old man in the perpetration of his ungodly deeds. But you would have been delighted to have witnessed John's ecstacy when the sergeant of police, upon oath, declared that that old man made such frequent unlawful attempts to eject the widow that he and one or two of his party were continually on the spot to prevent him. John "blessed him and every one of his band," and would have certainly followed it up by "shaking his hand" – although he thought himself far above a "non-commissioned officer," aye, or his betters either – had the decorum of the court permitted it.

And now the magistrates talked ove the whole among themselves; and John poked the old one whenever an opportunity offered, and talked of the widow's helplessness against such a brute; and worked upon the Justices' feelings so much, that the latter declared he'd send him body and bones to the jail o' C———, only he wouldn't aide on the riggin' o' the law, meaning thereby, that he was fain to work on the widest possible boundary, prescribed by the gentlemen of St. Stephen's. "He called me 'Soshten bradagh' in the streets of C———. The fiery old magistrate declared. "And if I could in the world, I'd make him pay as well for it, if it was only for contempt of court." What a pity for the ends of justice that this sacrilegious charge could not be proved home against this disrespector of its "unsullied ermine?" For a long time the Stipendiary expressed doubts in regard to the fair lady's veracity. How could he, John asked in his very heart; but when he at last gave in and read the unanimous decision of the bench, that the wicked old father-in-law should pay a fine of £1 and find two solvent sureties to keep the peace, himself in £10 and each of his bailers in £5 each. A murmour of applause ran round the court. And John, having twice considered the proportions of his desk to vault there over, gave the idea up, and ran round instead, standing upon the humbled toes of the little reporter, to h's intense agony and the disarrangement of his notes, and grasping the widow's hand, escorted her forth in all the joyful feelings of his virtuous heart; but at the door, becoming naturally sensitive of the bitter air, he found he had forgotten his hat, and begged her pardon in his sweetest tones, and hurried back with all his might to get the same. But oh, how pained he felt when returning – she, he found, had got another escort in the person of a retired 'head-constable." "Another very kind," she said, "Mr. Mullany." John bowed as gruffly as such a polite creature could possibly bow, and not being able to sum up anything else on the spur of the moment, bowed again to Mr. Mullany, and asked him how did he do."

"Splendiferous," answered Mullany, in a drawling tone. "It is to be suspected that he is engaged on the compiling of a new and original dictionary of the English language, as John failed to make out the word in any published edition of this much-abused work.

"Wouldn't Mr. Ward give her the pleasure of his company at 'Meadowfield' on the Monday after, at a bit of enjoyment, the widow asked; and she blushed deeply as she did so, at the magnitude of the request, thought John.

"Possibly, he would disappoint two or three parties to do so—he thought he should be able; in fact he would go."

John Singleton Ward thought it very queer that the retired head-constable should sit up on the widow's car. To be sure, he lived near her, but that was no reason he should intrude himself upon her kindness; however, John had the pleasure of handing her up, folding the shawl with all possible neatness around her, giving a tug, here and a roll there, and tucking it under the little feet —(pleasant wasn't it). She gave him her hand to press at parting, and he bowed the sweetest of all possible bows, and watted his hat two full minutes after the car turned the corner. John was disagreeably inclined to think that the dictionary compiler gave utterance to the monosyllable "ass," and brought out his second edition with "humbug." Foppery and self-esteem were of opinion that they were merely words for Mr. Mullany's new work, but common sense was inclined to think they were meant for John and his attention.

* * * * * *

The evening of the party at Meadowfield found John at the widow's door, where he was not a little surprized to behold one or two vehicles, which he surmised belonged to the "neighbours."

"Gratitude might have brought her to the door to receive me" thought John, and t'was with a rather offended air he descended from his gig, and gave a studied "rap, rap, at tap, tap" on the knocker. "All smiles and sunshine" with extended hand, the widow met him at the parlour door. She had doffed the "second mourning" cap, and donned the sweetest, prettiest "dotik" of a little pink and blue head dress instead. John's fingers grasped and turned in very glee at such a sight. Impulse asked him whose such form and grace should be, and fancy murmured softly "Mrs. Ward's."

Oh! such a happy looking little room it was, and all such jovial faces as sat round the board, which in its turn looked "jolly" too and pleased, for holding all the glasses and decanters on its polished top. But there, alas! and at the honored head, there sat in all the grimness of his unwelcome face, as if to cloud the merry sunshine of the whole—there sat the retired Head Constable, and very much like a man who was determined to be comfortable too.

Induced to sit, John took him at the lady's side, the honored place, and looked as happy as he really could in such a presence.

"Margaret! hand me the sugar."

Margaret! what demon of his fancy pained him now. John looked so fearful and astonished, that he became the centre of the scene.

Margaret, or did his ears deceive him, the fair one addressed as such, by that nightmare of a retired headconstable. John pushing back his chair, regained his feet, and ejaculated "Margaret" in surprise.

"What nils the fool? 'Tis Margaret, and hasn't a man the right to call her so, after swearing to love and cherish her for better or worse at the Altar this morning, I'd like to know, Crooked Shanks?"

Married! "Up and away," John Singleton Ward—Curses not "loud but deep" escaped him, and followed by the laughter of the merry company, and the shouts of his successful rival, John gained the outward door.—"Jilted the jade!" he cried, sprung into the gig, and dashed with all the speed he "old grey mare" could muster—home, to plot revenge.

For a twelvemonth Singleton Ward was the butt of every witticism. And even now, tho' long since joined in the "holy bonds of matrimony," he writhes him at the recollection of the "Widow's jilt."

THE AUTHOR TO THE READER—JUST A WORD.

John Singleton Ward is no creation of my imaginings. I have copied him candidly from the original, still alive. I have neither added nor taken from his character, every trace of it is painted, as I have remembered it well. A hypocrite in every action of his life, I have attempted to continue him so here. If I have failed, with me alone lies the blame, and not with the materials from which I have drawn. Enough of such explanation, proof is not wanting. The world, if you look around you, is full of John Singleton Ward's.

Next week—Story the third, of "The Still Hunters," "The Sub."

Cashel, June 30th, 1860.

NEWMARKET RACES.—JULY 4.

Handicap of Fifty Sovereigns—Lady Peel 1st; Tadworth, 2nd; Queen Bee, 3rd. Eleven ran.

Stamford Plate Satellite, 1st; Brown Bess, 2nd; Stampede, 3rd. Eleven ran.

CARLISLE RACES.—JULY 4.

Commercial Travellers' Stakes.—Filly by Rattan, 1st; Capon, 2nd. Three ran. Won in a canter.

Corby Castle Stakes—Doefoot walked over.

Lottery Stakes—Red Eagle, 1st; Dilkoos, 2nd; Maggie, 3rd. Four ran.

Sporting.

(THIS DEPARTMENT IS UNDER SPECIAL EDITORSHIP.)

Our sporting columns have, since the recent extension of matter in our paper, contained a *residue* of news of that character calculated to int rest and enlighten that portion of our readers who have a *penchant* for the turf and field sports generally. But as we purpose sparing neither labour nor outlay in affording our constituents the latest and most reliable intelligence that our going to "press" upon the Thursday and our distance from the scene of action will admit of, we have engaged a gentleman of much literary ability to *regale* and all sporting writings, to produce our sporting news in that form of excellence for which he is so pre-eminent. Thus hoping to add to the MAIL an attraction that has ever been potent to enlist the sympathies and support of Irish Country Gentlemen in other quarters, and which now, when brought *home* to the MUNSTER Sportsmen, we are hopeful, will not fail to attract their countenance and support.

In introducing to our readers the edititor and contributor to our sporting department, we have only to name "SHAMROCK"!—that *nome de plume*, that has, in the pages of sporting periodicals, as well as in the columns of the venerable "Bell's Life," gained a reputation which shall ever remain as *verdant in the minds* of his readers as will that native emblem of his literary incognito upon the breast of the "Emerald Island" that gives him parentage.

IRISH RACING—CURRAGH JUNE MEETING, 1860.

We have it that—with poets, patriots, and eloquent Pats—"Erin's Green Isle" has ever been a favourite expression whenever they specially desire to sound or celebrate the praises of their native land, and search where we may through "the gem of the ocean" there is not a spot where the national epithet is more truly exemplified than on the "Plains of Kildare." It is unequalled in its peculiar characteristics; for no other land of those we have wandered in produces a like scene. There nature has woven for herself a carpet of luxurious softness, in hue so dazzlingly bright that painter's brush ne'er shed on canvass its "vraisemblance." Upon its mooth it emerald slopes of close cropt grass the wild sheep of the vast plain are now alone to be met with "after night fall," but time was when the story teller entranced his awe-struck auditory with many a "a tale of goblin, ghost, and fairy" nightly witnessed there, now exorcised and banished by the oft repeated challenge of the sentry on his guard, the buchanalian song of the midnight reveller, and the searching whistle of the locomotive.

Before the observer acquainted with the geography of Kildare, whose time permits him, prior to the business of the day commencing, to indulge an irate love for the beautiful in nature, lies, as he directs his gaze southwards, an undulating expense, occasionally rising into rolling hills, and again blending into smooth plains, especially on the southern extremity, where the surface is interspersed with mounds, crests, and doles. To the north the hills of Dunbrody break the landscape; to the west the ruins of Kildare's once proud castles, and its ancient round tower, in admirable repair, rise on the horizon as a landmark, recognizable in distant parts of other counties; to the south the lines of luxuriant timber point out the course of the river Liffey, that ever and anon gluts through its umbrageous screen, like diamonds in an emerald setting. In the back ground the stupendous Wicklow Mountains shade their summits in the grey sea mist which now canopys them as a shroud; while, in the foreground of the picture, springs up, from an eminence on the plain, the Curragh Camp, while all around are evidences of military life.

Large as must be the sums annually circulated in the neighbourhoods of extensive race horse training quarters, or great military depots, still is it strange how such localities never seem to prosper. Out of the pay of several thousands now, and the large sums expended in wages, training bills, &c., no inconsiderable sums must now circulate about Kildare; yet, it is one of the neediest towns in Ireland of its size and pretensions—so is Newbridge, with its single street; no landmark of prosperity. Killcullen is a wretched place, but in such evidences Ireland is not singular. Chatham is a sorry place, and Newmarket, so often thronged with sporters of the TURF, is a poor specimen of an English country town, and cannot bear comparison with much less pretentious places.

Amongst the numerous changes which have put a new face upon the old fashioned Curragh, we should pay a handsome tribute to the conceptors and promoters of the measure that has left such a useful and beautiful memorial of their exertions as the new Stand House and inclosure. And amongst those who done well for the interests of racing in Kildare, are those two southern Squires, who so successfully resisted the motion made to remove the *rendezvous* of the Turf Club, from Kildare to Dublin. A few members, however, only assemble there now. Great is the change since the days of the Kirwans and Days, when a week's sojourn at the Curragh was almost imperative, *medicinus* of claret, and the rattle of the dice-box, were in the full tide of that influence which has tenanted many an old family mansion with a new lord, and left many'a "born gentleman" an outcast and a wanderer.

Traditions descend to us of the battl-s of claret that were swallowed, the matches that were made on game cocks and race horses, on "drinking bouts," and gaming; and, although in common with all men who "had a grandfather," we may sigh over "departed glories of a dead and buried generation," nevertheless, our sentimentality gives way to sober reason's rejoicings, when in a new and improved order of things we recognise a more desirable arrangement, and behold the fruits of an era of education and advanced enlightenment extending even to usages of a lax order of society.

In the present time the head-quarters of the Irish Turf is more easily available to an English stable than in those days to which we have made a passing allusion, it was to a remote dweller in the country; and the class of "cattle"—that, like old "Welcome," travelled, without van or conveyance, 170 miles the few days preceding that upon which he contested successfully in *four four mile heats* with the "cracks" of the day, are now deplorably wanting amongst our horse-breeders. The "special" of the Great Southern and Western, with that praiseworthy attention to all details of its management for which it is remarkable; lands passengers within fifty yards of the stand, and the arrangements of each meeting under the *surveillance* of the Messrs. Hunter are always characteristic of the high character awarded those gentlemen, as regards their capacity for their onerous duties, and add to the other inducements which incite to a trip of pleasure to the Curragh of Kildare.

The recent "June Meeting" upon this far-famed *hippodrome* may be set down as a more than average successful one, attributable in a great de ree to the "take up" in the weather, which, though far from genial, as the times of old were wont to be, was, in some particulars, a fair attempt at *wet summer weather*. The old sod of the Curragh was—as from its peculiar character it nearly always is—"good going;" the competitors were of three different orders, middling, indifferent, and very bad, and, with slight exceptions, none that could attempt to lay claim to an A.1 character. Druid is a useful, "wear-and-tear" big horse, but in the days of Harkaway and Birdcatcher, or yet in those more recent ones of Burgundy and Chanticleer, he would have failed to pass the judges' chair as frequently triumphant as we have seen him. Still we must not be interpreted to convey that he is not possibly capable of doing a good thing, even in good company; for he is a "stager," and likely, with the weight at which he is "in," to be handy for the Liverpool Cup, notwithstanding his easy defeat at Manchester. Botheration's brilliant victory over the "cracks" at Howth and Baldoyle caused him to be "fancied" for "the Plate" (two miles), in preference to Druid; 5 to 2 being the greatest odds about the former, while 3 to 1 was to be had for the latter. In this race the favourite (at evens) Precursor, never showed in a very prominent position at the run home; the race was between Botheration and The Druid, the vote being in favour of the latter by a head, but it is our individual opinion that Gardiner, if he wanted, could have won much farther.

In the "Scurries" the first affair of the meeting was productive of considerable interest, the lot running together to the distance where the Cardinal and Aferin singled out and finished the contest by victory crowing the Churchman.

"The Kirwans" caused some "queer talk" about the easy victory of Shamrock over Nightingale. We refrain from comment, further than to remark that it is impossible to account for how horses will "run in and out" occasionally, and too frequently unkind constructions are put upon the results of unavoidable and unaccountable causes.

The "Selling Stakes" fell to the lot of the Sugar Plum, filly, Little Cob, thus showing the confidence of the public was not misplaced. She started favourite, a point over even betting being only obtainable. She passed the chair in a canter, three lengths in advance of her competitors.

"The Nursery Stakes" opened the ball on Wednesday and were carried to the credit of the "Lark Lodge" stable, by the victory of Mr. Disney's Irritation. She was got by a horse called Red Hart (by Venison) imported to this country some years ago, with that sound judgment which so eminently distinguishes the acts of your highly respected and popular M. F. H. Henry Briscoe, Esq., in all appertaining to the rules of breeding, the kennel, or the chase.

Her Majesty's Plate on Wednesday, again placed the Royal guineas to Mr. Longfield's credit, the Druid beating his opponents in hollow style.

Mr. Irwin's Music won the Selling Stakes, bowling over Mario, Creeper, and six others. Precursor won the Stewarts' Plate, beating the Crack, Hibernia, very cleverly by a length.

On Thursday the Coffee Room Stakes were walked over for, by Little Cob. The renewal of the Kildare Handicap was awarded to the black and white stripes of Capt. Pack Beresford, Nuncio beating nine others. For The Guineas, Botheration mothered Old Borderer. The Stewarts' Plate followed the Renewals into the Beresford stable, Buckstone being declared the winner out of seven that started. Princess Royal won the Waterford Testimonial, fifteen started. And the Selling Stakes, the concluding *joust* of the Jun: Curragh *tournay*, was landed by the Creeper, for Mr. Cockin.

A numerous and fashionable throng of spectators attended to witness the sport, and the gay dresses, parasols, and beauty of the fair sex upon the stewards' gallery, lent a chastened and bewitching relief to the soberer tints and rougher features that distinguished the coarser sex. The frequent chilly showers were a drawback but all seemed bent upon "making the best of it." The turf patrons entered a strong appearance. The Earls of Howth, Clonmel, and Miltown, Lords St. Lawrence and Lurgan; Colonels, Colthurst, Gambier, and Westner.—Captains Beresford, Stackpole, Townley, Cooper, R. Goff, Kirkpatrick, Hunt, Buchanan, &c. Messrs. St. George, Irwin, Disney, Maxwell, Dunne, Bryan, Dobbyn, Brennan, Usher, &c., &c.

ENGLISH RACING, &c.

The New Castle-Upon-Tyne Meeting has been for long time under a cloud to the eyes of *habitues* at racing reunions, and the want of spirit in the Northumbrians, has been censured by both the local and leading "press" in no measured terms. When contrasted with their spirited neighbours of Yorkshire—some of those "old square toes" that will not keep in time with the march of this railroad age they are in the ascendant at Newcastle, and although the clerk, Mr. Gray, is deserving of all praise for his exertions in endeavouring to promote the character and interests of this meeting, still we fear its days are numbered, unless those in authority bestir themselves and take warnin; by the "Signs of the Times." When rats commence to leave an old house it may be booked to fall very quickly, and when the "Knights of the metallics" abandon a race meeting it is conclusive that money is "tight" and sport bad in the locality; the London and Manchester, and indeed, all the Southern and Midland "book-makers" have cut the meeting altogether.

This year there was a good muster of horses and sportsmen; the weather was breezy but fine, and, notwithstanding the recent rains which were heavy, up to the day before the one on which the sports were inaugurated,—the course was all that nervous owners and anxious trainers could desire.

Forty-three horses contested the five events on the card, exactly the same number that ran in '59, a rather remarkable coincidence. As the majority of our readers will have no interest in minor events at this meeting, we will merely describe the race of the Northumberland Plate. This race was looked upon for a long time as a foregone conclusion for Bar Webster, but, since his exhibition at Ascot, he has been unfortunate in friends, and was "knocked at" and "shot at," at 20 to 1, on Tuesday evening. The scratchings for the plate produced considerable excitement. Butterfly, Edmund, Keane, and the subsequent winner, First Lord, holding the premiership in the betting. 100 to 9 was to be had about Underhand. Twelve started—First Lord, Butterfly, Bivouac, Underhand, Hepatica, Volatill, Apollyon, Captain Wedderburn, Widgeon, Edmond Kean, Walkington, and Rosamond, comprised the lot that sported silk at the post for this great race. Underhand, with all his weight up, was supported by the Northumbrian pitmen, who stuck to him with more zeal than prudence in consequence of his having won this event three years in succession. The horse was vehemently cheered as he walked from his stables, saddled and mounted, to the post. Widgeon was kicked by Underhand, and incapacitated from starting. A capital start was effected with the remaining eleven, who were led from the post by Captain Wedderburn; Rosamond soon got her head to the fore. At the Newcastle turn Rosamond "came back to her horses," and soon disappeared from the front, leaving Bivouac in "the pride of place." Coming into the straight First Lord was in attendance upon Bivouac, Hepatica next, and Butterfly fourth. A game struggle between Butterfly and First Lord terminated in favour of the latter by a head.

DERBY LOTS, 1861.
JOHN SCOTT'S

Klarikoff, Robin Hood, Knight of St. Patrick, Knight of the Thistle, b. c, by Kuyston, out of Pysalis; b. c, by West Australian, out of Clarisse; b. c, brother to Sebledgen, Barb Pigeon; b. c., by Stockwell, dam by Physrus, the first out of Miss Whip; br. c., by Voltigeur, dam by Game Boy, out of Physalis; b. c., by Barbatus, out of Whip, b. c., by Teddington, or Barbatus, out of Maid of Mashom; The Dutceman, Brownie, The Bushman, Royalist, Betts.

OAKS LOTS, 1861
JOHN SCOTT'S

Vergiss mein Nicht, Lucienne, b. f. by Longbow out of Promee, the Nymph, Margaret, Turtle Dove, br. f. by Teddington out of Brown Bess; b. f. by Voltigeur out of Coalition; b. f. Barbatus out of Conspiracy; b. f. by Barbatus out of Flutter; Viscountess, Silverhair, Confidante, Titiens.

HORSES STRUCK OUT OF THEIR ENGAGEMENTS.

June 8, at 3 p.m., Castle own (dead) out of all engagements.

June 21, 12.45 p.m., Rising Sun, out of the Amport Stakes, Stockbridge.

June 23, 9 a.m., Actress, out of all engagements for which she is handicapped.

June 25, 9 a.m., Baron Parke, out of the Northumberland Plate.

June 25, 9 a.m., Mary Stuart, out of the Victuallers' Plate, Newcastle.

June 25, 9 a.m., Adam Bede, Miss Stewart, Baron Parke, Gretta, Homeward Bound, Trothplight, and Mary Stuart, out of the Corporation Plate, Newcastle.

June 25, 9 a.m., Donizetti, out of all races for which he is handicapped to date.

June 25, 9 a.m., The Nun, out of engagements at Ipswich and Stamford, and out of the Mid Kent Handicap, Lenham.

June 25, 12.30 p.m., Neoptolemus, out of the Suffolk Handicap, Ipswich.

June 26, 9 a.m., Don Cossack, out of the Cup Stakes, Chelmsford.

June 26, 9 a.m., Norton out of his Lenham engagements.

June 26, 9 a.m., Johnny, out his Chelmsford engagements.

June 26, 9 a.m., Canda, out of County Members' Plate Chelmsford, and the Innkeepers and Borough Members' Plate, Ipswich.

June 26, 10 a.m., Ben Webster, out of the Northumberland Plate.

June 26, 11 40 a.m., f. by Surplice, out of Beeswax, out of the Goodwood Stakes and Burghley Handicap.

June 26, 1.15 p.m., Actæon, Arethusa, and Ariadne, out of the All-aged Selling Stakes at Newmarket Houghton Meeting.

June 26, 4.10 p.m., Wildman out of ditto.

June 26, 4.15 p.m., Tigré out of ditto.

June 26, 4.30 p.m., Shafto, out of ditto.

June 26, 5.55 p.m., Gladiolus, out of ditto.

June 26, 5.55 p.m., Dilkoosh, out of ditto.

June 26, 5.55 p.m., Doefoot, out of the Licensed Victuallers' Plate, Newcastle.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

GOODWOOD STAKES. 6 to 1 agst Gridiron (t); 8 to 1 agst Rattlebone (t); 20 to 1 agst Edmund Kean (t).

ST. LEGER. 9 to 4 agst Thormanby (off).

DERBY, 1861.—8 to 1 agst Dundee (t); 25 to 1 agst Cynic (t); 30 to 1 agst Robin Hood (t).

LIVERPOOL CUP.—8 to 1 agst Weatherbound (t); 8 to 1 agst Aston (t); 12 to 1 agst Adam Bede (off).

GOODWOOD STAKES.—6 to 1 agst Gridiron (t); 24 to 1 agst Stapleton (t); 14 to 1 agst Tocher (t); 16 to 1 agst Avalanche (t); 20 to 1 agst Feodorowna (t); 33 to 1 agst Conscript (t); 33 to 1 agst Optimist (t); 33 to 1 agst Bumble Bee (t).

GOODWOOD MEETING.

"Goodwood Stakes" of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft. and 5 only if declared. Two miles and a half. (96 subs., 41 of whom declared). The Winner of any public handicap subsequent to the declaration of the weights amounting to 100 sovs. to carry 3lb. of a 500 sovs. handicap 7lb extra; weights accumulative up to 10lb; the second to receive 100 sovs from the stakes, and the winner to pay 15 sovs to the judge.

Mr R Ten Broeck's Starke, 5 yrs, 8st 13lb.....Brown
Mr Rigby's Blue Jacket, 6 yrs 8st 10lb.....Lewitt
Mr T Parr's Gaspard, 4yrs 8st 8lb.....E Kellow
Col Towneley's Gladiolus, 4 yrs 8st.....W Oates
Baron Rothschild's Magnum, 4 yrs 8st.....Hayhoe
Sir H Des Vœux's Comforter, 4 yrs 7st 13lb..T Taylor
Mr T Hunt's Aston, 4 yrs 7st 13lb.....Saunders
Mr Eatwell as Eskdale 4 yrs 7st 13lb.....Woolcot
Sir W Codrington as Petra, 4 yrs 7st 10lb...W Day
Mr R Ten Broeck's Satellite, 4 yrs 7st 10lb Brown
Mr Craven as Tanstall Maid, 5 yrs 7st 10lb..T Dawson
Mr A Ford's Bisbee, 6 yrs 7st 9lb.....
H.R.H Duke of Cambridge as Horror, 3 yrs 7st 9lb...Wadlow
Mr Trower's Lovett, 4 yrs 7st 8lb.....Armstrong
Mr T T Drake as Ben Webster, 3 yrs 7st 7lb C Winningham.....
Lord de Mauley as Marine, 4 yrs 7st 7lb.....Treen
Mr Rigby's Royal Sovereign, 5 yrs 7st 5lb.....Drewitt
Mr G W Fitzwilliam as Avalanche, 3 yrs 7st 3lb.....
E Kellow.....
Admiral Rous as Claire, 4 yrs 7st 2lb.....W Goater
General Peel as Rattlebone, 3 yrs, 7st.....A Taylor
Lord Suffolk as The Brewer, aged, 6st 13lb....Private
Mr Swindell's Weatherbound, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb..T Brown
Mr Gibb's Wallace, 3 yrs, 6st 11lb.....Goulding
Mr Jackson's Howth, 4 yrs 6st 10lb.....Osborne
Mr W Towsey's Stapleton, 5 yrs, 6st 8lb.....W Goater
Mr S Williams's Convivalist, 3 yrs, 6st 8lb..T Preece
Captain Christie's Cheesecake, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb..Wadlow
Lord Andover as Winkfield, aged, 6st 7lb.....Bishop
Mr Longfield's Druid, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb.....Wheatly
Lord Bateman as Wanderer, 5 yrs, 6st 5lb.....Weaver
Lord Granville as Volunteer, 4 yrs, 6st 4lb..W Hanson
Lord Coventry's Danae, 3 yrs, 6st 4lb.....J Dawson
Captain Pack Beresford's Bumble Bee, 4 yrs, 6st 12lb Drewitt
Capt Little's Pifnan, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb.....Goulding
Captain Archibald as Flitch, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb.....Private
Mr Peacock's Rajah Brooke, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb..C Thorpe
Mr C Mills as c Conscript, by Voltigeur—Farmers' Daughter, 3 yrs, 6st.....A Taylor
Mr F Tullett's Edmund Kean, 8 yrs, 6st..Cunningham
Sir E. Baker's Gridiron, 3 yrs, 6st.....W Day
Mr Stuart as Dalcidilla, 3 yrs, 6st.....Rogers
Mr Savile's Parmesan, 3 yrs, 5st 12.....Anthony Taylor
Mr Baily as Optimist, 3 yrs, 5st 12lb.....Brown
Mr R N Munton as Nolatore, 5st 12lb.....Private
Mr H Brabazon as Mavourneen, 4 yrs, 5st 10lb T Preece
Col Forester's Tocher, 5 yrs 5st 10lb.....T Taylor
Captain Williams as The Baronet, 3 yrs, 5st 10lb T Dawson
Capt Delme as Feodorowna, 3 yrs, 5st 9lb.....Osborne
Lord Winchilsea as Philomela, 3 yrs, 5st 5lb Joseph Dawson
Duke of Richmond as Neoptolemus, 3 yrs, 5st 4lb Bradley
Lord Clifden's b f by Surplice out of Bee's-wax, 3 yrs, 5st.....R Sly
Mr Hodgman's Lucknow, 3 yrs, 5st.....F Butchin
Lord Exeter's Urania, 3 yrs, 5st.....J Scott

WEIGHTS FOR THE GOODWOOD CUP.
CALCULATED TO JUNE 25.

Underhand, 6 yrs 9st 10lb; Promised Land, 4 y 9st 7lb; Newcastle, 4 yrs 9st 7lb; Plaudon, 4 yrs 9st; Comfort, 4 yrs, 9st; Gladiolus, 4 yrs 9st; Aston, 4 yrs, 9st; Schism, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb; Zouave (French), 5 yrs, 8st 7lb; Starke (American), 5 yrs, 8st 7lb; Highwayman, 4 yrs, 8st 11b; Thormanby, 8 yrs, 8st; Satellite (American), 4 yrs 8st; Rupee, 3 yrs 7st 10lb; The Dorne, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; Sweetsmee, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; St. Albans, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; Winton, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; Ben Webster, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; Sir William, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; Horror, 3 yrs, 7st 7lb; The Rap, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb; Butterfly, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb; Danae, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb; Seclusion, 3 yrs; 7st 3lb; Avalanche, 3 yrs, 7st 3lb; Dangu, (French), 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Gustave (French), 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Umpire (American), 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Optimist (American), 3 yrs, 6st 7lb; Cape Flyaway, 3 yrs, (pd).

LIVERPOOL.

"Liverpool Cup." Two miles. (76 subs., 43 of whom pay 5 sovs each). The highest weight accepting being 7st 10lb, it has been raised to 8st 12lb, and the other in proportion.

ACCEPTANCES.—Comforter, 4 yrs 8st 12lb; Longrange, 5 yrs 8st 12lb; Gladiolus, 4 yrs 8st 10lb; Adam Bede, 4 yrs 8st 7lb; Telegram, 5 yrs 8st 6lb; Petra, 4 year 8st 6lb; Eskdale, 4 yrs 8st 4lb; Shafto, 4 yrs 8st 4lb; Aston, 4 yrs 8st 0lb; Marine, 4 years 8st 0lb; Buccaneer, 5 yrs 7st 9lb; Northern Light, 3 yrs 7st 9lb; Wallace, 3 yrs 7st 9lb; Birdbolt, 4 yrs 7st 9lb; Howth, 4 yrs 7st 6lb; Druid, 3 yrs 7st 2lb; The Brewer, aged 7st 2lb; Winkfield, aged, 7st 2 b; Phantom, 3 yrs 7st 1lb; Edmund K