Queen's Arms Hotel on Wednesday and Thursday, the 11th and 12th Instants. Doors open from 12 to 5 each day, and from 6 to 9 o'clock in the evening. ADMITTANCE, SIXPENCE.

By kind permission of Colenel INGALL and the Officers, the Band of the 62nd Regiment will attend.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. est All amouncements of Marriages, for insertion, must be accompanied by two-and-six-pence in postage stamps, and

of Births and Deaths by a shilling. THE MOON-PECEMBER. FIRE MOON—PECENBER.

Forst Quarter, Wednesder, Mt, 55 min. 55 sec. past 9 morn
Full Moon, Wednesder, 19th, 44 min. 25 sec. past 11 morn
Last Quarter, Theratay, 17th, 9 min. 6 sec. past 3 morn.
New Moon, Wednesday, 25th, 13 min. 44 sec past 11 afr.

bers, 9-Morn 4 min, p. 2 Even., 15 min p. 3

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1867 In the House of Commons, on Saturday, in answer to a question put by Mr. Lanyon, Lord Mayo stated that all the informations obtained by the Convermment, with reference to the procession i Cork on Sunday week, had been laid before the haw-officers, and that, if in their opinion the facts

disclosed a breach of the Party Processions' Act,

the leaders in the demonstration would be prose-

cuted. Lord Mayo, at the same time, announced

that the Government, while acting within the

limit of the constitution, intended at any bazard

to proceed against any persons who might be guilty of an infraction of the law. Demonstrations of public mourning for the exc cution of Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien took place yesterday in several parts of Ireland. A funeral procession, in which there were eighteen thousand persons, including several tumdred women, walked from Beresford Place to the Glasnevin Cemetery in Dublin, having in their midst three hearses. In Limerick a similar demonstration took place, and there were also large processions at Midleton and

Skibbereen, in this county. The Saturday Mericu, greatly provoked by the demonstration of sympathy with the Manchester convicts, and the tone of the Irish Liberal press. in regard to the executions, suggests that the Nation and Irishman, should be prosecuted for seditions writing. A state prosecution against a newspaper would be an excellent way of calming the public mind in Ireland.

The character of the proceedings in the United States House of Representatives on the occasion of the presentation of the report in favour of the impendiment of President Johnson, detracts much from the apparent importance and gravity of the proceeding. The report did not seem to create much real excitement, though natural curiosity drew crowds to the galleries, and an objection was made to the reading of the document on the ground that it was too long. This objection having been overruled, the report was read for half an hour amid the manifest impatience of the House, and then the objection was made again and this time reading was discontinued, the electmerely giving the last lines in which the impeach ment was recommended. The automorphism was received with mingled cheers and hisses, and the consideration of the report was adjourned. The President, it is stated, regards the proceeding with perfect indifference. A telegram tran-Washington states that the report was discussed in the liquie on the 6th inst., and was rejected to lus votes to 57.

Several of the London morning papers of Saturday contain letters from their special correspondent with the Abyssimian expedition. The communica tions do not contain any news of particular importauce. The Pimes correspondent has a narrative of the voyage of the main body of the expedition from Calcutta to Aden, and supplies a curious piece of intelligence with regard to native opinion of the objects of the war. At present the writes) the native notion is that the Emperors of Abyssinic and Russia have conspired together to attack the British Empire in India simultaneously from opposite sides-a notion, perhaps, partly traveable to the theory held by certain Russophobists that Theodore would not have dared to treat Enginud as he has treated her it he had not secretly received encouragement from the Czar, who hopes by providing England with troubles of her own in Abyssinia and India to leave her little leisure or inclination for interlering with his future policy on the Eastern question. And, notwithstanding their absurdity, these native runtours have their serion: as well as their comic side, as all will admit who remember how much exaggerated reports of British loss and failure in the Crimea contributed to develope the growing insolence of the Sepor mutineers. The Times continues to deplore the despatch of the expedition as an immense and lamentable blunder, by which the country will incur enormous

In the Italian parliament on Saturday questions were put to the ministry in reference to the recent deciarations of the French ministers on the Roman question, which have aroused much inestility to France in Italy. General Menabrea said he had written to request explanations on the subject. General Menabrea subsequently made a speech in the Senate, in which he adopted a conciliatory tone, professing to seek for the acquisition of Rome by the consent of France.

expense, and perhaps a sterifice of its prextige as

The French press state that further Garibaldian attacks on Rome are to be apprehended. Restilities continue in Crete, whither reinforcements of Turkish troops, armed with breach-leaders,

have been despatched. Thompson and Hogan, the alleged Fenians examined in Manchester on Friday, are charged volvers which were to be used in the resence of Kelly and Deasy. Evidence against them was

GREAT credit was taken by the local Conservatives for their forbearance in not pressing an attempt to stop the Funeral Procession held in Cork, the silent but solemn protest against the capital punishment inflicted upon the Manchester Fenians. Their metropolitan brethren are not so discreet. All sorts of rumours have been circulated with the view of making the procession announced in that city impossible, and compelling the Government to an action as illegal as unwise, The Evening Mail, which hates Lord Mayo more even than it loves Conservatism, has been busy in endeavouring to make capital against that obnoxious nobleman. And yet withal it has been made the confident of the Government to the extent of being furnished with the CHIEF SECRETARY's instructions in Sir Thomas Larcon and Lord Mayo's notion of the contingency which would make the suppression necessary. The latter part of the statement, which intimates that an assembly which independent persons swear will produce a riot is illegal. Improving on this hint, the Mail artfully informs its readers that gunmakers' shops in Dublin have been couplied of their revolvers and ritles by these independent persons we suppose who were ready to make oath that they apprehended disturbance from the processions, and wanted to back up the lie with a circumstance, Coupled with these were numerous tounts intended hotly in the presence of Charles the Second why Saturday. She reported having been on Friday accurato stimulate the Government. Such as "If the it was that a fish placed in a bowl of water did ing in collision with a steamer, name anknown, off the "mash roles Government is surrendered?" There not increase its weight. The Kiner, after listen. Tusker. The Floating Cloud did not sustain any " mob rules. Government is surrendered?" is a hint of the use that may be made of the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. What is the meaning of the arrest daily of odd men here and there who break the laws in blustering exclamations, if those who good and lead tens of thousands to break them are to enjoy complete immunity? The policy which has stimulated "green" processions is succeed at-every effort is, in fact, mode to stir ited Mayo into a course which might result in bloodshed, and which certainly could not have other than an unhappy ending. But the affair has been a trump card for the Mail. If Lord Mayo acted as the Mail desired, then he would have added an anormous amount of personal unpopularity to that which his being associated with the present Administration naturally entails upon | have to be rebuked at an Agricultural Society for him, and there our contemporary would have | the introduction of such topics. scored one. Possibly his interference might have

TTHE BAZAAR in old of the Poor of the Town of | resulted ip-a slaughter of the populate, and there Mallow, will take place at the Ball Room of the the Mail would have scored two. As it is his refusal to be driven by the Mail and the most malignant of the Irish Tory faction establishes a sort of case for the Orangemen, and affords a theme for perpetual abose; and so there is, in any case, an important point gained. Nothing will go wrong for the next month, but the Mail will be able to refer it triumphantly to Lord Mayo's disobedience of its injunctions. As it was able to trace the Exeter brend riots in a direct line to the rescue of Kully and Dalsy, so we suppose the next gale or flood, or faction fight, will be clearly proved to be owing to Lord Mayo's unaccountable disinclination to taking violent measures ng unst demonstrations pronounced by the law officers of the Crown not to be illegal.

It might be supposed that the actual facts, now that they are known, would rather shame the recklessness of those who desired to exhibit their hostility to them at any possible sacrifice of the public peace. But that would be to comprehend ill the game of Toryism in Ireland. The old women who bought up the revolvers and the rifles may slumber in peace, until to-day's thunder in the Mail puts them into a tremor once more. A mighty procession, multist rain and every discouragement, passed through the streets of Dublin, and made its demonstration quietly, steruly, but without aught of offence. The same has been done in the city of Limerick, in Midleton, in Skibbereen, and in many other Irish towns the people have in like manner assembled to express by their presence their indignation at the manner in which their countrymen have been treated, and their proceedings were marked by the same dignity and decorum. Theirs was not the flashing of a bunner whose cognizance was suppased to speak the humiliation of the majority of No one can accuse the Directors of the Cork Refreshthe people of Ireland; their solemn dead march was no counterbalance to the insolent " Croppies "lie down." We are far from saving indeed that their object was one on which all Irishmen are agreed. It would, we fear, be very difficult to find the topic on which Irishmen were of a common mind. But whatever possible objection could be made to it, that of its being a party object would be utterly futile. Nothing could be more distant from the fact. The people who assembled at those corrowful ceremonials saw in the men hanged at Manchester, in the first place, three fellow-countrymen put to death with indecent haste' upon in unrighteous verdict, and under a cruel law; in the second place, they saw in them three men who, whatever were the means by which their teath was compassed, had voluntarily furfaited their lives for Ireland. To speak of these men as being objects of mere party sympathy is rubbish. It would be as absurd to speak of John Hame-

etter for them to abandon their malignant efforts to keep the country in confusion, and seek to help Englishmen to understand the sad significance of hese gigantic demonstrations. They are not facitions. They are not the work of priests or agigitation has long ago driven to the belief that there is but one hope for Ireland, and that that is in total separation from England. Let there be no lying about the matter. Let there be no false and feeble pretences that they ere but a few, that they have no following, that they are but the tools of more cunning politicians seen repeated over and over again in the Mail] und in the other Irish Tory journals, and they have } readers who take their information about Ireland from the columns of the Times. Every man in Ireland knows that they are absurdly untrue. The better class of English journals recognize their falsehood. The Government perfectly appreciates, notwithstanding its fair speeches, how widely and how thoroughly disaffection has taken hold of the popular heart. Will the administration continue playing its pretty tune of the "loyalty of the great majority," without a solitary effort to check the :neasures of pacification ?

DEN as a Whig or Count Edmost as an Orange-

If the object of the Tories in Ireland-and we

fear out of it-were indeed patriotic, it would be

Гив Agricultural Society, with Lord Bandon the Butter market, and Lord Bandon proposed that there should be a Board of Trade enquiry in the town which bears his name, and very heartily we hope that market may prosper. Mr. Meade market, informs the Society that he sent butter with having purchased for the Feniaus the re- | to London, with a brand of his own, and disposed of it to advantage. What have this nobleman and gentleman to complain of, then? Is it that the given by the gansmith from whom the revolvers | Cork merchants will not give their brand upon the Cork brand is a very bad one. What then do the Cork butter market is other than that which appears on the surface, it is hard to avoid some little contradiction. Lord Bandon proposes now a Board of Trade enquiry. He had an investigation before by a Committee of the House of Commons. Perhaps his lordship may remember -certainly Mr. Meade ought, for he was a very close attendant on the Committee-that his plan of direct trade with London is not original. Mr. O'Brien, of Mitchelstown, a witness examined, stated that he had tried it for a considerable time, and in the end gave it up, finding it would be more advantageous to sell his butter in Cork. Nevertheless, let Mr. Mcade go on. If he thinks he can do better by employing a London agent than a Cork one, by all means let him do so; if his brand prove of a higher character than that Cork brand, which London agents so detest that they would not take a consignment from a Cork merchant at any price (not for worlds), let him have the benefit of it. We wish him a prosperous trade. But let him be a little surer before he counts his chickens. Let him take warning by the sort of ignorance that is so constantly displayed on the butter question. Some Irish noblemen have been puzzling themselves why the trade in Irish butter has fallen off, or they vary it by asking why has Irish butter got a bad name. Lord | past few days. Bandon sugaciously answers-the Cork brand has done it all. It would be impertinent to ask a man of Lord Bandon's cultivation whether be has ever heard the following encedete, but it may be new | THE British vessel, the Floating Cloud, to one or two. Some natural philosophers debated tous, Captain Johnson, arrived in the larbour on not increase its weight. The King, after listening to a lengthened debate, suggested that it would be well to try whether it was the fact that the fish really did not increase the weight. Scales were produced, the water was weighed, and lo ! it was found the philosophers had been seeking a cause for that which did not exist. The noble men are not unlike the natural philosophers. They have not enquired as to the fact before they began to strive to account for it. The trade has not fallon off but on the contrary has increased: the Cork brand cannot have a laid mame when under it there is obtained a higher price than the best for ign can bring. Lord Bandon wants a Board of Trade enquiry perhaps to find him answers to questions he does not care to nut himself, but really noblemen ought be cautious how they talk so loosely, in public a: all events. We might add that a nobleman who tells Farmers Clubs that

they have no business to talk politics, ought not

COTTON MANUFACTURE IN CORK.

WE are gled to be able to announce that a new and important branch of manufacture is about to be commenced in this city. The extensive corn stores of Mr. J. M'MULLEY, on Albert-quay, have been taken by. we understand, a Manchester Company, with which Mr. Nasit, lately residing near Houglas, is connected, for the purpose of carrying on operations both in spin ning and weaving cotton. The stores, which have all thagged floors, are said to be perfectly suitable for the purpose. The foundations for the chimney shaft see already in progress, and, it is hoped before very long the machinery will be at work. It is intended at the beginning to try spinning solely, and afterwards to extend operations to the complete manufacture. The stores are very advantageously situated, as they have deep water in front, which will facilitate the obtainment both of coal and raw material. THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF DEWSBURY.

A CATHOLIO priest, the Rev. Mr. KENNY, the pastor of Dewabury, near Beverley, in Yorkshire, has come to Cork on a mission to collect for the crection of a drurch in his parish. The parish comprises three owns and embraces an immense area, with a Catholic congregation, almost exclusively Irish, of four thousand persons. In this extensive district there is no Catholic church, and Father KENNY has, therefore, been compelled to undertake the heavy task of providing one. Already be has spent £2,000 apon the work, but £3,000 are yet required. As his congregation is for the most part composed of the poorer classes, he has sought aid from their fellow-countrymen to provide them with a place of worship. We are sure the people of Cork will not be deaf to an appeal made in

POPULAR PROMENADE CONCERTS.

ment Rooms' Company of lacking either enterprise or good taste. In extension of the fundamental idea which prompted the establishment of the excellent popular Refreshments Rooms, they have endeavoured on numerous occasions to give what, after cheap and good food is nearly as requisite for the working mancheap and good amusement. Their numerous delightful evening excursions last summer, were excellent exsimples of this, and an advertisement in another column now offers moother proof of it. It appropages a opular Concert in the Athenrum, on this evening. eith a list of artistes and a programme which would do honour to a first rate fashionable concert. The charge for admission is regulated to suit the class of visitors for whose gratification the concert is designed. The capital band of the 81st regiment will be present and perform some of its most attractive pieces, inchaling the Semiramide overture, a selection from Gov-NOD's last opera, a selection from Martha, and some facourite dance music. There are besides, part songs, popular concerted pieces, and glees, enough to extinte a musical glutton. The programme, in short, is just the testeral melange of good and attractive music which sound sense would suggest for such an occasion. The galleries will be open for such as wish to enjoy the Concert and the scene, without placing themselves under any compliment to the enterprising directorsa charge of one shilling admission being made to this part of the house. Miss KENT, and other distinguishal artisterare to appear. We anticipate an overflowing audicues at the Concert.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE BY A SOLDIER.

RUFFIANLY and murderons outrage was committed ators. They are for the most part got up inneers. About twelve o'clock two privates of that good, and execedingly well cultivated. The labouor men whom despair of the advantages of regiment, fully armed, rode into the Parade on their rers' cottages to which we awarded your prizes, reway from Ballincolling to the military barracks, where the main body of the regiment is stationed. At the corner of Patrick-street one of them, who was very drunk, balted and called a femate from the footpath to come over to him. The woman went out into the street, but seeing the condition in which the man was, she turned and ran back to where two gentlemen, Mr. John Jones, of the Grand Parade, and Mr. Ahearn, were standing bidding each other good night. The lancer rode foriously after her and who wish to use them to frighten the Government dashed between the gentlemen, who had a very into concessions. These miserable fictions have userow escape of being knocked down, Mr. Jones said to the felow, " What do you mean," estenished at his outrageous denomour. Without replying the soldier turned sharp round, whipped his lance seer rehashed for the benefit of those English out of its rest, and pointing it at Mr. Jones sparred his horse. Farturately the horse, stumbled on the smooth flags, and Mr. Jones, before the soldier could bring the animal to the charge, had time to run across the street and take shelter behind lamp-yest, around which he could dodge his assailant. Mr. Abearn and the woman escaped in another direction. Mr. Jones shouted for the police. and the patrol being near at hand came up abnost numedistely. The lancer remained on the flagway shouring and wheeling his horse, which apparently be was too sirunk to manage, and endeavouring to return to the charge. Accompanied by the patrol Mr. Jones went across the street to where the fellow was still curvetting, and extelling the horse's bridle to prevent stame of discontent by honest and statesmanlike his corape, requested the constable to take the man into custody. The constable refused to do this, but denamied the soldier's name. The answer to this demand was a flourish of the lance which made the hystanders beat a hasty retreat. The constable then at their head, have had their customary thing at attempted to secure the lance, but were unable to do so, and in the effort two of them very narrowly escaped being wounded. The second soldier then rode into the market. It does not appear, however, I up and deprived the fellow of the hance. On lusing that the complainants, at all events, are very much | this weapon be at once deep his sword, and flourishing afflicted by it. Lord Handon has opened a market | it wildly about in a few weonds cleared a wide circle around him by a series of frantic charges. Failing in forcible measures the police tried moral sussion in vain the other complainant, by way of proving how and Constable Henderson from a safedistance, begged of much the butter trade is transmelled by the Cork the furious horseman to put up his sword. A number of people had by this time collected, and several other policemen came up. Persons came out the adjacent houses, windows were thrown up, and curious heads were projected, arrayed in an infinite variety of night caps. The scene, which was decidedly lively -the lancer charging furiously about and brandany other than their own terms? But they say ishing his sword, the police and the general public executing a series of dexteroos and they want of it? These are inconsistencies, we rapid retreats-lasted some ten minutes longer; fear, but then, when the motive for attacking until at length the remonstrances of his commonion had some effect in culming the excited soldier; and be was prevailed on to ride away, on which condition his lance was restored to him. Mr. Jones, determined that such a serious and unprovoked outrage should not go unpunished, at once drove to the Patrick's Hill police station, and baving secured the company of the constable on duty there, proceeded to the barracks, where he reported the occurrence to the Captain of the guard. The two lancers had airendy arrived, followed by Constable Henderson and a few of his men. The officer promised that the complaint would be attended to, and requested that Mr. Jones would call again the next day. Mr. Jones, accordingly, attended again at the barracks yesterday, and has informed that the two soldiers, whose names have been ascertained as Hughes and Holmes, have been put under arrest, and that the matter will be made the subject of investigation.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday, the Coastguard tender Imogene arrived in the harbour. She had been round the coast leaving the necessary supplies at the various stations. On yesterday, at three o'clock, her Majesty's ironclad rum Research arrived in the harbour. She comes from the south-west coust. The naval force in the Advice, and three gunbouts, which arrrived within the

CULLISION AT SEA.

injury save the loss of the her main topsail yard. She is bound from Liverpool for Pernambuco, with a general cargo, and when she gets the topsail yard replaced she will proceed on her voyage.

ARRIVAL FROM AMERICA.

Ox yesterday, at two o'clock, the new Cunard extra steamer Siberia, arrived off the harbour from New York, which she left the same day as the company's steamer Scotia. She experienced a great deal of contrary wind. Of one hundred passengers which the brought, 25 were landed at Queenstown.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

OWING to the prevalence of north-westerly winds for the just four or five days, there has been a complete dearth of shipping. Only a few vessels have arrived, and in consequence of the absence of ships from the harbour, the business of Queestown has been almost at a stand still.

Some excitement was created in Queenstown on Saturday, by the anouncement that a vessel was coming into the barbonr with cholers on bourd, but happily the rumour was soon proved to be much bufounded. The news was spread about because a ship was seen sailing in the harbour flying the usual quarantine flag, indicating that there was sickness on sourd. The Customhouse boat was immediately dispatched to the ship, and it was ascertained that her name was the Spring, 217 tons, belonging to South Shields. She was bound from Savannah, with a cargo of cotton for Liverpool, and it ap: peared that at the time of her departure from Savannah, yellow fever was prevalent there. She had a crew of ten men, including the Captain (Thompson) Shortly after the Spring left Savannah, yellow fever broke out among the erew, and during the voyage four succumbed to the disease. Three more remained in fever, leaving the captain and two men to mange the ship. On the arrival of the vessel those three men were in a convolescent state, and it was not deemed processary to remove them to the hospital hulk, lyng off Corkabeg. The Spring, however, did not come into the inner harbour, as she remains moored between the forts.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

Ox Saturday morning the splendid Government screw troop ship Crocodile, arrived in the harbour from Portsmouth. On yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, 600 officers and men, with their families, numbering in all about 1,000 persons, were conveyed on board the Crocodile, and she was under way at ten o'clock. This was an exceedingly quick disputch, and while he embarkation continued not a single accident occurred, showing perfect arrangements which had been made. The Crocodile takes the troops to Sucz, and they will then be conveyed to the other side of the Isthmus by train, from thence to their destination by a troop ship of exactly the same build as the

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY-SATURDAY.

The monthly meeting of this Society was held or

PRESENT-Lord Bandon, Mesers. A. H. Smith Barry, M.P., Colonel Beamish, Captain Smith Barry, C. Garfit, W. Meade, R. Newman, R. T. Forster, T. Jennings, C. B. Egan, R. D. Beamish, E. Heard, Captain Sarsfield, W. Schreiber, J. N. Beamish, and T.

Mr. W. Shea exhibited in the room the specimens of improved firkins he had already shown at Bandon, The secretary, Mr. Hennett, read a letter from Mr. John J. Levis, treasurer of the West Carbery Society, enclosing £20, the amount subscribed in that union to meet the amount granted by the Agricultural Society for prizes in it. Mr. Lewis also enclosed the judge's report. The consideration of the documents was held over for the present.

" Clouakilty, 20th Nov., 1867. " II. Newman, Esq. "Stn .- We have much pleasure in reporting to your society that we found a most wholesome spirit of rivalry existing amongst the competitors for your mizes, created by the encouragement given by them. The most of the farms we found very creditably cultivated, free from weeds and bearing very good green crops. We take the liberty of suggesting a more horough and regular thinning out of the plants, with a more frequent use of the horse and hand boe, as tending to a still greater improvement. Before submitting to you our awards we wish to make favourable mention of an excellent crop of mangolds grown by Mr. Plorence M'Carthy, disqualified from competition for bring less than the required quantity. Also a crop of excellent Swedish turnips, grown after a crop of early potators. by Mr. Goodchild, of Baltimore. Also two fields of Sweedish turnips, grown by John Brown, of Baltiin this city on Saturday night by a soldier of the 5th 1 more, and Mrs. Kingston, of Carevecche, which are thet much credit on both employer and occupier. We trust the subjoined list of our awards will give satisfaction.

REST MANAGED FARM-1st prize of £5 to Mr. Mr. P. O'Hea, of Farncomera.

prize of £3 to Mr. Richard Raycroft, of Carrigfeda; Znd prize of £2 to Mr. Owen M Sweeny, of Coolna-BEST CHOP OF MANGOLDS .- 1st prize of £3 to

Carrots no merit. BEST AND NEATEST KEPT COTTAGE .- Prize of £1 10s. We recommend to be equally divided between John Lemby and Timothy Sullivan, both

RICHARD MOORE.

CATTLE, &C. Best cow for dairy purposes—Thomas Trinder, Paddock, £2; 2nd best do., Owen Sweeny, Coolna-

Best yearling heifer-Thomas Trinder, Paddock,

Best farm mare—Mrs. Kingston, Currigility, £2; 2nd best do., Daniel Minihane, Creagh, £1.

Hollybrook, 10s,; best pair of turkeys-Mrs. Sweeny,

£5 : 2nd best do.-Mr. P. O'Hea, Farnconner, £3. Besterop of swede turnips-Mr. D. Sullivan, Logher-

INISH PRASANTRY SOCIETY OF LONDON AWARDS. Best and neatest kept cottage-l'imothy Suliivan, Coolmickhy, £3; 2nd best do,-John Leahy, do.,

Best stone of hand-scutched flax-Margaret Sulli van, Paddock, £2, 2nd best do.-Norry Sheehau,

herdane, £1 10s.; 2nd best do.-Peggy Murphy, Barryroe, £1. Mr. Mende said, as they had nothing particular to

discuss that day, members might as well inspect the different shapes of firkins exhibited by Mr. Shea, season. They had also there a case of French butter, which he had directed a friend to send here to show harbour now consists of the Mersey, Research, Imagene, how at was made up and managed. The packing was very nest and inexpensive, but on the whole he preferred mend to gentlemen who intended sending butter to differed a little from the ordinary Cork cask, and which he had been using for some time, for the purpose of forwarding butter to the English market. it 11lbs. That was rather less than the ordi as making it unlike the ordinary Cork cusk. The fact London murket. Such, indeed, was the horror for it in that market that a very great quantity of it was re-exported for the colonies; and though some mildsalted butter was still sold in the market, it was pro-He had an account of the sales there. began little more than a month back. The whole expense of sonding it to London cume to a trillo less than Ss. a cwt,-which included, freight, commission, charges at landing, wharfage, and everything.
Mr. Schreiber-Firkin and all ?

Mr. Meade said the price, after making the deduction; was not so very much beyond Cork, but they mist reinember that this was only the beginning of a trade, and that there was the strongest projudice against butter coming from Cork, against which it wasn't very easy to commence business. On October 3rd, the first quantity he sent over, he got 120s. n cwt. ; the price in Cork the same day for first quality better being 107s. On October 7th, be got 120s. ; price in Cork same day 109s. That day they got they smallest profit of all-over what they would have got in Cork-only 3s. a cwt. On October 13th. they got 124s.; price in Cork, 100s. On November 9th, they got 124s.; price in Cork, 110s. On November 21st, they got 128s. ; price in Cork 112s. -a profit of 8s. (hear, hear.) He thought that was satisfactory so far as it went, and he had no doubt it could be continued satisfactorily. The firkins were taken at their own tures, which, as he said, were about IIIbs, to the eask; and they had ked no complaint, in any instance, of the quality of any of the casks they had scut. He might say they put a brand on their butter. It did not resemble the Cork brand, for the best reason in the world, that it would only inpure if, and they did not [want it to have any resemblance to crdinary Cork butter; if it did the would get considerably less for it. They imprene to know that the same day that they sold their but ter in London, first quality miled cured, Cork bratal, was selling for less than they got. They had no 3s. to 8s., deducting all expenses (bear, hear). By the system of taring they adopted, too, he thought they gained something on their tares.

Colonel ALDWORTH in the chair.

The following was the report :-

Owen M'Swiney, of Coolmackery; 2nd prize of £3 to Best Swedish Terries-1st prize of £3 to Mr. Daniel Sullivan, of Logherdown; 2nd prize of £2 to Mr. Michael Walsh, of Holybrook,

BEST CROP OF ROUGH LEAVED TURSTES .- 1st

Mr. Owen M'Sweeny, of Coolnachtchy; 2nd prize of £2 to Mr. John Wolf, of Skibbereen.

hebourers of Mr. Owen M'Sweeny, of Coolmachach,-We remain, sir, your obedient servants, A list of awards made by the judges (P. Ronayne, Esq., H. Jones, Esq., and Mr. J. Wilson), at the Cattle Show of the West Carbory Society, held at

Lissard, on the 17th of September, 1867, in connection with the County Society for working

Best two year old heifer-Owen Sweeny, Coolnaclehy, £2; 2nd best do., Wm. Lumbert, Hawnagolopy,

£2; 2nd best do., Jeremiah Hegarty, Labortanavally,

Best sow and litter (white breed) -- Thos. Sweetman, Chalmare, £2. Best sow and litter (black breed) -O. Sweeny, Coolacieby, £2. Hest cock and two hens-Mrs. Sweetnam, Augha-

lown, 10s.; best drake and two ducks-Mis. Walsh, Coolmicleby, 10s.; best pair of gerse-Mrs. Walsh, PARMS, GREEN CROPS, &C.

Best managed farm-Mr. M'Sweeny, Coolmacloby, down, £3; 2nd best do .- Mr. M. Walsh, Hollybrook,

Best erop rough-leaved turnins-Mr. N. Roveroft. Carryfadda, £3; 2nd best do.-Mr. O. Sweeny, Cool-Best crop of mangolds-Mr. O. Sweeny, Coolna-

chachy, £3; 2nd best do.—Mr. John Wolfe, Skibbercen.

Deregercen, £1. Best light stone woollen yarn-Johnuna Honovan, Barryroe, £1 10s.; 2nd best do .-- Margaret Leury,

Coronea, £1. Best balf stone of linen yarn-Mary liegarty, La-

which were very well suited for the Euglish market, and which would probably be extensively used next Mr. Shea's casks, which he would strongly recom-England next season. There was also on the table with these two casks of Mr. Shea's, a third, which This contained about 56lbs., and the cask weighed Cork fickin, and the shape was somewhat different, which those who used the cask were rather glad of, was, Cork butter was not much in favour in the bably at a great loss. Only three persons-himself and two others-had, so far as he knew, been bold mough to encounter this opinion entertained of Cork outter in the Lundon market, by sending there.

Mr. Mende said it did not include the firkin-it was only the expense of sending it to market. They might in fact, deduct 8s from the Loudon price, and they lead their nett return. In fact, when the 8s. was deducted it was like scuding the butter into Cork, only landing

them back the price, minus the 8s. Mr. Egan suggested that Mr. Meade, in quoting the return he got for his hutter, should quote the

price in Cork the same daydistant part of the world? Was it my wonder this return subsequent to November 21st. The profit on the transactions he had quoted, however, ranged from Mr. Fgan mid there was no don't of that.

Mr. Garfit said, from Mr. Meade's statement, the sverage profit was 5s. a cwt.

Mr. Egan-And we should remember that was over the highest price in the Cork market-Cork Lord Bundon said this subject of the Cork butter market had been taken up very warmly in Bandon and the West of the county, and he himself felt such an interest in it that he was about to make a suggestion that they should ask the Board of Trade to have an investigation into the butter trade, and the management of markets in it, including the Cork market. At present, they were all somewhat ignorant of the real facts of the case. In the speech made by the City High Sheriff, the other evening, he told it would be important that as investigation should them that the Times, the Pall Mall Gazotte and other English journals said the English teads was lost to Irish butter; and that the High Sherid' denied. By him, they were told the Irish butter had passed. not lost the market. But on the other hand, they had Mr. Downes, an English broker, writing to Lord Erne, also asserting that Ireland had last the London market; while at two meetings, one presided over by Lord Erne, and another by the Earl of Bessborough the question was asked "why Irish butter had got such a bad more ?" The mawer made to that was that it was the Cork brand caused it all. From all these different statements, the fact was they should have a searching investigation on the subject, or they might materially suffer. The questions were -had the Cork brand been the cause of their losing their market in Lundon ? and whether the monopuly that existed in the city of Cork, carried on inmarket that was originally, under an Act of Parliament, intended as a public market, prevented their having markets in various towns from which they might derive the benefit they ought have in that umrket (hear)? They would like to know whether the regulations in that market land not rather enconraged farmers to bring dirty firkins into market han otherwise. These were questions that might fairly be investigated by the Board of Trade. In the portant report had already been made, in the same vay, by Mr. Baker, and he did not see why the same should not be done in regard to the butter trade. They would like to know how the butter trade was red in foreign countries—what it was that mad

case of the linen trade and flax markets a very imthe French latter better than the Irish-what kind of firkins were adopted. If these and similar facts were collected from the evidence of importial witnesses, and a proper report made on them, they would not have the melancholy spectacle or so many different people contradicting each other on the subject, and the butter trade suffering all the while. Whatever Board or authority the investigation belonged to it should not be delayed (hear, bear). They had the best country in the world for duiry purposes, and they had a large and increasing stock. It would, no doubt, be a matter of great importance if there was a better class of dairies for farmers; but he did not himself attach so much importance to that, because he believed the small farmers generally sold their botter in lump and fresh, and larger makers should be in a position themselves to provide these buildings. While on this topic be wished to alluste to a statement made the other evening by Mr. M'Carthy Downing, to which he referred, because he believed it likely to prejudice a trade in which he had taken considerable interest-he meant the flax trade, McCarthy Downing was reported to have said at the Furmer's Club dinner that he (Lord Bandon) had brought down a number of gentlemen from the north of Ireland to teach his tennets how to manage flux; and to have remarked that one of those gentlemen had said in order to grow good flax it was necessary carefully to prepare the ground for draining and subsoiting. Mr. Downing proceeded to remark that it was necessary tenants should have leases, otherwise they would not undertake this work, and usked how could be (Lord Bandon) expect them to do so without leases. Now that question was not one he wished to enter into there. All he wished to say was that he never brought down these people to teach his tenunts. He had endeavoured to establish a flax market in the South of Ireland, and they had come there to assist in that. He might add, that it had not appeared from anything that had yet been said on the subject that there was any greater skill or labour required in the management and cultivation of flax than there was in any other crop they asked farmers to grow. And he might say one word to his friend who had recently been honoured by being selected for the representation of this county (Mr. Smith Barry, M.P.), on another subject to which reference had been made the other evening. great deal had been said on that occension on the subject of granting bases. Now, what was the fact? It was this that Parliament and not yet decided the amount of title in his land which would enable a lamilard to grant a lease. In Mr. Cardwell's Act the limits to the powers on this subject possessed by a limited owner were extended. and at the present moment two bills had been brought forward adopting those chases, but seither of them and yet become law. That would allow a limited owner to grant leases more beneficially than he can do now. Thuse chauses were in the bills of Mr. Fortescue | and Lord Mayo; and he believed there was not a single person objected to them. They were, lowever, always tacked on to more difficult branches of the question, and the consequence was they fell to the ground. But he believed nobody would do more good to the country than he who would get these easing powers extended. At present, a limited owner could give 31 years' lease, but he could not give 41 or more than 31. If a landiord under settlement wanted to give a poor man a lease for 35 years he could not lo it. He wished to explain to his young friend that limited owners really could not do what they were so often blamed for not owing (hear, hear). His friend the member for Cork city had, be thought, fallen hato a mistake on that same occasion. He told the meeting that the great difficulties on the question of handlord and tenant were exused, because there were fewer leases in the country now than formerly. Now, that was not the real state of the ease, so far as he (Lord Bandon) had any experience. It was perfectly true that there were in former years

leases all over the country, but they were in the hands of middlemen, and those who occupied the soil had no £9 0s. 11d.; in bank to the credit of the Union, leases whatever. They had a more precarious tenure | £1,281 1s. 8d. than any one at the present day, because a large number of them were then depending on the falling out of the same lease, which might happen unexpectedly, and leave many entire families unprovided for. There was must alludo to, as, coming from a persons of so much ability as Mr. M'Carthy Downing, it might otherwise createn wrong impression. Hegave themseting theother occuring the impression that he disproved the figures of Mr. M'Murland; and thus led his listeners to believe frehmit was going back instead of progressing. He (Lord Bandon) could only say, that looking back at the country for the last thirty years be for one scarcely knew it as the same country (hear, hear). Look at the railways extending through the country that they had not thirty years ago-look at the improved cultivation of the fand within that period-in every respect they found the country progressing (bear, hear). The diminution of the popula-tion was no test whatever. He recollected when Bandon thirty years had twice the population it had now; but then it was poor and wretched and now the population were as thriving as they could be in any country town without manufactures (hear, hear). He

place of at the weighhouse. The London agent sent Mr. Murland, in his statement the other day, has plainly proved that the presperity of this country instead of declining was increasing. Lord Bandon read all extract from a speech of Judge Longfield's to the same effect. He merely wished to show, in the figures he had quoted; that, without going into the state of Ireland generally, the county Cork was progressing in prosperity and the ndimber of its cattle (hear, bear). He did not refer to these matters with the mere object of contradicting statements inade elsewhere; he looked at the question in a more practical sort of way: When he had mines in the West of this county that he wished to see worked, and a line of country that he wished to see intersected by railways, he did not wish it to go abroad that that country was getting worse and worse every day, and that those railways would not pay (hear, The estinity was not getting worse; and he wished to have that fact known, that capitalists might be induced to come into the countify. His lordship then referred to the root show in Bandon a few days ago, on which he congratulated the exhibitors at it ; and said he could not, at the same time avoid patting the pleasing scene at that show, in melancholy contrast with the seeme that had been enacted in that same town of Bandon the Sunday before. He could not but sek bisuself the question, on looking at that seene, was it my wonder that the capital of England refused to enter Ireland? Was it any wonder that the Englishman's equital which would develope their -wus it any wonder it was sent past Ireland to some

> population, in colemn mackery of death, carrying un empty cuffin to the grave-Mr. T. Jennings here rose and said -Mr. Chairman, I think it would be better for this Society to confine itself to agricultural matters, and not be enter-

ing upon other questions of this kind. Lord Bandon said he was in hopes that they should have all agreed on the impropriety of mock funerals But us the gentleman objected to allucing to that, of course he would refrain from doing so. But he did believe that quiet was required for the development of their agricultural resources, and that quiet could not be had in presence of such demonstrations as that he referred to. However with that allusion to that melancholy scene he was done with it. alluded to no political matter; but be did at least hope that he would be supported in deprecating what he believed a desceration.

Subsequently Lord Bandon handed in and proposes the following resolution :- " That it is the opinion of the committee of the Cork Agricultural Society that take place by the Lords Commissioners of the Board of Trade, into the state of the batter trade." Colonel Beamish seconded the resolution, which

Mr. Shea baying explained the merits of his fiskins to members, the proceedings terminated.

HUNTING APPOINTMENT. SOUTHERN COURSING CLUB,-Warner's Cross, Wednesday, December 11th, Hour-11.30.

THE COAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORE EXAMINER. Sig, -- Permit me, through your columns, to impuire then are we to have coals for the poor. This bitter weather they are sorely needed. I trust the consuittee will have at least two depots, the north and one south. In a former year the poor people suffered severely from the great delay, in cold and wet, waiting for their turn, when the coal for the whole city was distributed at one store.- I am, sir, your obedient ser-AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER TO THE COAL FUND.

WE think the coal depots might with advantage be even more largely multiplied than our correspondent suggests.-E.B. C. E.]

THE POSTAL SERVICE RETWEEN GREAT street, Upper O'mond-spay, King's lines-quay, Arian On the 1st of January, says the Liverpool Post, considerable modifications will be made relative to the ocean postal service between Great Britain and the United States, the British government having entered | Carlisle bridge, Sackville street, Caveralish row, Rayinto a fresh contract with the Canard Company, and having also, for the first time, granted subsidies to the Innan line of steamers sailing from Liverpool and those of the Bremen Company which call at Southampton. Under the new arrangements the mail at the state of Castle street, was rendered in cessary by southampton. Under the new arrangements the mail to the state of Castle street, where the thoroughtage is units will be forwarded on Tuestays from Southampton by the Bremen Company, on Thursdays from Queenstown by the Inman Company, and on the route until after passing through Steven's face the Sandays from Queenstown by the Cunard Company. This latter communy have discontinued the fortnightly service between Queenstown and Halifax, which will be undertaken in future by the Inman Company, while the service between Halitas, Nassau, and St. Thomas has been the subject of a special contract with Mr. Wm. Canard, who will teceive £14,000 per annum from the British Government for it. Under the new contracts with the British government, the Canard Company will now receive a subsidy of £S0,000 per animum, while the Imman and I many years to the dead patriot, the restimony that Bremen Companies will receive the ocean postage, his narmory was still green in the souls of the Irisi which will give to each company about £20,000 a race—was more impressive than the nexurity year. These three contracts, however, are only good demonstrations of sympathy, and taken in connections. for 1868, and will in all probability be subject to revision after that period. The United States government have made the following arrangements for 1868. Damestreet, passing the Bank of Ireland, the asks The Bremen Company are to leave New York on Imibiling in which the begislature of frehand and the Tuesday, the Hamburg Company on Thursday, and vast concourse uncovered and bent again in reversal the Imman Company on Saturday. The Canard Com- homogre to the departed independence of which the ple pany have been offered the Wednesday, but it is not yet positively known whether they will accept it. In the arrival at Glashevin the monotony of the march acthis case the various companies will be paid by the unbroken. On entering the cemetery the processes necan postage, worth about £15,000 a year to each; wound slowly through the beautiful avenues to the but the Cumurd Company will have to hand their spot which has been chosen as the site of the more receipts from this source to the British post-office. ment, which at a future time is to be created to the In addition to the subsidized lines of steamers, other | memory of the three men. fine steamers sail weekly from Liverpool to North America. On Thursdays the Allan Company-who on the most rising and beautiful portion of the receive a subsidy from the Canadian government- grounds on the south side, and immediately adjoins disputch splendid steamers to Quebec or Portland. while Messrs, Guion and Co. and the National Steamship Company have powerful steam fleets plying between Liverpool and New York, the vessels of the has been taken for three graves; and already prepare former company sailing from the Mercey on Saturdays, and those of the latter on Wednesdays. There are also recently established lines of steamers plying to Buston, Boltimure, and New Orleans from Liverpoot: but these ships, like those of the Guion and National of the deceased men, Allen, O'Brien, and Larkm, will Companies, can only carry letters at the ordinary ship nice be creeted. rates. The Canard Company, la addition to their regular "mail" line, sailing on Saturdays, have also

KINSALE UNION-THURSDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board was held

Mr. W. R. MEADE, presided. Other Guardians present-Messes, William Markbane, Thomas Buckley, Charles G. Fryer, Richard W. STATE OF THE HOUSE .- In the house on Saturday

the 23rd inst., 181; admitted during the week, 36; born, 0; died, 1; discharged, 23; remaining on Saturday, the 30th instant, 193; of these 46 were in Cost of provisions and necessaries received during the week, £:2 15s. 10d.; cost of do. consumed, £21

19s. 9d. General average cost of an inmate for the week. 2s. 102d.; in hospital, 4s. 13d.; alde-bodied, 2s. 5d. PINANCE-Lodgments, £308 15s. ld.; payments,

Miss Ellison (Lord Rokeby's nicce) is engaged to be married to William Gregory, Esq., M.P. for Galanother statement made the other night which he | way. In all probability the marriage will not take place before Easter, in consequence of the death of the lady's brother, Colorel Ellison, who has left half his fortune to his mother and half to his sister : the

QUEENSTOWN SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

whole to go eventually to the latter.- Echoes from the

[BY TELEGRAFH.]

Becember 7th-Wind N., fine.

ARRIVED-Charles, from Windsor, N.S.: Webffeed, Callar: Glesalton, Mosto Video; Ferdinand, Rin Janeiro;
Laviniz, New York; Scoth, r., yad amil stewner, and ben-mark (s.a.) from New York; and left for Liverpool; Aleque, from New York; Collins, Quebec; Fred Blass, from New York; Floating Cloud, Liverpool, for Permanbancus-the maintopseall yard pooc, &c, barring been in collision with a steam back vesterable; name unknown.

Stein bust yesterday; unine unknown.

Ope Pont S. Carsing, from Callany, Persla, do.

SALLID—City of Richno ad, for London; Perse, Glassow;

Convey Casile, do.: Constantian, Wischarda; E. W. Collant, Glouceter; Win. Edwards, Liverpool; Yesnesters,

Liverpool; Yesnesters, Marchand, Constantian, Samera, had some statistics there which he had quoted on a previous occasion to show how much eatth, and sheep had increased in this county. There was no more fallacious thing than to draw an average of the general Bunbay, by the Glasbrook.

Hunt: Hygin, Leith: Sarah Wai-ch, Belfast: Quetes Packet, Cardid: Hugh Bellmant, do.

Spokes—Sunbana, Bombay pilot boat, from Liverpool to Bunbay, by the Glasbrook.

state of Ireland from isolated facts, because its

ARRIVAL OF A VESSEL WITH SICKNESS | it at the steamer-which was more convenient-in | in 4850, 108,617; in 1867, 157,095 (hear, hear). THE MANCHESTER EXECUTIONS.

FUNERAL PROCESSIONS.

DUBLIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.) Dr alis. Stypay .- The funeral procession organized as an expression of public monraing for the three menexecuted at Manchester took place co-day, and formul one of the most remarkable and impressive demonstrations ever witnessed in the metropolis. The weather was very unanspicious, heavy rain falling during the entire day; but not withstanding the wet and cold upwards of twenty-five thousand persons walked in the procession, and enormous crowds assembled in the streets to witness the demonstration. The braceedings were conducted with the utmost decorate and the impressiveness of the display was not marred by a single disturbance or act of impropriety on the part of any of the vast concourse which the occasion brought together.

In accordance with the arrangements of the ma-

paging committee, the persons intending to walk in he procession began to assemble about twelve o'clock resources-open their mines and work their lisberies in Bereaford place, and in a short time improve erowds illied that locality and all the adjoining thoroughfares. A good deal of time was spent in the should be fire case when they saw a number of their formation of the procession, during which the propie were exposed to dreaching showers. About one n'clock the arrangements baving been completed, the procession began to move. Two bundred men, resnectably attired, and wearing resettes of crope and green and mourning scarfs led the way, unorching light obscust. To these succeeded long files of children, and young lads, walking six abreast and learing black and green resettes as emblents of mourning The invenile patriots, many of whom were more cleidren, marched stendily and solemnly alone, heedies of the inclement rain beating upon their heads. In the rear of the children came a time hand, which played the soloup and plaintive Dead March in Saul. With with admirable and impressive effect. The hand, as well as several others stationed at intervals in the procession, coased playing whilst passing the different burches and hospitals along the route. Next came the hearses, three in number, heavily draged with black cloth, each drawn by four horses, in rich monraing exparison, each bearing upon the sides the mains of one the executed men. The hearses were followed by a long procession of women, antubering several hundred, and representing vorious chases, many being rightly chal, and evidently of superior station; others in decent homely attive, the wices and daughters of artizate; while not a few were poste clad, but virtuous and petriotic daughters of the polong dark files of men, stretching fatther than the eye could follow them. The demeanour of all in the procession was remarkable for the after absence of levity. Men, women, and children slawly, silently, and a demaily plobled on the way, as if deeply impressed with exercises ad important demonstration of the national Syling, Co bunners or party emblems were displayed it today the special and expressed desire of the managing con-nitive that there should be no pretext afforbid for dijection to obstruction of the procession on the ground of its being a party display. But every person were voical of mourning for the dead, and recognition of the political character of the act for which the utlered. The route taken by the procession was as

follows from Berestord-place:

Lower Abbey-street, Middle Abbey-street, Capitprocession came in view of the site of the old Nowaste executed for high treasure. As the long this went by the date, which tragic and mountful associations that still n the direction where the dark and glosmy walls of the old prison stood. The shaple act of rec-rence-the tribute of a nation's sympathy service.

The site selected by the Funeral Committee is since Ference Bellow M'Manus's hurial place. It is also in the vicinity of the O'Connell 1 wer, and peak its tions have been made, by ornamentation, &c., to denote the place and its object; a large black cross, it is stated, will be piaced so as to embrace the three graves, and monumental slabs bearing the names of

Here Mr. John Martin delivered a short address suitable to the operation, expressive of the national for some time past despatched cargo steamers on ayaquathy for the convicts. He thanked these preson for the decorum and sederan demonstrate they had se Thesdays, which also call at Queenstown on both the samed and sustained, by which they had well minhomeward and outward voyages. It will thus be tained the character and credit of the country, while seen that there is a regular daily correspondence impacting additional influence and impossiveness to between Liverpool and North America from Liverpool display. At the conclusion of Mr. Martin's remarks the cast assembly quietly dispersed. The following letter was published in the Freezes's Journal of Saturday :-

> " THE DEMONSTRATION ON STNDAY NEXT. ⁹ 33, Wellington-road, Dublin, Friday, Dec. 6.
> ⁹ Sig—Will you kindly permit me to say, is year idely circulated journal, that, as chairmen of the

summittee for the intended funeral prevession on next anday, I cornestly advise that no colones or emblant used on that sad and solemn occasion which may ve offence to any sect or party of Irishmen. A bit if black crape upon the left again or upon the hat, tied in with a bit of green ribban, will be sufficient, and coming. The importance of the demonstration will depend in a great degree upon the instinuiteness, good order, and solemnity of the people's conduct.—I am, sir, your obscient servant,
- Jone Martis.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

DUBLIN, SUNDAY NIGHT-The procession was held-

ed by Messra, Waters and Keevile on horselack, who neted as stewards in keping the way char, and who were followed by a large body of men, eight abreat, who were decised respectably, and wate crape tollowed. with green resettes. After these came a goods oray of females of all ages, neatly attired, and existing green decorations; and who were followed by the hearses, supplied by Mr. Flansgan, undertake, of Aungier-street. The first of these was drawn by i.c. lack ho ses and surmounted by white plantes, her ng on each side the name of William P. Allen large capitals. Then came a band playing altenately Adeato Fidelia and the Dead March in Saul, which preceded several mourners, amono-whom were Mr. John Martin, of Rostrevor, and Ma-A. M. Sallivan, of the Nation and Brekin News-The second bearse also here white planne, and the name of Michael O'Brien, and after it came a number of mourning coaches and cubs. Then followed the third which had black plumes, and exhibited on each ide the name of Michael Larkin. The processed was interspersed with several hands and members of the different trades of the city, and not a lew of the omatry districts-numbering objective, when it will fully formed, not less then from 25,000 to 35,000; 1 demonstration the like of which, it was generally and

was never seen in Dublin on any previous occasi-Along the route little seemed to attractation; on bejord But let them take one county—Cork. In the year 1850 there were in this county 237,278; in the year 1867, 330,699. Of sheep in the year 1850 there were 1850 th