

CORK.—The weather has not been at all of the favourable character this week that we had to report on last Saturday. A change of the most disagreeable nature took place on Monday, and the rain that fell with such violence on that day continued with but occasional intermission for several days, accompanied by occasional high winds, and at several periods by a low temperature, most unseasonable. To-day (Saturday) is almost the first fine day we had for the week, and the mild temperature proper to the season seems to have returned. As may be supposed, the effect of the bad weather has been to greatly interfere with farm labour and agricultural operations generally. However, if the geniality of the season has only been partially interrupted by the past week's bad weather, and if the weather continues as it promises to-day, the injury done for the past few days will be insignificant.—*Cork Examiner*.

GALWAY.—The weather, though variable and moist is favorable to vegetation, and the general aspect of the country is all that could be desired. Early-sown cereals promise well, and potatoes planted in due time look healthy and vigorous. It is generally believed, however, that there is a serious disease in the extent of land under tillage, as compared with last year, especially on this side the Shannon. There will be found to be a falling off of at least a third in wheat and oats; and it is unnecessary to observe that the unfavorable character of the season prevented many of the small farmers from planting their usual amount of potatoes. These are facts which should not be lost sight of; and we trust that steps will be taken accordingly by those who undertake the responsibility of managing, in any degree, the food of the country.—*Western Star*.

Downs.—Turnip sowing is progressing with much briskness, and the weather could not be more favorable for bringing the soil to a proper till. The potato crop, which looks remarkably well, is being moulded where the plants are in an advanced state. The weather for the last eight or ten days has been everything the farmer could desire. Heat and moisture, the two elements of vegetation, have prevailed largely, and perhaps at no former period have the crops presented a more promising appearance at this season.—*Downpatrick Recorder*.

CARLOW.—The weather during the past week, although changeable, has been most favorable for farming operations, and beneficial to the growing crops. On Monday night the rain came down in torrents; Wednesday was cold and wintry and in the early part of the day some smart hail showers fell, but since then we have had refreshing rain and sunshine alternately. The crops generally look well, and promise an early harvest.—*Sentinel*.

THE O'DONOGHUE, M.P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—The following is a copy of the address intended for presentation to the O'Donoghue, M.P., at the forthcoming banquet in the town of Thurles:—

Sir—You are Welcome—a thousand times Welcome amongst us.—We are proud of you as our representative; and we can but feebly express the deep sentiments of attachment and admiration which you have won not only from us but from the People of all Ireland.

Three times you have done us the honor to become our representative. Three times we have confided to your hands the guardianship of our dearest interests. We sent you very young, to plead the cause of our misgoverned Country—to advocate her rights and independence, amongst strangers in a hostile senate. Never was trust fulfilled with greater fidelity, never was difficult task performed with greater skill. The position was dangerous and difficult, but your own high sense of honor, your ardent patriotism, and your great talents supplied your want of age and experience.

We followed your footsteps with great anxiety as you entered that arena of politics where so many promises had been broken, so many pledges violated, so many principles trampled on, so many constitutions betrayed, where honor and public faith and the national cause had been bartered for personal or self-aggrandizement. We saw the dangers that beset you on one side and the other. But we also saw in your person a guarantee of success. We saw in you a prince of our own people—the descendant of a long line of illustrious Irish Chieftains in whose veins flowed noble blood from a period long beyond the dawn of history, whose name was the symbol of honor and chivalry in times when Ireland had her own, and the sun which lit up her hills, rose and set above a free nation and a happy land. We saw in you the impress of all the greatness and independence of your noble race—we saw in you the inheritor of all the patriotism that moved the hearts of your sires and your kindred in days gone by.

Your career has been as brilliant as your anticipations were sanguine. You have represented us truly, faithfully, nobly—you have represented our sentiments and aspirations—you have represented the nationality of the people of Ireland. We feel honored in having a representative so talented, so eloquent, so powerful in debate, so firm in principle, so chivalrous in sentiment, so patriotic in heart; so fearless in maintaining the great cause of Irish independence and religious freedom, so indifferent to the frowns and smiles of English factions, so disdainful of the allurements and terrors of Whigs and Tories. In your hands we know that neither the interests nor the honor of our country will suffer, nor the sentiments of our people be ever misrepresented.

The present government true to that policy by which England has for centuries ruled this country, having allured you from your duty, has basely attempted to depress you in the estimation of your country by depriving you, under a trifling pretext, of the commission of the peace. But you can well afford to look with utter indifference on such petty jealousy. Whilst patriotism elevates and truth enlightens your conduct no efforts of foreign enmity can degrade or darken your name. Such attempts the judgment of your countrymen will reverse, and the gratitude of the people of Ireland will frustrate. Grateful Ireland will adorn your memory with a reputation which government officials cannot blacken, it will surround your name with a halo of honor which no court debasement can ever darken.

The government has excluded you from a seat in the Petty Sessions Court, but we pledged ourselves that you shall have a seat in the British senate, in spite of government, as long as it shall please you to be styled our representative, and we further pledge ourselves that as a mark of the attachment and regard we entertain for yourself and of our confidence in the course you have always pursued in your public career, we will not allow any of the expenses of the election to fall upon you. And may God grant you a long life for the good of Ireland, to adorn her with your eloquence, to work for her with your talents, and guide her by your wisdom to a happy and a glorious destiny.

A KIND LANDLORD.—A few days ago Captain Blake Foster, of Galway, visited his property at Ballykeale, county Clare, which had fallen into his possession some time ago by the demise of his father-in-law, Henry Comerford, Esq. Having spent a few days amongst his tenants, he encouraged them with the bright hopes of a paternal solicitude, and bid them hope for a better future. He has given money to his steward to drain portions of his immense bog, and this principally in order to give employment to the poor of Kiltenera and neighborhood, many of whom, though not on his own property, are now applicants to the Kiltenera Relief Committee. He has also ordered other improvements on his property for the same laudable purpose. A tenant, Mr. Martin Gully, whom he is allowing for walking off a craggy portion of his farm, has eight to ten men employed daily, who are earning from 16 to 18 pence a day. To provide against a future want of fuel, he has thrown open his extensive bog to the people, and particularly the poor, and he has given unlimited liberty all the winter and spring to the entire neighborhood to cut down his beautiful wood for firing, which has been at that locality the dismal cry of *fuel famine*.—*Clare Journal*.

A MOST RASCALLY LAND AGENT.—We copy the following from the Limerick Reporter. We regret that we cannot give the name of this "Valentine M'Clintock."—A large landholder, and a thoroughly independent man, has given us the following shocking statement of facts:—A poor tenant in Clare was demanded the half year's rent, due on the 23rd of March, on the day following, he made every effort to make up the rent, and he succeeded in doing so; but, as to time, he was a few days late when he presented himself to the agent. Tremblingly he approached the individual who was to receive the rent. Smiles and thanks he did not expect; but he hoped for simple justice. He had left home at dawn, and had not breakfasted. The rent was only £9 some odd shillings; but in order that he should not be tempted to "break bulk," he made up £10, and for this sum he obtained a £10 note. He handed the note to the agent, expecting a receipt and the change. What was his astonishment when he was told that there was no balance coming to him?—that he was fined the balance because he did not come in due time with the rent! Remonstrance was vain. The poor man walked out of the presence of the agent—not having one penny in his pocket to purchase food; he walked back to his poor farm in Clare, having fasted from morning till night.

THE MURDER OF MR. FITZGERALD.—Two parties have been arrested on the charge of conspiring to murder Mr. Fitzgerald. One of these held about four acres of land under Mr. Fitzgerald, which, it is said, was to have been taken away from him in the process of squaring farms. The other is a publican, and lives in Kilmallock; of both these men the police entertained suspicion. Yesterday, the clerk of Mr. Whittaker, the Limerick gunsmith, was brought into Kilmallock, and fully identified the publican as the party who accompanied Beckham, the man now in custody, on the occasion of the purchase of the pistols. He states it was Delany paid for the pistols. While they were in the shop Beckham seems to have indulged his thievish propensities, for on searching his trunk a curious antique pistol was found which had been missed on that occasion from Mr. Whittaker's shop, which was identified by the clerk.—*Cork Examiner*.

LIMERICK, May 24.—The coroner's inquest in the above case was resumed at Kilmallock to-day, having been adjourned from Saturday last, and resulted in the following verdict:—"We, the coroner's jury, find that the late Francis Fitzgerald came by his death from the effects of two gunshot wounds inflicted on him, the said Francis Fitzgerald, on Friday, the 15th instant, in the townland of Garronee, and liberties of Kilmallock, and county of Limerick, and the first shot was fired by Thomas Beckham, aided and abetted by another person not yet known; and we find willful murder against Thomas Beckham."

GROSS OUTRAGE.—Carlingford, County Louth, 22d May.—As Thomas Brown, of Mullabane, farmer and land bailiff to J. K. Mulholland, was returning to his home from this town on the night of the 20th instant, he was overtaken by several men, who knocked him down, kicked him, and beat him in a most savage manner, inflicting several cuts on his head and face, which would, from the nature of the wounds, seem to have been inflicted with the heels of their shoes. Brown's life is in danger, and the only motive assigned for the outrage is, that he some time previously prevented parties from carrying away the seawrack.

A correspondent informs us that a strange and fatal disorder has made its appearance among the cattle in the neighbourhood of Ballibay. Two of his own cows were affected, and the remedies were resorted to without success. The disease lays hold of the cattle in the field; they sometimes drop off their feet, and are not able to rise again. The system retains its natural warmth for a few days, when a degree of coolness comes over the frame, and they gradually expire.—*Belfast News-Letter*.

Dudley Oliver has performed an act of praiseworthy liberality towards the tenants on his property, near Dunmore, in this county—having instructed his agent to make a reduction in the rents now paying of ten per cent., by reason of the failure in last year's crop, and the present condition of the tenant classes.—*Tuan Herald*.

A respectable farmer living near Killarney, named Hugh Falvey, died the other day at the advanced age of 115 years, leaving 11 children, 70 grandchildren, and 30 great-grandchildren. On the day of his death he was able to read the newspapers.

The Canadian steamers which call at Lough Foyle every Friday and their way to Quebec from Liverpool, being crowded to their utmost capacity by emigrants, a new line of splendid steamers has been put on from Cork. The first steamer, the *St. George*, was announced to sail of the 23rd ult., from Queenstown, to be followed by other equally desirable vessels. It is understood also that the directors of the Galway line have offered to make Quebec the Atlantic port instead of New York.

Thanks to the unwearied exertions and persevering labors of Mr. Michael Considee, there is now every likelihood that the monument raised to the memory of the Liberator, in this town, will shortly be brought to a point of completion. The delay that has arisen since the completion of the column was owing altogether to the failure of the two first blocks of stone that were taken from the quarry; but now that a third has been found which will answer or the statue, and which is at present in the hands of the sculptor, the committee are sanguine that no further obstruction will be offered to the due and proper execution of the work. We have authority for stating also that the sum Mr. Considee promised to raise for the payment of the sculptor will shortly be in the hands of the treasurer, and that no time will be lost in getting the other arrangements perfected in a satisfactory manner.—*Clare Journal*.

Mr. Patrick Sheehy and Mr. John Norton, trolling for pike, near Derry Castle, on Lough Derg, recently became entangled (as they thought) in a rock, it blowing at the time a very stiff breeze; on letting the cot drift back, to get their line clear, they were surprised by a pill, which nearly took the rod from Mr. Norton's hand, and at the same time drew out all the wheel-line they had, which was about thirty yards. After all the line was run out, they were obliged to pull the cot in the direction the fish went, which happened fortunately, to be with the wind. After two hours hard work, sometimes pulling after him, and at other times coming within a few yards of him they succeeded in getting him into shallow water when they both jumped out and brought to land the largest pike ever taken in this lake, his weight being ninety pounds; his length five feet eight inches. The bait he took was a common brass shoe-lift.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

FRANZEL SUICIDE.—A shocking occurrence took place on Wednesday, at the house No. 12 Grant's-row, Dublin, in which a poor man of the name of Patrick Kenny, committed self-destruction, in consequence, as it is stated, of the pressure of extreme want. It appeared that he could not get employment since last December, and, as a consequence, himself and family were reduced to great distress, which was aggravated by his son being laid up for eight months with a bad sore leg. Wednesday evening the deceased was in a most desponding state as he lay ill on a wretched bed. His wife and daughter went out of the room, and during their absence he got out of bed, and took a knife from a self, and returned to where he had been lying, and thrust the knife through the right side of the chest. His son, on going to ascertain what was the matter, observed the knife in the chest of his father, who expired in a few minutes. The body awaits a coroner's inquest.

There is a rumor in Galway that an election for the county is not improbable, as Sir Thomas Burke may not again present himself for re-election. In that case it is said that Lord Dunkellin will offer himself for the representation.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—"Un fils de Marie" writes from the Irish College, Paris, a letter full of earnest sympathy for his poor countrymen in Ireland, and an eloquent denunciation of their oppressors. The following are his concluding passages:—"Ireland herself is her only hope—the charitable of Ireland, the noble, honest hearts of Ireland—every one she has to-day that loves justice, nationality, truth, in the true sense of these words. These are the hope of Ireland and Ireland's poor; and we will say it, how have these been deceived? What a frightful abandonment of duty has not Ireland seen, when she finds her children at home and abroad to-day as they are! Yet, it is impossible to deny it. If there were not the greatest abandonment of duty—a dead, silent morality—a disregard of justice, and the loss of every energy—injustice could never have triumphed as it has done; Ireland could not find itself as it is, on the brink of ruin; its children at home would not be starving, nor abroad despised, as they generally are, and exposed to all the dangers of poor outcasts, for whom nobody cares. There are in Ireland some deceived intentionally by the hereditary and sworn enemies of their faith, their country, and their very name; just as if they could hope any good from those whose actions are enlightened by no principle of justice. Ah! how little do they know them, or if they know some who tell them such, and whom they believe, these themselves are deceived. That is a part of the system; they must have some and many who are deceived, or they could not succeed.—There are others who have sold their honesty, their character, and themselves, who are neither Christians or men but in name, and who believe that there is no such thing as justice in the relations of men. How many of these monsters of humanity have that peasantry of Ireland who starve to death with; but after all, for the nation they are the less dangerous. There are then, no small party in Ireland—those of no energy, of no principle, of no strength within themselves springing into hope and work for their country; who have given themselves to their private interests and pleasures; who seek everywhere self, and spread round them the poisonous atmosphere of selfishness and despair, as if despair were an excuse for the want of charity, their love for their country, and their starving people. This is all an abandonment of duty—a cold sense of religion—and a life unworthy of natural men, much less of Christians. We are growing cold in charity; it must be, when we are thus growing cold in duty; and if it continue, we may expect for one thing or another. We will lose Ireland, its faith, and its nationality; the hope that came vigorous and fresh from the blood of our martyred forefathers shall die with us, and we have a terrible judgment.

"To-day is the hope of Ireland; and that hope is in the union of her sons, in their peace, in their unceasing labor to remove the starving poor; they have then to struggle against these terrible evils that threaten ruin to the country, worse than the sword of the fanatic or the torture of the tyrant. And what is Ireland doing? Our energies are paralysed by disunion, and our feelings bittered by dissensions; a few are speaking for the poor, the enemies are laughing, the careless sneering at our misfortune, the nation doing nothing. Is this patriotism—are the men who cause these things honest men—do they love their country? If things continue, they will soon be murdered, and the pale spectres of the starved will reproach them with the name. It is true they have not caused, but they have not prevented it, and by their dissensions they have kept others from doing it. It is time for us to learn sense, and no long appeals are necessary to-day for any honest heart to see the necessity of the closest union among all who love Ireland. Why, then, is there not a great organization commencing in Dublin, spreading through the provinces, and entering into every parish, like some beautiful growth in nature that lives in the open day, and is the sign of God's goodness, which will be the channel of the love, the nationality, the charity, the humanity, of every honest heart in Ireland to the poor victims of the greatest wrongs that human feeling ever wept? Let it diffuse true life at home, and excite the sympathy of the world with the history of our wrongs. In the name of the poor who starve, we will await this hope. Ah! it is a cold and wretched heart in Ireland to-day that will turn from it."

The Duke of Devonshire has signified his intention to remit 20 per cent. of the past year's rent to the numerous tenantry on his lordship's Irish estates. Francis A. Trench, Esq., like some other good landlords, is behaving with marked liberality towards several of his tenants at Dallycoomer, near Nenagh. Seed oats to the value of £400 has been, during the past month, supplied to their tenants in the parish of Carrigaholt, by Henry S. Burton, Esq., and Percival Westby, Esq.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The following gentlemen have been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the respective counties following, viz.: Edward William O'Brien, of Cahirmoyle, Newcastle West, for the county of Limerick; the Rev. John Dearty, of Killagher Rectory, Dunkenedy, Donegal, for the county of Donegal; and Marcus Moloney, of Kiltanon Farm, Tulla, Limerick, for the county of Clare.

The Rev. Mr. Power, C. C., denounced in forcible language to his congregation at Carrick-on-Suir, on Sunday last, the murder which had been committed at Glenbowser.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.—CORK, May 26.—About seven o'clock this morning a terrific boiler explosion took place at the patent spinning mill and cordage factory a short distance from the village of Douglas. The factory is one of the most extensive in the Kingdom, and is owned by Messrs. Wallis and Pollock.—The explosion occurred while the men were connecting the engine with the water-wheel, it being worked by both steam and water power. The fire was confined to the eastern portion of the premises, where there was a large quantity of both manufactured and un-manufactured hemp. In a few hours the fire was got under. Property and machinery to the extent of several thousands of pounds have been destroyed. The premises were insured, but to what amount is not known. Four men were injured, but, except a fireman their injuries are not serious.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.—A Special Commission has been issued to try the men accused of murder in the County of Ireland. It will be presided over by Judge Fitzgerald and Baron Deasy, and will commence its sitting probably about the 16th of June. The government press are greatly gratified by this display of activity, and expect the best consequences to result from it. The Special Commission, they say, is a famous engine for striking terror and pacifying the country.

GREAT BRITAIN

THE WESTERN DISTRICT.—As will be seen by our Roman correspondence, His Holiness, at a Consistory holden the 21st instant, had conferred on the Rev. James Gray, the Episcopal See of Ipsolis in partibus, as Coadjutor to the Right Rev. Dr. Murdoch, Bishop of Castabala, and V. A. of the Western District of Scotland.—*Weekly Register*.

SPREAD OF CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.—In the year 1829 there were only 449 Roman Catholic chapels in Great Britain, there are now 1,019; in 1829 there were 447 priests, there are now 1,388; in 1829 there were no colleges, convent, or monasteries, there are now 12 colleges, 50 monasteries, and 103 convents. There are more priests in Britain, proportionately to Catholics, than even in Ireland.

A Roman altar, in an excellent state of preservation was recently found by some laborers who were digging near the city walls of Chester, and behind the Corn exchange. The altar is of the old red sandstone and measures twenty-eight inches in height. There are four rows of letters, in such a state that the whole inscription will be easily translated. A quantity of Saxon silver coins were recently discovered at Chester which are now being sketched for the Journal of the Numismatic Society. Among them are some of the reign of Edward the Elder, A. D. 901 and 925.

The United Service Gazette of the 24th May says:—We have been informed that Lord Monck has applied for, and has been granted the following articles of army clothing, for the service of the Provincial forces: 7,500 Artillery tunics and trousers, 1,500 Cavalry do., 26,000 Infantry do., 6,500 Rifle do., 42,500 shakos, new pattern, 7,500 Busbies 1500 forage caps. The total amount of this supply will be upwards of 90,000.

GLASGOW CELTIC SOCIETY.—FOURTH NATIONAL GATHERING.—The fourth national gathering of the Glasgow Celtic Society commenced on Thursday, in the Upper College Park. The directors and competitors assembled in St. Enoch square at half-past ten o'clock, and marched to the park, the procession being headed by 17 pipers. Amongst the gentlemen present were Colonel Campbell, of Skipton, president of the society; J. W. McGregor, Esq., vice-president; Captain M'Queen, Edinburgh; Captain Sinclair, Glenbeg; Captain Campbell, Glendaruel; Captain Dewar, Halibree; T. H. Armstrong, Esq., Manchester; Duncan Smith, Esq., Collector Campbell, Greenock; the directors of the Society, &c. The weather was delightful, but the turn out of spectators was not so numerous as we expected. The games, which were conducted with great regularity, were brought to a conclusion about half-past four the spectators being perfectly delighted with the day's proceedings. The Highland dancing and bagpipe playing were extremely good, the various performers being frequently applauded. The games were also a complete success, and created a considerable degree of interest in consequence, no doubt, of the determined manner in which the competitors exerted themselves to gain the prizes. As an instance of this, a new competitor from Dunkeld threw the heavy hammer upwards of 80 feet. The games were continued yesterday, and will be again resumed to-day at eleven o'clock, the procession starting from St. Enoch square, at half-past ten. We understand that on Thursday an Irish Celt, named Michael M'Gaffrey, carried off most of the prizes in the athletic games, competing successfully at "throwing the hammer," "tossing the caber," and other peculiarly Highland sports.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

IRISH MANUFACTURE AT THE EXHIBITION.—In an article on the International Exhibition the *Times* contains the following:—"The English portions of the gallery floors are now sufficiently completed to deserve notice from visitors, and we can especially commend the collection of textile fabrics in the south gallery. It is evident, from the comparatively deserted state of these galleries, that the ladies, at least, are not aware that there is a display of shawls, silks, brocades, ribands, and laces such as has never yet been brought together in this country. Nottingham and Limerick show the most exquisite lace. As a whole, however, the Irish collections carry off the palm both for fineness of work and richness of design and, judging from the progress made within the last few years, Ireland bids fair to gain a greater reputation for its lacework than even Valenciennes or Brussels."

A WELSH TRAGEDY.—About ten days ago the wife of Mr. George Ward, a printer in Welshpool, Montgomeryshire, was arrested on the charge of robbing a draper's shop in the same town. The search which the police made at her house resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of stolen property, and further inquiries showed that the robbery of this shop by the prisoner had been conducted very systematically, and had been carried on for a very long time; and the police also took into their custody the mother of Mrs. Ward, who was charged with receiving some of this property, knowing it to be stolen. Both prisoners were taken before the mayor and committed for trial, heavy bail being taken for their appearance.—Information of this circumstance was communicated to Mr. Ward, who occupies a highly respectable position in the town, and it was observed that he became very desponding and nervous. On Tuesday morning, the neighborhood in which he lived was aroused by the alarming cries of his wife, who lives with them. She ran out into the street, imploring assistance, as her uncle and aunt had cut their throats. On the arrival of the neighbors, it was found quite correct. Both had dreadful wounds on their throats, and the medical man expressed great doubts as to their recovery. At present they remain in a lingering state, in charge of the police. It is rumored that both had previously arranged to commit suicide together, but the cries heard by some of the neighbors would seem to show that the woman was not a willing party, and that Ward intended to cut his wife's throat, and then cut his own.

BLACK RAIN.—A Carlisle correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* mentions that one evening lately, between six and seven o'clock after several hours' rain, sudden darkness came on and continued for ten or fifteen minutes, during which time it rained pouring. Immediately after the pools and currents on the highways were observed to have an inky scum on the surface. The black substance stained the land readily, but the stain was easily washed off.—In several instances articles which were being bleached at the time were stained, as if a dark dye had been thrown upon them. The phenomenon in all probability would not be entirely local, and it would be interesting to know the range of the black rain.

DISEASED CATTLE.—In a report just issued by the Registrar-General of Scotland he calls the attention of the public to the fact that ever since pleuro-pneumonia broke out among the cattle of that country a few years since, the returns of mortality have shown that carbuncle, a disease formerly very rare, has become comparatively common. Dr. Livingstone observed in Africa that if the flesh of animals who die from pleuro-pneumonia is eaten it causes carbuncle in the persons who eat it, and that neither boiling nor roasting the flesh, cooking it in any way, gets rid of the poison. It is true that if such cattle are ever sold for food they are killed before they fall victims to the disease naturally, but still the poison is in them.

We are informed that Borrowes Kelly, Esq., of Strabally, has been appointed to the office of Clerk of the Peace of the Queen's County, by the Right Hon. J. W. Fitzpatrick, *Custos Rotulorum*.—*Leinster Express*.

THE WANT OF SMALL FIRMS.—It is said that in the Vale of Evesham a very blight has fallen upon the fruit-trees generally, and in particular places has completely destroyed all chance of crops. In Bengworth and on the eastern and exposed sides of the town the greater injury has been done, and the cherries and damson blms appear to suffer the worst attacks. In some places the trees are quite shrivelled up, and sapless and withering, as though a blast from a hot furnace had swept across them, and the severity of the blight has gone in belts of varying widths across some of the plantations. The common green caterpillar is the insect working so destructively. In the more favored localities there is still a fair average crop in a growing and vigorous state.—*Worcestershire Chronicle*.

A frightful accident happened on the 16th May, on the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, to the train leaving Victoria station, at ten minutes past seven. The train ran off the line at a place called Ospringe-place, near Faversham. At this spot there is a high embankment, down which the carriages fell. Two persons were killed and several other passengers were dangerously hurt.

LIVERPOOL IRISH PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of this society was held at the North Pole Inn, Great Oxford street, on Sunday evening last, for the purpose of electing officers &c, and making arrangements for the inaugural dinner which took place on Tuesday evening, 27th inst., at the same place.

Mr. F. M'Phillips, Chairman of the Provisional Committee, occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr George Smyth, seconded by Mr O'Donnell, A. Commins, Esq. LL.D. Barrister-at-Law was unanimously elected President.

Having been duly proposed and seconded, Mr. M'DAlton was elected to fill the office of Vice-President; Mr J. L'Estrange treasurer; Messrs C O'Donnell, R J Campion, and R Lawrence, trustees; Messrs George Smyth and Francis M'Phillips, honorary secretaries.

The meeting separated after transacting some other business of a formal character. The inaugural dinner, as mentioned above, took place on Tuesday, 27th May. Shortly after seven o'clock the company sat down to an excellent repast, comprising most of the good things of the season. Mr F M'Phillips occupied the chair, and R J Campion, Esq. the vice chair. The cloth having been removed, letters of apology were read from several of the most prominent members of the society, regretting their inability to attend, that of the President, A. Commins, Esq. LL.D. B.A. pleading professional engagement.

The usual loyal toasts having been duly honored, the Chairman in brief terms proposed the sentiment, 'Ireland as she ought to be.' The Vice-Chairman responded. The sentiment was warmly received. 'Civil and Religious Liberty' (Our Patriot Brothers in every land), 'Irish Genius and its Results,' were severally proposed and responded to. The toast of the evening, 'The Liverpool Irish Patriotic Society—may its Success be equal to the anticipations of its Founders,' was briefly prefaced by the Chairman. 'Our Patriot Dead,' responded to by Mr G. Smyth; 'The Town and Trade of Liverpool,' to which Mr H Smith responded; 'The Chairman,' 'Vice-Chairman,' 'The Ladies,' 'The Press,' 'The Host and Hostess,' having been all duly honored, the company separated at a late hour.

The singing of several patriotic songs varied and enlivened the proceedings, and altogether an agreeable evening was spent.

UNITED STATES

CATHOLICS IN THE NAVY.—There is much complaint made in regard to the bigoted and cruel manner in which Catholics in the Navy are compelled to attend the services of denominations, the rites, ceremonies and doctrines of which they neither approve nor believe. One of the crew of the United States steamship Lancaster, in a communication dated 23, states that the persecution of the crew in this respect has not been that of a day, nor of a month, but has been a usual thing ever since the ship went into commission. Every person on board, no matter what his religious belief, was obliged to attend the religious services conducted by the ship's chaplain, and the anxious eyes of that gentleman were directed in particular to the Catholic portion of the crew. When the Lancaster arrived at the Mare Island Navy Yard, the marine guard, which was Catholic to a man, asked permission to attend the Sunday services at the Catholic church in Vallejo. The commandant granted it, and confirmed the grant by repeated promises. The guard was, of course, sure of attendance for once, at least; but when Sunday came and the conveyance was in readiness, the captain told them emphatically they could not go. On the following Easter Sunday they still refused to listen to the vapid theology of the chaplain (whom the writer styles "an infuriated bigot"), being determined not to be dragged into tame submission in so momentous a matter. The indignant captain, calling them all, degraded them in an extravagant manner, and threatened them with a court-martial if they refused thereafter to attend the regular services on board the ship.—*N. Y. Freeman*.

DECESS OF A PRIEST.—Rev. John M'Cosker, late chaplain of the 55th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed at Port Royal, S.C., died on the 2d of June at the pastoral residence of the Church of the Annunciation, Philadelphia. He was born in Steuben, in the parish of Oracy, County Tyrone, Ireland.—*ib*.

On the 29th May, according to an official report from the Secretary of the Treasury, the Public Debt of the United States was \$191,445,984, at an average interest of 4.35 per cent. This explicit statement ought to satisfy even Vallandigham, who has persistently denied all unofficial statements, and insisted that the debt was more than twice as large. The annual interest, at the above rate is \$21,277,900.

The peach trees in Western New York have seldom given promise of so large a crop as now. The crop prospects in the North-West are not so good of late owing to cold weather and heavy rain. This is true particularly in Iowa and Illinois.

There has been fearful destruction of life and property by the floods in Pennsylvania. The mill dam at Mauch Chunk, as well as two others, were swept away. Many houses were also washed away. The railroad bridge is gone. Canal navigation is stopped for a season. The Lehigh Valley Railroad will not be in running order for several weeks. The whole town of Weissport has been washed away.

It is reported that during the week ending June 7, the large amount of 1,113,184 bushels of grain, and 35,432 barrels of flour were shipped from New York, nearly all for Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—By an order of the Secretary of War the Department of the Mississippi is extended so as to include the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. All the officers on duty in these States will report to Major-General Halleck. The Mountain Department is extended eastward to the road running from Williamsport to Martinsburg, Winchester, Strasburg, Harrisonburg, and Staunton, including that place, then in the same direction Southward, until it strikes the blue ridge to the Southern boundary of the State of Virginia; the department of the Shenandoah is extended Eastward to include the Piedmont district and the Bull Mountain range.

Letters from New Orleans, of a late date, speak of the scarcity of provisions there as really of the most alarming character. Ladies of Northern birth, of the highest respectability, had applied to the officers of Gen. Butler for supplies of food, stating that they were entirely out of provisions, and without the means to purchase at the exorbitant rates demanded by traders of that city. The suffering of families heretofore in comfortable circumstances, during the reign of terror in that city of over a year's duration, was of the most terrible character; and from what is already known, there is no doubt many friends of the Union have paid the penalty of their fealty to the National Government with their lives, while others have suffered imprisonment.

A despatch from Gen. McClellan's army dated the 14th, says.—The movements of the enemy to-day have been extensive, and as yet are involved in mystery. Large bodies of men have been seen moving down from the neighborhood of Mechanicsville bridge and Richmond, towards the late battle field.

MEMPHIS, June 14th.—Beauregard's army is reported at Tupelo 50 miles south of Corinth. Arrangements have been made, looking to the fortification of the place.

The news of the naval fight on the Mississippi, and the taking of Corinth and Memphis, and the advances of the Federals into East Tenn, has just been published in Richmond, and creates great consternation and depression.

New York, June 13.—The steamer British Queen with Havana dates of the 7th, Nassau 9th, arrived this evening. Among the passengers is Mr. Plumb, bearer of the ratified postal convention and the extradition treaty with Mexico.

News from Mexico of the 1st inst., confirm the defeat of the French troops by the Mexicans. Five hundred of the former were killed, and seven hundred were taken prisoners; but the latter were released as there was not food enough to feed them.

The Mexicans are actively fortifying the Capital, and the French will march against it when reinforcements arrive.

Saragoza has a force of 14,000 men, and Ortega is expected in Mexico with 8,000 more, and recruits are coming in from all points.