

The sale and regulation of public lands other than those belonging to the General Government. Sea and land fisheries. The establishment, maintenance, and regulation of penitentiaries and reformatories. The establishment, maintenance, and management of hospitals, asylums, and all kinds of charitable institutions. Shop, tavern, auctioneers, and other licenses. Local works. The incorporation of private or local companies. Property and civil rights, with the exception of those placed under the general government. Punishment by fines, penalties, and imprisonment, for breaches of laws within their legislative jurisdiction. The administration of justice, comprehending the constitution, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, as well as the procedure on civil cases. And generally all matters of a private or local nature.

43rd The power of pardoning criminals of reprieving, commuting, or remitting their sentences in whole or part, which power belonging of right to the crown shall reside in the person of the Lieutenant Governor in Council; but these last must obey the instructions which may from time to time be addressed to them in this respect by the general government as well as to the laws passed by the general Parliament.

44th With respect to all questions in which the federal and local legislatures have a concurrent control, the laws of the general parliament are to be supreme over those of the local legislatures. The laws of the latter will be null and void when they may conflict with those of the general parliament.

45th The English and French languages may be employed simultaneously in the deliberations of the Federal Parliament, as well as in the Legislature of Lower Canada, and the Federal Courts and the Courts of Lower Canada.

46th No taxes are to be imposed on Public properties belonging to the Federal or local governments.

47th Every bill, having for its object, the appropriation of any portion of the public revenue, the creation of new taxes, or imposts, must originate in the Federal House of Commons or the local Legislative Assembly, as the case may be.

48th Every vote, resolution, address, or bill of the Federal House of Commons, or any local Legislative Assembly having for object the appropriation of any part whatever of the revenue, or the creation of taxes or imposts, must be preceded by a message from the Governor General or the Lieutenant Governor, as the case may be; and the message must be laid before the House during the same session in which such vote, resolution, address, or bill shall have passed.

49th Any bill of the general Legislature will be subject to rejection by Her Majesty during the two years following its passage; and those of the local governments during the twelve months following their adoption.

50th Ottawa is to be the seat of the Federal Government; but the royal prerogative is saved in respect to the fixing of the general government.

51st Toronto is chosen for the Seat of the Upper Canadian Government, and Quebec for that of the Government of Lower Canada. There is to be no change as to the Local Seats of Government for the other Provinces.

52nd All monies in the Treasury, balances in the hands of the Bankers, and all other securities in the Treasuries of the different Provinces at the time of union, shall belong to the General Government.

53rd The public works and properties following, belonging to the different Provinces, shall belong to the General Government; viz:— The Canals. Public Harbours. Light-houses, Piers and Wharfs. Steamboats, dredges; and other public vessels. Improvements in River and Lakes. Railways and railway shares. Mortgages and other debts to the Province due by the Railway Companies. Custom Houses, Post offices, and other public buildings, except those reserved by the General Government for the use of the local Legislatures and Governments.

Ordnance property transferred to the Colonies by the Imperial Government. Arsenals, Drill rooms, and military clothing, accoutrements, and ammunition. Lands reserved for public purposes.

54th All the lands, mines, minerals, and royal prerogatives belonging to their Majesty in the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edwards Island, for the use of those provinces will belong respectively to the local governments of the territories where they are situated; subject nevertheless to the trusts and interests of third parties therein.

55th All sums of money due by the purchasers or lessees of these lands, mines, and minerals at the period of the union will also belong to the local governments.

56th The different provinces will remain respectively in possession of all other public properties which may be found within them; but the confederation will have the right to take such lands and public properties as it may require for the fortification or defence of the country.

57th The general Government will assume all the debts and obligations of the different provinces.

58th The debt of Canada so far as it is not specially attributed to Upper or Lower Canada, respectively is not at the time of the union to exceed \$62,500,000; that of Nova Scotia \$8,000,000; and that of New Brunswick \$7,000,000.

59th If Nova Scotia and New Brunswick do not contract obligations exceeding those to which those provinces are now liable, and if these obligations shall be respectively less than seven and eight millions at the time of the union, they shall be entitled annually to five per cent on the difference which may exist between the total capital of their obligations and the sums of eight and seven millions respectively. There is a like provision for Newfoundland and Prince Edwards Island.

The foregoing is not intended to restrain the powers which the Government of these Provinces possess through their Legislatures; but simply to limit the debts which they will be allowed to bring into the account against the general government. But the respective Legislatures, after the expiration of five years from the date of the union, will have no power to contract the obligations just spoken of.

60th As Newfoundland and the Island of Prince Edward have not contracted debts equal to those of the other Provinces, they will have the right to receive an advance from the General Government in semi-annual payments of an amount equal to the interest at five per cent on the difference between the amount of their respective debts at the date of the union, and the average of the debt per head of the population of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at the same date.

61st In consideration of the transference of the power of taxation to the General Legislature, the Provinces are to have the right respectively to a grant of eighty centimes per head of the population computed on the population of 1861. The population of Newfoundland is estimated for this purpose at 130,000 souls. The Provinces will not be able to claim more from the general government for local objects, and this aid is to be paid them semi-annually in advance.

62nd As the condition of New Brunswick is such that that Province must expend immediately a considerable amount from her local revenue, that Province is to receive annually during ten years an additional sum of \$63,000. But so long as her obligations shall remain below \$7,000,000 there shall be deducted from this sum of \$63,000 an amount equal to the interest at five per cent, on the difference between the capital sum of the Provincial debt and \$7,000,000.

63rd Newfoundland for abandoning her rights on her mines, minerals, and Crown Lands, which are not yet sold nor occupied, shall receive annually \$150,000 in semi-annual payments. But that Province reserves the right to open, construct and control her roads and bridges situated on these lands, which however shall be subject to the laws, in that respect, which the General Government shall think ought to be enacted.

64th The General Government is to assume all the engagements which may have been undertaken before the union with the Imperial Government, for the defence of the Provinces.

65th The General Government is to cause to be completed without delay, the Intercolonial Railway between River du Loup and Truro in Nova Scotia, making it pass through New Brunswick.

66th The Convention attaching the highest importance for the Confederate Provinces to the communication with the North-West territories, and to the ameliorations necessary for the development of the commerce between the Great West and the Sea, engages itself to give effect to these as soon as the state of the finances will permit.

67th The sanction of the Imperial Parliament and of the local Parliaments is to be sought for the union of the Provinces, on the principles adopted by the Convention.

The new church, Loop, Moneymore, Derry, one of the prettiest and most imposing Gothic structures to be found in any rural parish in the North of Ireland, was solemnly opened on Sunday, Oct. 15, in presence of a large and most respectable congregation. His Grace the Primate presided at the ceremony, and there was a large attendance of priests from the neighboring parishes. After the Gospel, his Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Dorrain, preached an eloquent discourse suitable to the occasion. A collection was taken up after the sermon, and a very large sum was realized. The worthy parish priest, the Rev. P. Quinn, deserves the highest praise for the zeal which he bestowed on the erection of the new church and schools.—Observer.

Some what less than a century ago there lived in Dublin an illustrious confessor of the faith, whose works, although he was a simple, unpretending priest, have made his memory imperishable amongst us. Childlike in his manner, warm in his affections, devotedly zealous in his holy calling, firm as a rock in the cause of right and truth and justice, Father William Gahan, of the Order of St. Augustine, was the model of an Irish priest. Numerous instances of the qualities we have mentioned could be furnished, but they are not needed; for, as we have said, the holy Augustinian lives in his works. Not the least of these was the founding of the John street female schools. For nearly ninety years, they have been working their noble mission in silence, but working with effect. Two hundred female children, without parochial distinction, receive the blessings of a sound Catholic education, and the most indigent amongst them, especially the orphans, are clothed and partially fed.—News.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF DUBLIN.—If a photograph or series of photographs were taken of that part of the North-wall which extends from the old steam wharves down by the light-house to the new-made territory whereon stands the one graving-dock at present possessed by the port of Dublin, the result would be interesting in more ways than one. It would prove to citizens who do not much frequent that locality how much the port connected with their city is advancing. It would enable such more elderly natives as had optics enabling them to discern upon the changes which time had wrought since the days of the youth when the site now occupied by wharves, timber-yards, houses, a shipyard, docks, and a railway; was next door to a swamp and part of the sea. And it would form an interesting record for posterity, who, no doubt, would look upon it with the same condescending smile with which we would regard a sun-picture of the coast of Clontarf in the days of Brian Borhoime, if we had one. But that which was dreamt of years ago as the *ultima Thule* to which the Northwall, as it is then called, might one day be pushed, is, we believe, about to be accomplished. The influential Board who have charge of the harbor of Dublin have projected on hands for extending the North wall two thousand feet beyond its present limit, and constructing to the eastward of the present graving-dock a large tidal basin capable of admitting the largest ships at low water. This great work will cost a large sum—nearly a million of money. The fact of the necessity for its existence is alone gratifying. Owing to the constant deepening of the river which has been going on for nearly half a century, large ships, such as twenty years ago were strangers to the port, are now seen in the river nearly every day and excite no surprise. The increased number of steamers now attached to the port will also render especially useful a basin, in which they can land their goods and passengers at any time of the tide. Of course, the work is designed as much in anticipation of the future increase of traffic as to meet the requirements of the port, which are probably less than the scale on which we understand the improvement will be carried out. It is very important, however, that those present requirements should not in anywise be lost sight of. To omit to realize good results which lie under one's feet, in consequence of an over regard for the future, is to throw practical wisdom overboard. The fine graving-dock which now exists at the North Wall is one which any port in the world might regard with satisfaction—we will not say pride. It is four hundred ft. long, long, and capable of admitting the largest trading ship afloat. It has been used from the first by the Holyhead mail steamers; and within the last year it has been so constantly in requisition that the necessity for another graving-dock in order to relieve the pressure upon it, and give a full measure of convenience to steam and sailing craft, is beyond a doubt. The present dock is now occupied by the Anna Liffey, the Kingstown Steamship Company's handsome packet, which is being finished; and also by a very fine St. John's ship, called the Kenilworth, of nearly a thousand tons burthen. Both vessels lie at length in the dock, with room to spare. The Kenilworth will shortly give place to a large ship belonging to the Messrs. Martin, called the Eugenie, and the dock will then be occupied for upwards of three months, to the exclusion of any steamer. At present vessels are often unable to get their repairs done owing to the preoccupation of the dock, and are obliged to go away. Of course, we can't expect to take our place all at once side by side with Glasgow and Liverpool, in which latter emporium there are upwards of thirty graving docks, several of which belong to private mercantile houses. A private graving dock will be, in all probability, unknown here for some time longer, as well as private telegraph wires, although the latter are to be seen in the environs of Belfast. Nationally, we have not made these things our study, and, therefore, cannot without doing so hope to equal in prosperity the nations who have; but we might, at least, follow the example of Belfast, where a graving dock, 500 feet in length, of the kind such as is wanted here, is about being constructed. Such a dock would be longer than the present one, without being equal in breadth or depth, and, therefore, adequate to the reception of several vessels of moderate size. There are other ways in which our port is still defective as a place for repairs. There is, no doubt, a fine iron ship-yard, where vessels have been built and are being built; but there are no 'masting' shears for the erection of the masts of a ship or steamer, nor large cranes for the removal of boilers and heavy machinery. These machines are of a very costly nature, and in the other seaports of the kingdom are always erected by the harbor authorities. They are to be found in seaports far inferior in consideration to Dublin; a vessel here, however, requiring to be masted, must go elsewhere—to Liverpool, for example—where the use of the crane for the purpose costs only a few pounds. These matters, no doubt, will be duly considered by the Ballast Board, and all defects supplied which may exist in the present programme of their magnificent work, by which they will physically eclipse the beauties of the coast of Clontarf, and morally the traditional glories of Brian Borhoime.—Saunders.

W. H. Lyons, Esq., has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Cork on the recommendation of Lord Fermoy.

The age of 118 years has been attained by a respectable woman named Glover, living with her son the caretaker of one of the locks of the canal leading out of the Shannon from Plassy bridge. She is still living in good health, and until last year was able to thread a small needle.—Munster News.

We (King's County Chronicle) have seen some of the largest and best potatoes this week that it has ever been our lot to witness, on the grounds of A. Mitchell, Esq., at Walcot. From among a large quantity of very fine potatoes we selected two, which, on being weighed, showed two pounds and a half and two pounds respectively, and may now be seen at our office. A great proportion of those being dug out would weigh between one and two pounds. We understand they are called primrosees.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE WATERFORD SISTERS OF CHARITY.—After the twelve o'clock Mass at the Cathedral, last Sunday, the annual sermon, in aid of the funds of the Sisters of Charity, was preached by the Rev. Sir Christopher Bellow, Bart., S.J. The Bishop, Very Rev. Dr. Marshall, Rev. George Commins (Obaplaya to the Sisters), the Mayor of Waterford (John Lawler, Esq.), the students of St. John's College, and several Priests were within the sanctuary to hear the cause of charity pleaded by so eloquent a preacher. The congregation was very large, and included most of the respectable Catholics of the city and neighborhood, and all appeared deeply interested, as well as impressed, during the delivery of the sermon. The Rev. gentleman took for his text the words from the 3rd chapter, 1st Epistle of St. John, 18th verse—'Let us not love in word or in tongue, but in deed and in truth.' The preacher pointed out how pleasing to God was the exercise of charity which enabled those who practised it to resist temptations. Who was it said that a cup of water given in His name was given to Himself? Who was it who said that given even to the least of His brethren, it was given to Him? The God of Heaven and of earth had said so. He had said that a cup of cold water bestowed in His name should not be unrewarded.—Referring to the well known general charity of the Irish, the Rev. gentleman touchingly described how the exiled Irishman remembers his brothers and sisters at home, and gives not only out of his necessity, but of the very sweat of his brow to relieve them.—Charity was an essential part of the Catholic religion, and without it one's prayers would be an insult to the Almighty, as if putting Him off with fair words. Jesus Christ, describing the last judgment, places the just on His right hand, and invites them to take possession of heaven, for having performed works of charity to even the least of His brethren. Charity should be the grand object of all true Christians, for that heavenly virtue always brought its own reward. They should ever remember that the poor are the representatives of Jesus Christ, and that in relieving the poor they did a work most pleasing in the sight of God, and ensured an everlasting reward for themselves. The preacher then described the mission of the Sisters of Charity in educating the children of the poor, in solace of the sick and dying, and converting the luxuries of home, the love of fond parents and relatives, who anticipated their slightest wish. The people of Waterford could not too highly value the blessing they enjoyed in possessing so inestimable an Order as that of the Sisters of Charity among them; ladies who watched over their youth and attended their sick in the abodes of the most equal poverty. For those good and saintly ladies he stood there to appeal for generous support, feeling assured the appeal would not be made in vain. He knew full well the services of those angelic ladies were too justly appreciated in this city, and that all would join heartily in contributing to the resources of those good ladies in carrying out the heavenly mission they had chosen for themselves.—Waterford Citizen.

On the 13th ult., the sacrament of Confirmation was conferred on nearly 500 boys and girls in the pro-cathedral of Dundalk, by His Grace the Primate, addressed by the Very Rev. Dean Kieran and the local clergy. The children presented a pleasing sight, being neatly clad and scrupulously clean.

Six young ladies, five from the diocese of Limerick, and one from the Archdiocese of Dublin, were announced to sail from Liverpool for Calcutta, India, on the 1st Nov., to enter upon their noviciate in the Convent established in that city.

On Monday, the 17th ult., a most imposing ceremony took place in the Presentation Convent, Cashel, on the reception of two nuns by the Most Rev. Dr. Leahy, Archbishop of Cashel. The young ladies who abandoned all that was worldly in this world were Miss Purcell (in religion Sister Stanislaus) the niece of the patriotic Father O'Dwyer, O.C., Cashel, and the other, Miss Cuddihy (in religion Mary Angela).

Miss Margaret M'Namara, sister of L. M'Namara, 30 Middle Garden street, Dublin, has left London by the Golden City, in company with other young ladies, to join the Sisters of Mercy, Brisbane.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Chas. M'Nally, which occurred on the 20th ult., at Saint Peter's, Phibsboro', Dublin, in the 37th year of his age, of illness contracted during a late mission in Clonmel.

On the 17th ult., the illustrious Archbishop of Dublin, accompanied by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Dr. Murray (his Grace's chaplain) and the Rev. P. Meany, visited the interesting ruins of the Abbey of Mothill, founded in the seventh century by St. Brogan, who had as successor St. Cuan.

His Grace the Archbishop visited the new church of Headford on the 14th ult., and expressed his delight and gratification at the progress of the work and the style in which it was carried on. His Grace was also much pleased to see that the beautiful edifice was near being ready for roofing.—Galway Herald.

The new Catholic chapel, Fallsroad, co. Antrim, which will be an ornament to the locality, is rapidly approaching completion. It will be in appearance the finest house of worship connected with the Catholic body in Belfast, being altogether built of cut stone, while the interior will in every respect be as fine as the exterior. It is situated in a locality where it was much required, there being a very dense Catholic population in the neighborhood. The chapel will be opened for worship early in the ensuing year. The whole cost will be about £20,000.—Northern Whig.

MUTILATION OF THE CROSSES AND SCULPTURES AT CLONMACNOISE.—On Sunday, the 22d of May last, a party of pleasure visited the ruins of Clonmacnoise on the Shannon. On their departure it was seen that irreparable injury had been inflicted on the sculptures of the great sand cross of St. Kieran, of the richly carved and very early chancel arch of Temple Finian, and of Dean Odo's doorway in Temple Dermot, together with other minor acts of vandalism, such as the breaking of modern memorials erected over graves of the Kilkenny and south-east of Ireland Archaeological Society, they at once authorized their fellow member, the Rev. C. A. Vignoles, rector of the parish, to take the most effective legal steps to punish the perpetrator of this outrage. A trial at the late King's County Summer Assizes was the result—the Crown prosecuting. The jury disagreed, being, it is said, eleven for a conviction, with one dissent, and the accused party is bound over to stand a new trial at the Spring Assizes. This timely action of the Society (for at the July meeting the members endorsed the measures taken by their officer), has been productive of two good results—1. Publicity is given to fact that there is a law that makes it penal to deface any sculpture exposed to public view. 2. The Crown is seen for the first time to come forward as the guardian of our national monuments.

All this has not been effected without considerable expense; and a further outlay will be necessary to bring forward the case effectively at the next assizes. The general funds of the Society cannot bear this strain, and Sir William Wilde has suggested the formation of a special fund by writing to say that he will give £1 for this purpose, and his good example has been followed by many others. It is therefore hoped that the members generally will contribute towards the objects stated, and it hardly needs adding that he who gives quickly gives twice. Contributions will be received by the Rev. James Graves, Hon. Sec., Inisnag, Stonyford, and the Rev. Chas. Vignoles, Clonmacnoise, Athlone.

A correspondent directed our attention to the misconduct of two men who entered the chapel in Marlborough street, Dublin, a day or two since during Divine Service, and there endeavoured to distribute handbills of a controversial character. Our readers will have seen our police reports that the man who took the most prominent part in this improper transaction, and whose name is Gilbert Weir, was brought up before the magistrate at Capel street, and the charge having been clearly proved, was ordered to find two baits in £20 each for his future good behavior, and was, in default, sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. We now again refer to the subject, both for the purpose of correcting an error into which a contemporary has fallen, when stating the man was sentenced in default of bail, to six months' imprisonment (the term being six weeks), and at the same time, of adding that, if any proof were required that conduct such as this person has been guilty of is acutely evidenced by the fact that Mr. Gilbert Weir has been unable to find the necessary sureties, and has, therefore, been committed to jail, where there is every probability of his remaining until he has completed the entire of his sentence.—Irish Times.

A meeting was held on the 15th ult. at Newcastle West, Limerick, for the purpose of assisting in the good work which the O'Brien Committee has been formed to carry out. The attendance was numerous and respectable. The chair was occupied by the Venerable Archdeacon O'Brien of Newcastle West, who thus came forward to advance the patriotic undertaking in his own parish by precept and example. A graceful and eloquent appeal on behalf of the object of the meeting was made by the Chairman, who referred in impressive terms to the claims which William Smith O'Brien possessed on the respectful gratitude of Irishmen. Several resolutions expressive of the merits of the deceased patriot, and of the propriety of co-operating in the task of raising a monument to his memory, were proposed and carried and a subscription list was opened, on which names to a considerable amount were set down before the meeting broke up.—Dublin News.

The admirers of Charles Gavan Duffy will be glad to learn that he purposes to visit his native land during the ensuing summer. The following letter from him has been published in the Wexford People: 'Melbourne, July, '64.—My Dear Father Doyle!—I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you once again. I am, please God, going to Europe in January or February next. I have business in France and England, and will not I dare say reach Ireland till June or July, and if you are to be found within the four seas, I will go to see you. My stay in Ireland will be very limited—a month or two at most. If I find it practicable, I will go to New Ross to see my good friends there, to whom I must always feel under obligation.'

A large portion of the heath on Slievenamon, Tipperary, with which the sides of this noble mountain are extensively covered, took fire lately, and kept burning for a considerable time. A strong westerly breeze fanned the flames, the white smoke from which glittering in the sunlight, was blown along in a thick vapour volume, having the appearance, when viewed from the distance, of a fleecy cloud, resting on a mountain. This burning of the heath is an event of periodic occurrence, and consequently excites but little wonder in the neighborhood.—Limerick Chronicle.

Some governmental statistics (says the London Universe), relating to the agricultural produce and the population of Ireland, have just been published. They make some revelations sufficiently startling, and yet for which we were not unprepared. They tell us that 'one million and a half' of people have left Ireland during the last dozen years or so, nearly all of whom have gone to America. They tell us, also, that agricultural produce of every kind has fallen away, the diminution during the last year having been five millions sterling. And for this the Government have encouraged the landlords in sweeping the people from the country.

A DISTINGUISHED AND HUMANE IRISHMAN.—The special correspondent of the London Times, writing from Stockholm, thus refers to a gallant and humane act of our distinguished fellow-countryman, Sir Leopold M'Ointock:— 'A general subject of conversation at this moment after the excitement of the royal arrival had a little subsided, was the gallant rescue of many lives from a Swedish brigantine, happily effected by Captain Sir Leopold M'Ointock, of her Majesty's ship Aurora on her return passage from Stockholm. The unfortunate ship was trading to Copenhagen, and had been dismasted in a fierce gale when met by the Aurora, which vessel, though herself in danger, lay by the brigantine for 26 hours, striving to save her. Such however, could not be done, but Capt. M'Ointock brought the entire crew off in safety.—Uster Observer.

The Wexford Independent says that the oyster fishery continues steadily productive, notwithstanding the heavy dredging the Wexford Bads are subject to daily by some fishermen and strangers. To the long existing demands by steamers to supply the Liverpool and Bristol markets, the Jersey boats have caused this year a still larger increase. The French lugger *Alcide* sailed on the 8th, with seventy tons for La Hogue, and has made arrangements for an indefinite number of future cargoes.

At the Dundalk Quarter Sessions, held on the 21st ult., a bill of indictment was sent in to the grand jury against a person named John O'Hare, charged with unlawful assembling and rioting in Dundalk, on the 17th of last August. The riot sprang out of the Belfast slaughter. The grand jury failed to find a bill against O'Hare.

REMITTANCE OF PUBLIC MONEY (GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND).—A Parliamentary paper, moved for by Sir Edward Grogan, exhibits the account of the balance arising from the remittance of public money to and from the Irish and British Exchequers from 1834 to 1863. From this account it would appear that there was, in this period, the sum of £8,431,274 remitted from England to the Irish Exchequer, while the Irish Exchequer, in the same time, sent over to the English Exchequer £29,335,453, and thus there is an excess of £20,904,178, in favour of the Irish Exchequer. Mr. O'Connell, however, Chief Clerk of the Exchequer, adds to this account the following 'explanatory note,' which is an effort to prove that the Irish Exchequer, notwithstanding the balance in its favor, is really indebted to the English Exchequer, since large sums were spent in England for purposes peculiar to Ireland.—This account is made out in the same form, and shows the same amount up to the year 1854 as the former returns therein referred to. But those returns do not show upon what account such amounts were remitted; they state only that all sums remitted from the British to the Irish Exchequer, on account of loans raised in Great Britain for Ireland are excluded from the returns. This information is now added, the account being made up for the whole period from 1796. But although there would thus appear to be a balance of remittances from the Irish to the British Exchequer of £20,904,178 19s. 11d, yet it is shown that by far the largest portion of this amount consists of repayments to the British Exchequer of advances made to the Irish Exchequer, those advances by Great Britain for the joint expenditure not being shown on the other side of the account, as not having been amounts remitted to Ireland, but applied to expenditure for which Ireland was liable. It would also appear that, after deducting the final repayment in 1817, there has been remitted from the British to the Irish Exchequer, since the consolidation of the British and Irish Treasuries on 5th January, 1817, a total amount of £5,149,304 10s 11d and from the Irish to the British Exchequer, £11,745,000 showing a balance of £6,595,695 9s 1d, thus remitted from Ireland to Great Britain. It is, however, to be observed that since the consolidation of the public revenues of Great Britain and Ireland on 5th January, 1817, under the Act 56 Geo. III. c. 98, such revenues have been applied indiscriminately to the Kingdom in pursuance of such Act, without any distinction as to the separate service of either Great Britain or Ireland; the only distinction observed being whether such services were paid in Great Britain or in Ireland. For instance, at 5th of January, 1817, the annual charge of that portion of the Irish debt which was payable in Great Britain amounted to £4,703,545 16s 10d, and from that period, the whole amount of this charge, being thenceforward a portion of the charge of the United Kingdom, was practically defrayed year by year out of the revenues of Great Britain, and appears in the public accounts as a portion of the expenditure of the United Kingdom in Great Britain. The whole amount of Navy services for the United Kingdom has also been defrayed out of the revenue of Great Britain since 5th January, 1817. And all Army expenditures in Ireland, defrayed through the medium of bills of exchange drawn on the Paymaster-General in Exchequer. In point of fact, the amounts which appear in the foregoing return to have been remitted from Great Britain to Ireland, in the several years from 5th January, 1817, show only the sums required for such portion of the public expenditure of the United Kingdom, as was defrayed in Ireland, and beyond the amount of army expenditure provided by the bills drawn on the Paymaster-General; whilst the amounts remitted from Ireland to Great Britain shows only the sums which were not required for such expenditure in Ireland, and were remitted to the British Exchequer for similar expenditure in Great Britain. Such amounts were remitted in pursuance of sec. 11 of the Act 56 Geo. III. c. 98, which provided that the Treasury might direct the issue of any part of the quarterly surplus of Consolidated Fund in either Exchequer, for the purpose of remittance to the other, as the exigencies of the public service of the United Kingdom might appear to them to require.—Irish Times.

WATERFORD FIFTY YEARS AGO.—The following extract, which we take from the 'Observations on the State of Ireland, by J. C. Curwen, Esq., M.P.P.' written in 1813, shows what was the state of this city fifty years ago:—'Waterford, as a commercial place, has an appearance of opulence superior to any of the seaports we have visited. The breweries and distilleries are extensively employed; the slaughtering trade has greatly increased of late years; seventy-five thousand pigs have been exported to England in one year to be there cured and dried. The agricultural produce alone exported from Waterford yearly amounts to three millions sterling. In 1776 Mr. A. Young states that fifty thousand casks of butter, containing a hundred weight each, were then sent from this port; at present that number is nearly doubled. The American and Newfoundland trades have also been considerable.' We fear we cannot now say that 'Waterford has an appearance of opulence superior to any of the other seaports.' The distilleries have disappeared, the sugar refineries are closed, the glass manufacture is discontinued, the Newfoundland trade has greatly diminished, there are no exports, and the imports are confined to a few cargoes of fish per annum. The American trade is confined to the import of timber, and it is not more than a fourth of what it used to be. The export of live pigs in 1863 was 68,521, being less than in 1813. The export of butter last year was 261,852 firkins, being equal to about 200,000 cwt. Thus, notwithstanding the facilities of intercourse by railways, the trade of Waterford has declined; thus showing that the produce of the land which supplied that trade has been seriously reduced.—Waterford Mail.

MR. NED O'FLAHERTY.—Mr. O'Flaherty, formerly a commissioner of income tax in Ireland, whose sudden disappearance some years since was the subject of general conversation at the time, has been appointed acting manager of the Winter Garden in New York. He lives in capital style, and does the thing *en prince*.—Freeman's Correspondent.

On the morning of the 16th ult., a most destructive fire broke out in Baniskillen, which caused the total destruction of the concerns in High street belonging to the Messrs. Whitley Brothers. Some £7,000 worth of property was lost, for which there is only a partial insurance.

Of the weather and crops in the county Fermanagh a local correspondent writes:—'The weather for a long period has been everything that could be desired. Throughout the extent of this country the harvest may be said to be completed, and to have exceeded in its abundance the anticipations of the most sanguine agriculturist. The potato, since the blight first appeared, has not turned out so successfully—it is in every respect a splendid crop.'

A correspondent says:—'The unprecedented fineness of the weather at this advanced season has enabled the farmer to get everything in its splendid condition. The yield and quality of the 'cereals' are most satisfactory, while the potato is far beyond the average, and sells in our markets at from 1s 4d to 1s 6d per cwt.'

We (Uster Observer) have been favored with a relic of the late riots, in the shape of a piece of flattened steel, which was lately extracted from the arm of a man named Kilty, one of the unfortunate workers at whom the valiant ship-carpenters took 'pot shots' at Thompson's bank. This formidable missile is more than an inch in length. It lay in Kilty's arm for more than a month, and was subsequently extracted by Dr. McDonnell, of Randalstown.

The following additional arrests were recently made in Belfast for participation in the late riots:—Patrick Maher, a pensioner; John Kerr, a plasterer, Oullingree road; Michael McMillan, a Corporation street laborer; Michael Mooney; laborer; Smithfield court; and James Fegan, Barrack street.