

**QUARTER SESSIONS.**—Before Mr. D. R. Kane, C. J. *The Queen* at prosecution of *Constable William Daniel Curran.*—The traverser was prosecuted on the 26th December ultimo, at the Railway Station, Queenstown, on the following charge, "To wit, with you and the Queen." On being called on, he pleaded guilty. The learned Judge, after a short address to the jury, ordered a fine of £10, or imprisonment for one month, in the alternative. The learned Judge, after a short address to the jury, ordered a fine of £10, or imprisonment for one month, in the alternative.

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The meeting to consider the propriety of erecting some national monument to the memory of the late Earl of Eglinton, which had been postponed in consequence of the death of the Prince Consort, was held yesterday, and was one of the most influential that has taken place for many years in this city. It was convened by the Lord Mayor in compliance with a requisition with 500 names attached to it, among which were 67 noblemen, 20 Privy Councillors, 70 baronets, 76 members of Parliament, 45 ex-members of Parliament and 200 magistrates. The Lord Mayor presided, and expressed his gratification that at this inconvenient time so numerous and influential a meeting had assembled to do honour to the memory of a nobleman who had proved himself to be a true friend of Ireland.

Lord Gough moved the first resolution to the effect that a public subscription should be opened for the purpose of paying a tribute of national respect to the memory of Lord Eglinton for his exertions in promoting the material interests of Ireland. Lord Gough could testify from intimate knowledge of Lord Eglinton, that his whole thoughts and feelings were given to Ireland and her interests while he held the office of Viceroy. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Whiteside, M.P., who spoke at considerable length, and warmly eulogised the memory of the late peer.

The Marquis of Drogheda moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the object of the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. J. A. Blake, M.P., who dwelt on the efforts made by Lord Eglinton to obtain the Galway subsidy. Lord Dunlop moved,—

"That the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, do form the committee:—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor elect, the Lord Justice of Appeal, the Marquis of Downshire, Earl of Fingal, Earl of Milltown, Earl of Donoughmore, Earl of Dunraven, Earl of Howth, Lord Naas, Lord Castlerosse, Lord Clonbrock, Lord Dufferin, the Right Hon. James Whiteside, M.P.; Hon. Thomas Preston, Hon. George Handcock, Sir Robert Shaw, Sir Edward Grogan, Sir Edward Coey, Sir Thomas Burke, Sir Percy Nugent, B. L. Guinness, William Malcolmson, James L. W. Naper, Colonel David Charles La Touche, John Ennis, William Dargan, J. Chigneaux Colville, Robert B. Smith, Alexander Parker, Henry Roe, Charles Bianco, John Barlow, the Rev. Peter Daly, P.P., Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Taylor, George Roe, James Spaight, Stephen Ram, John Vance, John Francis Maguire, James Hans Hamilton, Charles Granby Burke, John George, James Lanigan, Hans Hamilton Woods, Nicholas P. Leader, Charles A. Walker, and William Johnston, Mayor Elect of Waterford."

Mr. P. O'Reagh said that Lord Eglinton, as Viceroy, was Governor of a nation, not of a faction, and that though he had strong religious convictions he showed more favor to members of the Roman Catholic Church than persons of his own persuasion.

Lord Bective said that, having held office in the family of Lord Eglinton when Lord Lieutenant, he could speak of his excellent personal qualities and his love of Ireland.

The Rev. Peter Daly, Galway, said that he should ever prize his own good fortune in having enjoyed the confidence and friendship of Lord Eglinton. It would be ungrateful in him if he did not come forward and bear witness to his merits. Not half enough had been said in his praise. His zeal for Irish interests had continued after he left office, and even up to the last moment of his life. He (Mr. Daly) knew as a fact that he would have laid down his office if the Derby Government had refused to grant the subsidy to Galway. He laboured like an honest Irishman for the improvement of his country. He showed his love, not wishing, like others, but working. They should erect a monument which would say to posterity, "Here is a Viceroy who did his duty to Ireland while in it, and did not forget it when absent."

Mr. P. O'Brien, M.P., remarked that there was one phase of Lord Eglinton's character which he wished to be more prevalent in this country. While he had strong religious and political opinions, he gave credit to others who held opposite opinions for honesty and sincerity, and he respected their convictions. He wished Irishmen of different persuasions had more confidence in one another. Lord Eglinton had an honest mind and a sincere heart, and he would never give up for party what was meant for mankind.

Lord Longford having been moved to the chair, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Lord Mayor, and the proceedings terminated.

**TAR PRINCE OF WALES.**—The *Cambridge Independent* remarks, in answer to the late insinuations in the *Times*, that the recent conduct of the Prince of Wales had given cause for dissatisfaction. During the time the Prince resided at Madingley and Cambridge, his daily life was so completely before the public, there were so many ways of ascertaining how he spent his time, and everything connected with him was so completely free from secrecy and seclusion, that if there had been anything to find fault with in his conduct, it must certainly have been known to ourselves and the Cambridge public; and, therefore, considering the unforgotten manner in which he lived amongst us, it is proof positive that his conduct was irreproachable when we are enabled to assert, in the most emphatic manner, that we never once heard, even a whisper deprecatory of his Royal Highness's tastes and habits. We declare, without fear of contradiction, that while the Prince of Wales was at the University he proved himself to be a good and amiable young man, a true English gentleman, and a Prince wholly free from everything approaching to a debasing tendency. No parent could wish his son to behave better, and now that his time of trial has come, we feel confident that his Royal Highness will be found neither unwilling nor unfit nor unable to console and assist his bereaved mother, and to fulfil the warmest hopes of the people.

Should the reply of the American government be unfavorable, every preparation is made for the almost instant despatch of 20,000 men to the seat of war. In that event a considerable number of the militia, would doubtless be called out for permanent duty, especially in the seaboard counties. We learn that, with creditable patriotism and spirit, but with a mistaken appreciation of their position in the lines of national defence, some of the volunteers have been offering themselves for active service. The calling out of a volunteer regiment was never contemplated, except in case of an actual invasion of our shores.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The Lords of the Admiralty have, within the last four weeks, got through an amount of work that would, prior to the Russian war, have taken as many years to have accomplished. None but those like the officials at the various outposts, whose duty it would be to receive the multifarious messages transmitted, will ever have an idea of the toil which has been cheerfully undergone since the news of the outrage on board the *Trent* was first received in England. Simultaneously with the orders which were issued to the commanders-in-chief and superintendants of dockyards at home, intimations were conveyed to the flag officers on all foreign stations that there was not only a possibility, but a probability, that hostilities with an active and, we fear we may add, unscrupulous, enemy might be looked for, that all movements of American national and private vessels should be watched with the most jealous vigilance.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

**ANNUAL EMIGRATION RETURNS.**—Good News.—Liverpool, 1st Jan., 1862.—To-day the emigration officials at the port of Liverpool issued their annual returns of the emigration from that port during the past year. From these statistics we glean a fact which is probably without a parallel in the history of emigration in this or any other country. At the beginning of the present year, and indeed, up to May, there was every promise that the exodus from this port would equal, if not surpass, that of any previous year. However, in May, the American crisis assumed a serious aspect, and the emigration all at once dropped off, and from that period up to the present, there has been a regular and continued decrease; and now the emigration trade at this port is at a complete standstill. Ships that formerly carried out their 500 to 700 passengers can now scarcely raise a couple of dozen. Indeed, brokers will scarcely take the trouble of having a vessel surveyed by the emigration commissioners, though the expense is trifling—so great appears to be the depression in this particular trade.

Total passengers sailed in 1860	83,774
" " " " " " " " " " " "	81,029
" " " " " " " " " " " "	55,073

Another feature of this enormous decrease is, that whereas in former years people made remittances to this country in order to assist their friends "at home" to emigrate to the States, now affairs are reversed, and money is forwarded through agents to bring people from America. The tide of emigration to Australia flows slowly but steadily, and has hardly received any impetus from the deranged state of American affairs. There is, however, no falling off, nor yet any material increase in the exodus to the antipodes, but this can be partially accounted for by the lateness of the season, as Australian emigration does not commence until the spring.—*Express.*

**POPEBY IN SCOTLAND.**—At the recent meeting to inaugurate the Protestant Institute, Dr. Begg, editor of the invaluable *Bulwarke*, gave expression (says the *Montreal Witness*) to the following admirable sentiments:—"I sometimes meet with men who call in question the progress of Romanism in this country, and who seem to imagine that our alarm is to a large extent visionary. Now, it has been affirmed again and again that what was called the Papal aggression in 1850, and which caused so much alarm, was only the beginning of a movement, and that in point of fact, that aggression was at this moment advancing, while all alarm had apparently subsided. Allow me to mention one or two facts in proof of that statement. I find, for example, that since 1850, which was the period of the Papal aggression, that in this city Edinburgh there were at that time two Popish chapels, and that since then there have been added, viz., one at Lauriston, another at the Cowgate, and another at Leith; so that there are at this moment in Edinburgh a Popish bishop and twelve priests. In addition to these, large structures have been erected, and are in process of erection, in the form of nunneries and schools for the maintenance and propagation of Popish system. These schools have received from Government £6,389 to 3d, being a larger sum than the whole Protestants of the kingdom have subscribed as yet for the establishment of this Institute. In Glasgow I find that three chapels were added in the year 1850 to the four which previously existed; and since then another has been added—there being in Glasgow now 8 chapels, with a bishop and 27 priests.—Taking the whole of Scotland, there has been added since 1850, in the eastern district, 15 chapels; in the western district, 31 chapels; and in the northern district, 3 chapels, being in all 49. The number which previously existed was 77, so that there was now 126 in all. It may be doubted whether any other denomination—if the relative numbers be considered—has made anything like the progress during these 12 years which has been made by Rome. There is one circumstance which, to my mind, is peculiarly alarming. Dr. Candlish has made an appeal to us in reference to our extending the privileges which, by the Divine blessing, we gained at the Reformation; but it was a melancholy thing to think that there were districts in Scotland that never participated in the Reformation, and that remain as dark and unchanged under the dominion of Rome as they were in the days of John Knox. But the question is, that we have not only extended the blessing of the Reformation, but that while we are sitting and looking on, the Reformation is being driven backwards, not merely in our cities, but in our rural districts.—It is well known that now a large number of Romanists are employed in the rural districts; and in connection with their establishment in the rural districts we see Popish chapels arising in our comparatively small towns. If that process goes on, one cannot tell how soon the whole structure of Scottish society may not be leavened with Romish influence, to an extent of which we have no participation. No doubt some people were apt to say—'Though all this is taking place, we don't see many instances of conversion to Romanism; but then, you have to consider two things. In the first place, the very existence of the state of things I have described implies a great mass

of Popish influence brought to bear on the community. Every Romanist has something to say on behalf of his peculiar tenets, and you will find that the most illiterate Irish Romanist can speak with great fluency in regard to points in which he differs from his Protestant brethren. Then there is a system of intermarrying which will, in the nature of things, bring about a large accession to the adherents of Popery."

The Americans have persuaded themselves that their custom is absolutely indispensable to us, and that the British nation would be ruined without the supplies of raw material which they alone can furnish, and the demand for manufactures which their purchases create. There is no doubt that they have been very excellent customers indeed, selling us what we want to buy, and buying from us what we want to sell. In fact, if the New York Journals receive the last Trade Returns, and criticize the figures of our national ledger for the month of November, they might really make out a very plausible story. They might show that, instead of importing their cotton by shiploads, as in former times, we received from them only 236 cwt. They might then turn to the column of exports, and point out that in the value of cotton manufactures and cotton yarns exported there was actually a falling off of more than 700,000,000 on the month. Our aggregate exports, indeed, have decreased nearly 7 per cent. upon the whole year as compared with those of 1860 and that reduction might be described as expressing the paralysis of trade already created by the American disturbances. What, then, it would be asked, might be expected to happen if the Northern as well as the Southern ports were closed against us, and we were suddenly deprived of corn and gold as well as of cotton? We answer, that the consequences would certainly be afflictive, but by no means so ruinous as the Americans suppose. The very returns before us show that our trade is too universally distributed to be affected fatally by any single customer, however valuable. There is nothing that America sends us which we could not with more or less trouble procure elsewhere. There is nothing that we send to America which other countries may not, sooner or later, be expected to take. Corn, cotton, and gold are the staple exports on which America relies, and it is quite true that without constant supplies of cotton, occasional imports of corn, and timely cargoes of gold, we could not get on as we do. But America has not a monopoly of any of these commodities. When our own crops fall short, it is not always from America that we replenish our granaries. Out of the enormous supplies, for instance, which we have imported during the last ten months only about one-third came from the States. We paid in that period upwards of 15,000,000 for corn, but Russia and Prussia together received nearly as much as America. In the year 1850 we purchased far less of the Americans than of the French. Cotton is more of a specialty, no doubt, but the recent discussions on that subject have shown how precarious is the hold possessed by the Southern States upon the European markets. A score or more of competitors are eagerly striving to get a clutch at our custom, and the probability is that before America comes to market again she will find herself forestalled. When one door shuts another opens. If we cannot get corn from Michigan and Illinois, we shall get it from the Black Sea and the Baltic; if the Southern States do not send us cotton, India and Africa will; if the Californian gold does not reach us, we shall receive all we want from colonies of our own. It is the same with our exports. New customers have sprung up within the last year or two. Italy, Turkey, and the States of South America will take largely from us, and it must not be forgotten that if we carry our custom to fresh producers it will enable those producers to bring their goods to us. If we pay India 20,000,000, or 20,000,000 for cotton, India will thereby obtain the means of buying liberally from the manufacturers of England.—*Times.*

**AMERICAN CRIMES ATTRIBUTED TO ENGLAND.**—THE PAST AND PRESENT.—By the trick of forensic sleight of hand it is the habit of ignorant politicians or insouciant stump orators, and that moral hermaphrodite who combines both characters in every discussion in which he can contrive most falsely to depreciate his own country, to separate one people into two denominations. Up to the Declaration of Independence, every transatlantic settler is called English; after that crisis the same individuals are termed Americans. Every act they did as colonists is laid at the door of England; every feat they performed as successful revolutionists is appropriated to their own credit. Nay, they are positively dissociated from their own acts altogether; and every error and sin they perpetrated is deducted from the sum of their own character, and added to the load of iniquity it pleases them to pile on the back of the mother country. It is by a sorry cheat of this sort that poor old England is charged with the enormities of the "peculiar domestic institution." The colonists were the Americans of the Republic. Each province made its own character, independently, in defiance, in fact, of the authority and laws of the mother country. England had no more to do with the deeds of the colonists, than simply to endure a practical revolt from her allegiance and her Constitutional law. Mrs. Hemans has a hymn to the "Pilgrim Fathers," with many fine flourishes about their leaving "unstained what there they found—Freedom to worship God." The fact is they were a crew of the most rigid theocratic persecutors bigots that ever made a community miserable and enslaved. Their laws are more abominable than those of Calvin at Geneva. They banished Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson in the earliest years of their settlement for the simple denial of the power of the chief magistrate over the conscience. They executed in cold blood, and without warrant of any competent tribunal, five innocent, pious and enlightened Quakers, for no offence except Nonconformity to Presbyterianism. The same men who founded the colonies, fought, bred, or kidnapped the slaves. The very first victory achieved by Massachusetts over the Pequods, was signalled by the palm-singers of Boston making slaves of all their prisoners. The democrats, who from the moment they set foot on the soil of the new world had practically revolted against the old, were the authors of the system of compulsory servitude, and of holding property in human beings, with the distinct sanction of their Nonconforming ministers, who accompanied every expedition. And when they set the Republic on its legs, as they had made the laws of the colonies, they continued in the Constitution of the United States, the slavery they had established in the several provinces when they declared that all men were equal, every state in the Confederacy held slaves to compulsory labour. What had the mother country ever to do with the matter? England, or rather Scotland, had by solemn judgment of her Courts declared every man on British soil free, before the colonies became a Republic.—*London Despatch.*

**CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES.**—They are never allowed to attend the worship of their own Church, the full influence of example, ridicule, threats, and bullying, on the part of their Protestant school-fellows is brought to bear upon them. The Protestant chaplain is allowed the fullest opportunities of influence over them; he may give or lend them whatever books he pleases, while they are refused leave to have any Catholic books, even a Prayer-book or Catechism. The master and mistress of the House, the schoolmaster and schoolmistress all are at liberty to taunt and jeer or caress and wheedle them as they please. The other children are allowed to refuse to play with them, to beat them, shake them, and call them worshippers of false gods, wood and stone. If under this system, any poor child, however young, is at last induced to say that it wishes to be a Protestant, it is at once treated as a Protestant, and from that moment no Catholic is allowed to see it, lest it should be influenced to retract. Such is the system. As to its results, all witnesses agree. The children thus educated are the curse and plague of our country, without morals, without manliness, without power of doing anything for themselves. One thing only must be admitted,—if England thinks that a sufficient compensation for all the rest—there are at least, not Catholics. A summary of facts, so much compressed as we have been forced to make it, must of necessity be incomplete. The whole, it is far from giving a complete notion of the wicked injustice of the system, although some one of the grievances we have mentioned may not exist in some individual workhouse or school. The number of Catholic children subjected at the present moment to this education is conceded from us, because the authorities refuse to admit us into the workhouse-schools which we are compelled to support. It is certainly over 1,000; and if the proportion of Catholics is as great in other London parishes as it is in Fulham, we have no reason to imagine it less—it exceeds 2,700.—*Weekly Register.*

Disagreeable comment has been excited by the fact that the *New York Times*, which is the leading "respectable" journal of America, has already hesitated to throw out the threat of confiscation to deter England from entering upon hostilities. "England," says that paper, "has an immense investment in and with this country, which would be swept out of existence in a moment in the event of war." It was scarcely discreet for the writers to make this announcement and to disparage their country to the utmost while the question of conflict is still pending.—*Times, City Article.*

**SIR ROBERT AND LADY EMILY PEEL.**—Any one who met the new rollicking Irish Secretary and his young wife, on their recent tour of discovery in Ireland, might well say—

Oh, such a pair were never met  
So justly formed to go together.

The Bristol reader, who remembers seeing the right hon. Baronet on the platform of the Victoria Rooms on the occasion of the opening of the Albertum by Lord John Russell, needs no description of the handsome, fresh-faced, long-legged, rattling young man, then about thirty, who, with his left hand in his pocket, and a great blackhorn stick in his right, kept flourishing time with the shillelagh, to swaggering shrewdness which he blurred over—said Sir Robert O'Connell, "flinging a broad of sturdy ideas upon the world, without a rag to cover them." His primer, Lady Emily, daughter of the Marquis of Tweeddale, though a Scotchwoman, has the fun and easy bold, wagging style of the lady Blake school; so though neither she nor her husband are Irish, they seem "to the manner born" of the Celt: and certainly two Missensachs were never east upon the Irish soil who could better fit the jovial folks amongst whom they have fallen. Lady Emily is about twenty-five years of age—not handsome, but interesting, with a little of the high cheek bone of the Scot, but a gamy, lark-loving about her, which is not Scotch. This go-a-head couple have "no encombrance in the shape of children" to interfere with their free and easy mode of moving about; so that when Sir Robert announced his determination to make a tour of Ireland, and see for himself whether the accounts of distress and famine returned to the Castle were correct, they did not leave Dublin in a chariot and four, with servants and well-pocked imperials; but taking the railway to a given point, there chartered a jaunty car for "canting jay," as it is jokingly called, of the true Irish unadorned cut, and mounting the happy couple went entering along into Connaught; the peasant as he passed them snatching and jinking along on the muddy road never dreaming that the jolly, determined, but good-humored looking man, in the freeze grant coat and wide awake, was the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for Ireland; while the knowing lady on the opposite side of the gingle, in the jaunty pork pie hat and little feather, and who poked her lip with the end of her parasol at the yelping cur that came barking at them from the road-side cabin, was a high Peer's daughter, and a Right Hon. Baronet's wife. Judging from the minute quantity of luggage which carried in "the well of the car," you must conclude that, unless a larger supply were sent on before them by other conveyances, very frequent changes of linen could not have been indulged in by the careless pair in their outlandish peregrinations. The first place I met them was at Ballinasloe fair. I saw a lady, such as I have described, leaning on the arm of the Marquis of Downshire. Her airy manner and fast dress, together with a certain *distingue* look without, made me particularly notice her. They were pushing their way amongst a mob of young horses, rather a nervous place even for men who are not used to that sort of thing; but "my lady" seemed quite at home, and on coming to one spot where there was such a jamb and crush of animals that further passage was blocked up, she coolly gave a young colt a thrust of her parasol, which was always ready in her hand for defensive or offensive purposes. The horse gave a bound nearly on the back of another and made all start but the lady herself, who gave a ringing laugh at the sensation she had caused on the fair green, and the jump she made the young brute give, and then passed on, waggishly shaking her little head, and the feather in her pork pie hat. There was a sale of horses belonging to Mr. Pollok, the great Scotch colonist in that part of the country, so the Marquis and Lady Emily passed their way inside the ring, when the former met the latter standing by herself, watching the animals and the bidding. I again encountered her near the trial leap, in a vehicle of Lord Downshire's, uproariously amused at the jummings and the frequent "spills" the riders met with.

Sir Robert's mode of getting information in his jaunty car tour of discovery through the "famine districts" was to drop in at the rural police stations, the men of which are thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of every peasant in their districts. He shrewdly enough guessed that if he went to the priests, and those who would have to dispense government aid (should government aid be given), the information, perhaps, would not be quite disinterested. It is just possible, however, that the police may have erred a little on the other side; for there is great distress in the West and South of Ireland, but more through want of fuel than of food; as the turf cut in the peat bogs could not, owing to the wet season, be saved and carried before the floods came and put whole miles of turbarry under water.—*Bristol Times.*

It is stated that Messrs. Glass, Elliot, & Co., have tendered to the English Government to lay a cable from Milford Haven to Halifax by July, 1862, for 700,000, guaranteeing its efficiency for one year.—*Express.*

**ODIOUS LEGAL QUESTION.**—Bond v. Taylor, a case before Sir W. Page Wood, involved a curious question. Mr. and Mrs. Bond were divorced and afterwards re-married. The question was whether the children of the second marriage were entitled to benefit in the provisions of a settlement made on the occasion of the first. His Honour said that he had no doubt whatever on the subject. The second was quite a new marriage, and the second family had no interest in the settlement.

**THE STATE OF VIRGINIA** has met the payment of interest on its bonds in England. The *New York papers*, a few days ago, said it had not done so.

Some people doubt the official statement put forth by Secretary Cameron, that the Federal army then comprised 630,000 men of all arms and branches. Perhaps the following Washington despatch will confirm them in their "doubt." It says:—"It also appears that Mr. Cameron was lamely ignorant of the details of this department, so much that in his annual report to Congress he represented that there were thirty thousand volunteers enlisted. It can be found on the books."

**GREAT BRITAIN.**  
Every regiment in Aldershot has been medically inspected, so as to be ready to embark immediately for service in Canada.—*Express.*

We (*Army and Navy Gazette*) understand that a body of trained nurses, on Miss Nightingale's plan, are to proceed at once from the Herbert Hospital to Halifax.

At Obatham the utmost despatch is being exhibited in embarking the supplies of shot and shell together with the guns, required for the various vessels fitting for commission at Chatham and Sheerness on Saturday the War Department tender *Bomarsund* was placed along side the centre wharf, and during the day shipped 12 of the large 100-pound 95 cwt. cast iron guns together with four 100-pound Armstrongs, carriages, sights, screws, &c. for the Galata, 26, 800-horse power, which will also receive two more Armstrongs and eight cast-iron guns. The advanced gun-vessels belonging to the first-class steam reserve in the Medway, intended for the gunboat flotilla, have also been fully equipped from the Chatham stores, and in addition to being furnished each with a 100-pounder and 40-pounder Armstrong, together with a quantity of shot and shell, each gunboat took on board a number of short sea-firies and sword bayonets, as well as a supply of small arms. Transports arrive almost daily at the Ordnance wharf, from Woolwich with supplies of shot and shell, chiefly of the Armstrong kind, for distribution to the various ships. A few days since, 1,400 empty 8-inch shells, and 100 33-pounder hollow shot, were despatched from Obatham to Woolwich. Large supplies of tents and blankets have also been issued from the stores for the use of the troops proceeding to Canada.—*Times.*