THE IBISH TENANT QUESTION .- The Tenant Farmers of Ireland will owe a debt of gratitude to The O'Donoghue should his exertions to obtain for them legal security for their property invested in their holdings be crowned with the success which we are at length permitted to hope for. There can be no question that Mr. Cardwell's answer to his appeal on Friday night is the most distinct and straightforward promise of a settlement of this long vexed question which has ever been given by any influential states-man. If there was any legal functionary in Ireland who had made this question of Tenant protection peculiarly his own by a series of judicial declarations as to the gross injustic and cruel bardships caused by the law as it stands, it is the Master of the Rolls. and the Irish Secretary distinctly stated that the duty of preparing the Government Bill has been accepted by this eminent judge. We think this announcement will give satisfaction to the country, and we trust that the parties most interested in the settlement of the question will in due time take proper steps to prove that they are really in earnest in seeking for justice and security for those who constitute the bone and sinew of the nation,-The Econing News.

DEATH OF HENRY GRATTAN, Esq.-We deeply re gret to learn that Henry Grattan, Esq., only surviving son of the immortal Grattan of '82-died on Salarge son of the 15th of July, at his residence, Clara, Co. Wicklow. Mr. Grattan was in Dublin a few days before in excellent health and spirits, and, seemingly bid fair for a long and vigorous life. His death will he a severe loss to the Liberal party in this country. Ardent, energetic, and truly national, he was always ready to come forward on any public occasion to assert the rights of the people and of the country. In early life Mr. Grattan represented the city of Dublin, he afterwards represented the county of Meath for a considerable period; but, since, 1852, he has been, comparatively, in private life. When the sad intelligence reached town on Sunday, the expressions of regret were sincere and general, even amongst those who differed from Mr. Grattan in politics-for, although he was an uncompromising upholder of civil and religious liberty and the rights of the people, no one could be more urbane, courteous, and generous in private life. He inherited from his great father an andying hatred to oppression, and a fervour of patriotism which sometimes made him irritable in temper when contending with political opponents. To Henry Grattan the people and liberty owe a heavy debt of gratitude, as no one worked more earnestly in the cause of both, or with an honester or maniler spirit of independence. He was a faithful follower of O'Connell, and was always to be found by his side in the protracted and arditons struggle in which the Liberator was engaged for the rights of conscience. We understand that Mr. Grattan took a great deal of active exercise on Thursday, and on the evening of that day he became suddenly unwell. Dr. Rynd was immediately sent for, and on arriving adopted immediate measures for the relief of his patient, who got better, and continued to improve up to Saturday, when dangerous symptoms set in. He grew worse during the day, and expired on Saturday night at ten o'clock. Mr. Grattan was in his 72d year. Disease of the heart is said to be the cause of death .-The remains of the deceased gentleman were removed on Tuesday evening from Clara, county Wicklow, to Celbridge-abbey, from whence they were taken to their final resting place in Celbridge church on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD MUSCHAVE.-We have to announce, with the most sincere regret, the death of Sir Richard Musgrave, which took place suddenly, on Thursday, the 21st of July, at his marine residence, near Youghal. He had been in his usual health yesterday, and rode out to take his usual exercise. The demise of this excellent and patriotic baronet will be regarded with great sorrow, not only in his native county of Waterford, but throughout the whole country. During his long and useful life he had shown himself an advanced and consistent Liberal in politics; and his name was indentified with the Repeal agitation, as well as with all the previous efforts for the political amelioration of the country. Of late years he had devoted his great energies and undoubted talents to the promotion of practical improvements in the county of Waterford, and he was the zealous advocate of railway communication, of canal construction, of steam navigation, and in fact hill, Killeshandra, and other towns of the county. of every project that could aid in developing the cause of progress. With regard to the private character of the deceased baronet, we need hardly say that his nature had no characteristic that was not amiable and kindly. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, Mr. Richard Musgrave, who has hitherto been staying at the hydropathic establishment, Dr. Ann's Hill, Blarney - Cork Examiner.

The corporation of Waterford have an annual revenue of £50,000, and are in such a prosperous state as regards finances that no borough-rate is imposed upon the inhabitants. In the course of another year the annual income will be further increased by £20,000, so that it will be the best circumstanced corporate property in Ireland.

We understand several of the electors of the borough have been summoned over to attend the House of Commons to give evidence connected with the petition of Mr. Calcutt against Colonel White .- Clure

LAND SALE .- On Wednesday last the beautifullysituated residence of Forthside, the tenancy for 21 years to come, of James Cleghorn Moore, Esq., J.P. was set up for competition by auction, at White's Saleroom, in this town, by that eminent auctioneer and salesmaster, Mr. G. Nuzum, Enniscorthy. Mr. Crosbie was finally declared the purchaser, in trust, for Mr. William Caulfield, at £1,110.—Wexford Peo-

Meadow land about Limerick is now letting at £10 per acre.

KILLARNEY AND TRALEE RAILWAY .- This line opened on the 22d ult., for public traffic, opportune for the forthcoming assizes. The journey between the two towns will be performed within an hour. There is but one station, about half-way, Farranfore.

On Friday, the Ulster and Dundalk and Enniskillen Bills passed a third time in the House of Commons, after having previously passed the House of Lords. By these bills powers are given for the making of a line of railway form Monaghan to Cavan, and which, on being made, will complete railway communication between the North-East, and the West of Ireland, and open up a direct line between Belfast and Gal-

THE DUBLIK AND WICKLOW EXTENSION LINE .- The committee of the House of Commons, to whom the matter was referred, adopted the extension of the Dublin and Wicklow Railway, from Wicklow to Arklow and Gorey, through the mineral district of Ovoca, which is a point of essential moment gained by the Connorree Mining Company. The calculations in the prospectus, with respect to increased advantage to accrue to the shareholders by the adoption of this extension, are now, therefore, no longer speculative but positive. The bill has already passed through the House of Lords. The construction of this line will provide easy, economical, and rapid means of transit from the Ovoca mines to the port of Wicklow, and Connorree being the nearest to this point, will necessarily be the most benefitted. — Morning Herald.

The great and long continued heat has been rather prejudicial to the cattle and crops in some places. Meadowing has gone up to a very high price in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick. Some of the grain crops, it is stated, have suffered, and potatoes, it is feared, will be short in growth.

ORANGE RIOTING AT KINSALE-FURTHER PARTICU-ARS .- The number of houses in which windows were broken is 125, and the number of panes over a thousand, the damage being estimated at about £60. Among the houses attacked sixteen were tenanted by Protestants. The militia, in fact, seemed to take no trouble in discriminating between Catholics and Protestants, but all fared alike that came in their way. The first house they attacked was that of Mr. Parsons, watchmaker, and the second that of Mr. Orr, both Protestants. It is said that they were busy in smashing the windows of one house, when the gentleman residing in it threw out a Protestant prayer book to them. They picked it up, and recognised it, they judged the owner to be one of the right sort, and so begging his pardon for the mistake, they moved off. It is also stated that a number of the men in the barracks wanted to force their way out with fire-arms and ammunition, and behaved in a most insubordinate manner to their officers, treating their remonstrances with the utmost contempt, and that it was only by the persuasions of the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, rector of the parish, and Protestant chaptain of the garrison, that they were induced to desist. At the commencement of the row on Tuesday evening, a man named Daniel Mahoney went up to the barracks for money that was due to him for work done there. He received a £5 note, and when leaving the barracks he was attacked by a lance sergeant of the regiment and several of the men, and beaten until he became insensible. . When he recovered, he rose and was making his way home, when he misssed the £5 note. He returned to the spot where he had been beaten, and found it there smeared with blood.—He is still laid up from the effects of the beating. We understand also that one of the regiment, a Roman Catholic, was beaten by some of his orange comrades, in a public house kept by a party named Egan, and his head was cut to such an extent that he was obliged to be put to bed there for the night. Before the regiment marched out in the morning, the Rev. Mr. Kelleber went up to Camp-hill the way by which they were to pass, and induced the people to remain quietly in their houses until the regiment had gone by. Police were also stationed on the way to prevent any collision.—The regular troops, when they marched into the town to suppress the rioting of the militia, were loudly cheered by the people, at which they seemed pleased and proud. We are informed that the magistrates of the town have sent a communication to the General of the district, stating that if the damage done by the militia was not made good they would lay the matter before the Commander-in-Chief. After the fight was over and tranquillity was entirely restored, a man named Donnelly, who, it is said, had been foremost in the different encounters against the militia, expressed bimself in rather warm terms in condemnation of the conduct of the magistrates, who, he thought, bad not shown sufficient energy in protecting the people. To Mr. John Isaac Heard, the late member for the berough, he applied terms much more forcible than polite, in the presence of that gentleman, for which he has issued a summons against Donnelly, and the case is to come on before the magistrates in the morning. It was said that an investigation was to have been held to-day at the Cork Barracks, but our reporter, on making inquiries, was informed that such was not the ease, and that no decision had been yet come to as to what steps should be taken by the military authorities in the matter,-Cork Examiner.

TYRONE, JULY 19 .- On the night of the 12th inst., a young man named James M'Kenna was found dead under the mill-wheel at Aughentain, where it is supposed he was thrown after having been killed. Some Orangemen had a dispute with his uncle and neighbours on the 1st. I trust time will yet unveil some clue to his melanchely death. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and the verdict returned, I hear, is-" Death from a severe beating.

handkerchiefs that floated from the pinnacles of the ous in the South of Ireland. church. There was a rumour that a great riot had ; taken place in Arvagh, and the constability were immediately sent off in that direction. The rumour was unfounded. We believe the same quietness and the same display of faded calico prevailed in Coute-Another Phienix Arrest. - Yesterday evening

such projects he passed a useful and honorable life, is about thirty-three years of age. He is familiarly the termination of which will be a severe loss to the known as "General" Hackett, and took a prominent part in the formation of the "Smithfield Gun Club," which attracted so much attention about two years ngo. Hackett was one of the parties who gave evidence in the Belfast Riot Commission. In the course of the examination of the informers, Kelly and Carolin, before the Grand Jury of Antrim to the authorities to implicate Hackett to such an extent that a warrant should be issued for his apprehension. The last assizes, statements were made which appeared, Mr. Tracey accordingly issued a warrant, and placed it in the hands of the police, but up till yesterday evening no opportunity occurred for executing it .-About half-past five o'clock Constable M'Auley, a most active and intelligent police officer, accompanied by Sub-Constable Batters, proceeded to the Falls-road Bakery, of Mr. Bernard Hughes, where it was ascertained that llackett was employed, and took him into custody. The prisoner will probably be formally committed this day for trial at the assizes .- Belfust News Letter of 20th ult.

The Meath People says-The bridge which is to span the Boyne near the seat of Dr. Bolton of Bective, has been commenced, and the men are working at it day and night, so that its speedy completion may be looked for. Indeed the almost incredible celerity, with the bridge crossing the Athboy road at Trim was got up is a proof of the energy with which the Messrs. Moore push their undertak-ings, and the works on the Dublin and Drogheda line are as good evidence of their taste and care.

EXPORTATION OF POTATOES .- Large quantities of new potatoes continue to be exported to Scotland by nearly all the steamers leaving Belfast quays for that country. The potatoes can be dug in the afternoon, at a distance of some miles from Belfast, and sold in the Scotch markets the following morning.

The amalgamation of the City and County of Waterford jails, which will cost £12,000, is to be carried into effect forthwith.

Beilast, on the 19th July, about three o'clock, in the morning, was visited by a thunderstorm, says the Whig, which, from the appearance of the beavens, last night, and the sultry closeness of the atmosphere, was not unexpected. Broad and brilliant flashes of lightning illuminated the horizon at brief intervals, while the thunder rolled out its frequent peals with awful grandeur. The rain, too fell is torrents, and the streets were quickly flooded In an hour later, the thunder ceased to roar and the lightning to flash, but, at the hour of press, there was no cessation of the heavy and constant down bour of rain.

THE FATE OF A SOUPER. - At the Limerick studies Assizes just now held, John Raleigh James, a local preacher of the Primitive Methodist Society, also treasurer of their Missionary Society, &c., pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having forged the names of over twenty of the leading nobility and gentry of the neighborhood, thereby de-frauding the Bank of Ireland in bills to the amount of nearly £2000. Upon being brought up for judgment, however, to have been anticipated, as on the followhe was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at ling day the schooler Alma, from Woolwich, arrived hard labor. Amongst the names made use of, were with ten 68-pounders, with carriages, &c., for the those of Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe, Sir Material work on the beach. As stated in the Times a thew Barrington, Chancellor Hassard, &c. It ap- few days since, the erection of a work for five guns pears the prisoner engaged in this practice for a series of years.

THE PHOENIX TRIALS .- TRALEE, JULY 21 .- Prisoners have pleaded guilty—through their counsel. The Attorney-General assented. Prisoners to stand out on their own recognizances. Interesting speeches were delivered by counsel on either side.—Nation

The Droghedu Argus says :- It is a long time since we had a maiden assizes before the present one, not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitunt," and it was with great satisfaction the public witnessed, on Thursday, the presentation of a pair of white kid gloves to the Chief-Baron, who seemed delighted at his good fortune in receiving the honour conferred, which fulls to the lot of few in a lifetime. His lordship is the second living judge who has received this bonour, the other being the Right Hon. P. Crampton, who received a pair of gloves a few years ago, on opening the commission for Carrickfergus, a urisdiction not half the extent of that of Drogheda. The gloves presented on Thursday cost five pounds.

At the summer assizes for the County of Louth just held in Dundolk, says the Louth Advertiser, there were on the criminal calendar only four petty cases for trial, which were disposed of in a few hours. This is a most gratifying fact, and speaks volumes for the the attempts which the Orangemen have just made in some districts to provoke their Catholic neighbors to break the law. In the face of this tranquillity, does it not seem strange that this line County of Louth should be still under the ban of the Crime and Outrage Act, and that the people of the county are denied the privilege of carrying firearms with as much exactness as if the people were in a state of intake off such a stigma on their character as this act implies.

At the opening of the assizes for the county Roscommon, the calendar contained only the maines of two prisoners, and Judge Ball remarked to the Grand crime, contrasted with former assizes, I must sinstate of the county.

THE GALWAY MAIL CONTRACT .- The grand jury of the county Louth has passed ananimously a resolution to the effect that their county representatives be requested to give every opposition in parliament to the attempt to annul the contract entered into with Mr. Lever for the conveyance of mails to America from Galway. This body express an opinion that such an attempt, if successful, would inflict a severe injury upon the commercial progress of Ireland. The example of the gentry of Louth will it is it is expected, be followed by other counties towards an Irish and Catholic member -- more Irish than Casea board of the Atlantic.

Right Hon. H. Herbert, M.P., that they are to expect no relief from government.

Ma. Jesties Theray .- An Irishman who has done much to increase the estimation in which our countrymen are held in the distant colonies at the antipodes has just arrived in London from Australia .-Judge Therry is on his way to his native land, having spent thirty years in New South Wales, winning vance; and we say, too, the removal of Charch-rates the affection and respect of every class in the colony by his urbanity, his talents, his learning, and his long, zealous, and faithful discharge of important pabric duties. He has been applauded and feted by government and people with an unanimity scarcely known in this country.

THE TWELFTH OF JULY .- This anniversary passed town, for the purpose of inducing them to visit the why the clergy should be supported at the expense over in Cavan very quietly. Hardly an emblen was Rathkeale Butter Market, which, although but re- of the State when the charchez are kept up by prito be seen with the exception of the soiled pocket- cently established, is now one of the most prosper-

Supply Dearn .- On Tuesday evening about half-Hogarty, suddenly expired in the fish-market. The deceased was, it appears, in the enjoyment of excellent health immediately previous to the occasion of Lis death .- Galway Vindicator, of 24th alt.

The claim of Mr. Spencer, corn merchant of this material wealth of the district. To him was to be attributed the opening up of the navigation of the Blackwater, by means of a steamer which he had placed upon that noble river. In these and other society. The prisoner resided in Scotch-street, and provided by projects he possed a useful and hoperable life. arbitrators were-Thomas W. Jacob, F30 T and Thomas Wilson, Esq., merchants of this city .-Waterford Chronicle.

> Take or Fish .- For the last week the supply of fish in our market was rather abundant. The delicate reackerel, the gurnet, the turbot were all to be had plentifully. The anglers for salmon and trout are are reaping a rich harvest; the different branches from the Corrib which intersect our town are swarmed with fish. Angling excursionists cannot com-plain of a want, if they know how to tempt the tinny tribe. Salmon at present is sold for 6d per lb .-Galway Mercury.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Several ecclesiastics of the order of Jesuits have arrived in Edinburgh with the view of establishing a new place of worship for the Catholic population of the Grass-market, West Port, and other places in that vicinity. The Jesuits have determined, at the expense of the common funds of their Order, to establish a church and school there.

CATHOLICITY IN SCOTLAND,-On Tuesday last, a deputation from the Catholics of Hamilton waited on the Rev. Mr. Condon, at his residence, East Blackhall-street, Cart'sdyke, Greenock, and presented him with a testimonial address. The address was printed on white satin and gold letters. Other copies for distribution, were printed upon large tinted papers, in letters of gold. The gifts were then presented. They consisted of the following nickle why not the Dissenting minister. We do not feel silver electro-plated articles, viz., a complete tea this to be any difficulty, for we are quite ready to and coffee set; a kettle, bread basket, and epergne; give fair play and equal terms to men of all religious, a cruet stand and mustard pot, a toust-rack, a sugar tongs, a dozen forks and dessert spoons. Besides the above, which were all of the most elegant and artistic kind, the rev. gentleman received, likewise, a barroonium and several music books, a copy of Postet's Latin Missal, a totum breviary, a vitual, diurnal, &c. The whole cost about £40. The books were all bound in red morocco.

The House of Lords, in an appeal from a court of session judgment, have decided that a marriage with a deceased wife's sister is in Scotland invalid, null, and void, and its issue illegitimate.

The Commissioners to inquire into the practicability of introducing the Decimal Coinnge into this country, have made their final report against the experiment.

Out of the sixteen noblemen and gentlemen comprising the Cabinet, ten are Oxford men. The Thomes is reported to be in a more fifthy state

The new telegraph cable between England and Denmark has been successfully laid.

than ever.

At a meeting of the great Yarmouth town council last week it was resolved that a memorial should be indidressed to the government arging the necessity of increased attention being given to the defence of the coast and harbor. The views of the council seem,

night, all sorts of questions were asked and speeches made in endless and grotesque variety. Now it was what news about the treaty; again it was a demand on England. Let them ask for a loan of fifty or a for a satisfactory statement of the reason why the hundred millions sterling, and let it be accompanied roots of a certain venerable ash at Kensington were exposed to the sun; now it was at the imposing naval preparations at Brest and Cherbourg; and now why Prince Albert's cows were allowed to graze in Hyde Park, to the curtailment of the public space in that much-frequented locality. Assuredly, the "collective wisdom of the people" is sometimes employed on subjects almost too little for the consideration of a parish vestry. The great feature of the night was ord Eicho's speech on the withdrawal of his intended motion on European affairs. It was a capital piece of banter of the "two noble friends" for the discomfiture which must have visited them on learning that peace was concluded without giving the one an opportunity of redeeming his character as a negociator, or the other for maintaining his reputation as a mischief-maker. The Ministers of England certainly do not present at this moment the most diguified of fronts. There are neers upon peers in the Lords, and hon, members and hon, members in the other place, asking for some news about the treaty, social state of the country. In fact, there is all but a and ministers knowing no more about its induce-haloyon peace reigning in Ireland at present, despite ments, its provisions, or its intended effects, than ments, its provisions, or its intended effects, than any little boy in the streets who having done a brisk business in the hoot-colouring line, has the spirit to invest a penny in a paper with Reuter's latest telegram. To cover their own position they say even French Ministers know nothing (but who thinks that?) and therefore Lord Brougham and Vaux, who must say something on everything, utters a lament for the sore straits in which despotic governments surrection? Surely the authorities will look to this have placed the world at large, and English Minishameful and unjustifiable suppression of the rights sters in a particular manner. Mr. Butt's motion to of a free and peaceful people, and will immediately add two Irish members to the Mail Contracts Committee failed, as you alreadly know, and failed through the neglect of the supporters of the late Government. Taylor, the Opposition "gather-up," received no instructions whatever to make an effort on the question, although the Irish members and it out Jury: "When I perceive the marvellous decrease of through a weary evening. The Galway contract therefore, will be but ill defended in committee ; and cerely congratulate you upon the very peaceable | if it be squelched, and the great and general egget of the bulk of the leish people does not follow, it will be only owing to the fact that many of its most prominent supporters, in their temporary success, seem ed willing to forget that Ireland was anything, and that (falway was allowed to set on a narrow and lo-cal ground what should have been demanded as n national right, and without offering any sacrifice to the rule genius of materialism, or insult to the political faith which Ireland still holds by .- Low low Currespondent of Evening News.

Current Rayes Amourton Bill. - Curiously enough, by Mr. Maguire, who is equally both-objected to The depositors in the Tralee Savings Bank have vote for the bill, because, he says, some of its supbeen informed by letter from Dublin Castle to the porters vote for the grant to Maynooth, while the Dissenters were thanked by Lord Shaftesbury for their response to the Darlam letter. It is M. Hennessey who, as a Tory Roman Catholic sets himself from the monstrous burden and indignity of a Protes-tant establishment. We say with Mr. Magaice, Roman Catholies should remember they will want the aid of Dissenters for the removal of that great griewill lead, of logical necessity, to an assault upon the Irish Church. No honest and thorough Dissenter has ever professed to limit his desires to the abolition of a parochial tax. No Churchman can say that he has been entrapped into surrendering Charch-rates by promises of contentment therewith. The out-On the 22d of July, a deputation of the Town works are about to be given up because they can no Commissioners of Rathkeale, visited Tipperary, and longer be defended, not because the citodel is not had an interview with the outter merchants of the threatened. There is no reason that we know of vate contributions. The parish churches are about to imitate the district churches; their reverend occapants will one day do the same. No doubt, there past seven o'clock, a fish-dealer, named Michael are many supporters of Sir John Trelawny's Bill who have no present idea of pushing the voluntary principle so far as that. When the work in hand is accomplished, they will be thankful for their services. -and left to the operation of motives like those that have honestly moved them thus far. Let us get

> C.: News for the Rive Cores. - A gentleman siding at Hertford lately told my father that at an agricultural meeting, held at Lord Dacre's some years back, Louis Napoleon stated that his belief was that be was destined to dethrone theren Victoria. Whether he expressed his grief that such was his destiny, or how the speech was received, I do not know.—Correspondent of Morning Advectiser.

A more than ordinary yield is expected this year throughout most districts in the west of England .-The corn is described as looking superb, and it is affirmed, that the crop will for surpass that of last year. In the vicinity of Bristol cutting will soon commence.

Last week, off Dunstaffnage, skate was caught, weighing 130lbs.

It appears from the pot-house organ that " the directors of the poor" of the parish of St. Pancras have held a meeting, and agreed to call upon all the other Metropolitan boards to unite in opposing the free access of Catholic chaplains to the Catholics in workhouses. The leaders were a Mr. Cameron, a Mr. W Turner, and a Mr. Howlett. It is only worth while to mention these names in order to ask whether, by union among themselves, the Catholic rate-pavers have not the power either to exclude these bigots at some future election, or at least to give them some fair and houest men as colleagues. Our parochial elections have by no means been attended to as they should. The only thing we see to be called an argument is, that if the Cutholic priest is to be admitted give fair play and equal terms to men of all religious, we ask no exclusive privilege. - Weekly Register.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS DEFORE.-The coolest heads in England look with fear and trembling to the preparations going on along the coast and in the ports of France. The Times confesses that a French invasion is not only possible but probable. The Quarterly Review, in an article written by one evidently conversant with military details, says England is in more danger now than even in the perilons years of 1804-5. The writer bewails the want of a military genius who could concert a plan of defence, and while acknowledging the immense superiority of the French army, he points to the equal strength of the French fleet. He shows with what ease French troops could be poured on any part of the English coast, and speaks of the ntter impossibility for any conceivable amount of heroism or strategy to resist the force Napoleon can land. He says, "to make stand against such olds would simply be to expose the English army to the fate that awaited the Austrians under Mack at Ulm; obliged to lay down their arms without a blow. The only thing an English general could do in such a case would be to abandon the capital, and all the country to the South of London, retreating to the North, and adopting a Fabian line of policy, he might eventually save the state from actual extinc-tion." Now, let us ask our English mights Now, let us ask our English neighbors is it at all possible that Patrick MacMahon, having been so long absent from home, could for a moment think of stopping at London on the way to his natire land. He would lack sadly that politeness which we have heard distinguishes him, not to speak at all at Gorleston, a enburb of Yarmouth, is also under of the family leanings. But really the matter is too to any army which a fee may suddenly land on these consideration.

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Doings in Parliament.-Friday being a Member's | terly friend says :- " It may be that the next warcry will be the Rhine; but the best and surest card the French Government now have to play is vengeonce hundred millions sterling, and let it be accompanied by a hint that the plunder of London will more than suffice to repay it; and the list would be filled in four-and-twenty hours." Our bowels of compassion" are moved for the danger of "London."-

When so delicate a matter as the defensive con-

dition of the country is discussed in Parliament, reported in our columns, and read all over the world, it is a comfort to find great variety of opinious, some inattention to material facts, and a civilian's rather than a soldier's survey of affairs. No doubt, it is very easy to imbibe a most alarming view of our case. The first view is very alarming, and we have no wish to detract from its just importance. In six weeks Austria, with half a million of the finest soldiers in the world, and upon soil every inch of which was familiar to ber military authorities, found herself pushed into a corner by France, and compelled to surrender a great province. We have nothing to compare with the immense instrument of defence here found of no avail. The numbers of our army at home are almost ridiculous, and we feel that we provoke a smile while we repeat them. The number of soldiers actually defending these islands cannot be put at more than 110,000. This includes 25,000 Militia, 19,009 depots of regiments in India; Waggon Train, medical stan, men in hospitals, and other deductions from the lighting strength. After these deductions the net force was put by Mr. II. Baillie last night at 58,000. If Ireland be allowed only 20,000 for her defence, and our great ports and arsenals are properly galrisoned, then we are told there will not be left more than 25,000 to meet an invading army in the field. Before the Battle of Soltering the Austrians had ten corps durmer, each nearly 40,000 strong, under the orders of the Commander-it-Chief, and more or less available. At the centle of attack nearly a handred thousand men were board insufficient to resist the over-renewed column of the French. Computed with these numbers 25,000 is a handful. It would be outflooked and surrounded at once. The invader could afford to pass it by, leaving a Division to watch it. Upon the ordinary principles of war it would have to surrender, and would like its right to quarter if it attempted a fatile resistance. The exiclusion from this melancholy view not one defences is that we should consider long betor we permauntily assign so, and of our best men to ladie, though that is the continuous allowed by the Comtolssioners who have impaired into this point. It is argued in reply to their report that, no death, so 600 men would make us easy for the safety of our Indian possessions; but they are wanted at lease. It is the east side of the island, as well as those nearer the tholic, we should say, but for the contrast difforded absurd, say the charmists, if we may so call them, to give India 80,000 trained British solitors to defend her, when we really cannot make out that we have more than 25,000 ready to march against an enemy in Kent or Sussex, even though he came with 200,000. The military question, however, though sufficiently serious, is not that of a Continental in opposition to the men who would relieve Ireland State. that insolar position gives as advartages and disutvantages. If it diverts our strength a hundred linered ways, and leads us to scatter our renew ever India and fifty dependencies-if it hears to the former 80,000 of our hest men, and sorcids more than half us many over distant colonie; and fore; on the other hand, it countilly makes a handful equivalent to a host for the protection of our own homes. We have no bitter enemy for a neighbour, with nothing but a mountain stream is tween his outposts and ours. If our pavy does its duty in the very humblest, way, the enemy could not land more then 40,000 or 50,000 men in dighting order and condition. That much done, by a very successful surprise, and by extraordinary good inch, the enemy would find it impossible to introduce legood mote men on any part of our shores, andess, indeed, he threw them away upon some remote coast of freland, or Scotland, or Wales, or, possibly. Cornwalt or Devon. In these days, however, nothing is expected from a march of ten thousand me i for two or three hundred miles to effect a junction with a body which, meanwhile, has itself to look ofter. If the enemy's fleet could dominate over ours, and command our own seas, and if the 50,000 landed, with all their train, could hold their ground, advance into the interior, keep up communication with the coast, receive supplies, and be reinforced to the usual scale of continental war, then, of course, it might go hard with us. We might be unable to meet it in the field with the least chance of success, and might have to surrender the metropolis to the fary or copidity of the foe. We might have to refund all our Chinese ransoms, with good interest. But all these suppositions we believe to be preposterous; and we cannot think that our military authorities would countenance them for a moment. Our nomical force of 110,000 men, though including the embo-died Militia, Indian depots, garrisons, and a large proportion of men not available, while it does not include the Marines and the Pensioners, would certainly supply enough to meet 50,900 men, and give us several chances of beating there. It is to the mavy, not the army, that we must trust for those 50,000 not growing into 150,000, and not receiving their full complement of artiflery and cavalry,—the latter far more necessary to the invader here than among the friendly population of Lombardy. But, while we thus denrecan the first and most alarming view of our power of resistancethe mere comparison of our 25,000 with the 250,000 of a great Continental State—we are ready to admit that England cannot afford to have actually a less army at home than in one dependency in the other hemisphere. Those 80,000 British soldiers who we are told are necessary for India are a deduction from the strength of this country. The fate of an invasion would be decided months before they could be recalled. They cannot, indeed, be regarded as quite lost to the defence of this country, because India is our school of arms. Did we but ise this very costly school as we might do, we should take care that every old African brought against us was matched with an old Indian, and that the ravagers of Arab villages were confronted with the captors of Delbi, Cawapore, and Lucknow. But, we repeat, there is a manifest absurdity and an outrage on common sense in our main-taining 80,000 British soldiers in India and 50,000 in other distant dependencies while we cannot reckon on mustering more than the latter figure against an invader at home. We rely on those 50,000 to do the work, and to drive the invaders into the sea, because we must rely, and because it is the tradition of this country to retain but a small garrison. Yet it is a state of things to be regarded with the most nervous caution. It may be right, and sometimes safe, to contend against great odds, but it calls for skill at least in proportion to the audacity of the attempt. We should omit nothing that may make 50,000 do the work of thrice their number.— Undoubtedly, we are making great advances in this direction. The training schools of Alder-shott, Woolwich, the Curragh, and Shorncliffe, have told much on the army, and even raised the tone of the service. Our Artillery is immensely improved. We are ready to believe that our Commissariat, Military Train, and Medical Staff share this progress. Our weapons are not the same things as they were. Our fortifications are at least as advanced as British science can make them .-The strong man who keeps the house must be fully armed, and he is better armed than he was .-Yet, when a stronger man comes, we are told, he may enter his house, and then whose are those arms in which he trusted? England ought to take care to have always such an army at home that by our railway system there may be immediately assembled at any point a force superior

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- Brown Callery and State