

highly creditable to and spoke well for the improving habits of this populous county.'

"CLARE.—Judge Crampton said, 'It gives me extreme pleasure to state that the appearance of the calendar is quite satisfactory, and, as it occurs to me, unusually light.—There are but twenty-eight cases. I willingly hope and believe that this state of the calendar marks an improvement in the moral condition of the people.'

LIMERICK.—Serjeant Green observed, 'I have to congratulate you on the state of your calendar. It is unusually light, a circumstance gratifying to all lovers of good order. One remarkable circumstance is the absence of that list of felonious attacks upon dwellings which formerly constituted the chief part of the calendar.'

"KILDARE.—Baron Foster (a decided Tory) remarked, 'There was nothing in the state of the country that required any observation. The cases in the calendar were not numerous, or of an aggravated character.'

'The calendar of this county only contained 14 cases.'

"KING'S COUNTY.—The same judge made nearly the same remarks to the grand jury.

"QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Judge Moor made the following striking statement:—"With respect to the calendar, I am happy to perceive that it differs widely from what it presented a few years past. It is gratifying to me to find that those agrarian disturbances, the fruitful cause of so many misfortunes to the peasantry of this fine country, are completely subsided, and that security and peace, have at length succeeded to terror and outrage.'

"ANTRIM.—Judge Burton spoke as follows:—"It afforded him great satisfaction to have it in his power to congratulate the grand jury on the present peaceable state of the country.'

"KILKENNY COUNTY.—Judge Johnston said, As to the immediate business upon which you are engaged there is no occasion to occupy your time with many remarks. In number of cases and character of crime the calendar is extremely light.'

'It was this county, he it observed, that the White-foot system—one of the thousand shocking results of Tory misgovernment—prevailed most extensively. So frightful was its condition when Earl Grey came into office that it formed the chief ground upon which the Coercion Act was introduced.'

"KILKENNY CITY.—Chief Justice Doherty remarked, 'I am glad to observe that the criminal business is so light.'

'The fact is, there was no criminal business at all! There was no occasion to empanel a single petty jury this assizes in Kilkenny, one of the most populous and Popish cities in Ireland!!'

"DROGHEDA.—Chief Baron Joy charged as follows:—"Gentlemen of the grand jury, it gives me great pleasure to be able, in addressing you, to tell you that your criminal business will be light. The calendar is not heavy, and there are no offences of a serious character.'

"ARMAUGH.—The Chief Baron again:—"Gentlemen, on looking over the calendar it affords me very great pleasure to see so small a number of cases—the smallest indeed I have ever seen on the calendar of this county.—They are of so little importance that it is unnecessary for me to make any remarks upon them.'

"DUNEGAL.—Baron Pennefather said he congratulated the Grand Jury on the state of the calendar; and, as there were few cases of a serious nature, he would not occupy their time with any lengthened remarks.

"MONAGHAN.—Judge Burton said, 'He could congratulate the Grand Jury on the state of the county. There were comparatively few

cases to come before them, and none of them were aggravated.'

"WATERFORD COUNTY.—Chief Justice Doherty briefly congratulated the Grand Jury on the lightness of the calendar.'

"TIPPERARY.—We beg your especial attention to the present state of this great and, until now, most disturbed district. Such was the frightful state of this county on Lord Mulgrave's arrival in Ireland that a large meeting of the magistracy formally called upon him to place it under the extraordinary powers of the Coercion Act. Here until now the judge's charge was a long and afflicting detail of crimes revolting to humanity, and fatal to the security of order, property, and life. Now read the charge at the present assizes of a Tory chief justice prone to exaggerate every symptom of disorder that still subsists under a Liberal government:—

"Chief Justice Doherty said, 'Gentlemen of the grand jury, proceed with the criminal business; there are a few bills which will be sent up immediately.—

'Here are the evidences of the improved state of Ireland, in districts the most lamentably conspicuous for outrage of every description; but in every county in Ireland, as far as the circuits have yet extended, the addresses of the judges of the grand juries bear decided testimony to the same fortunate and splendid results of good government.'

GREAT BRITAIN.

STATE OF TRADE.—Now that the ferment of electioneering is ended, and that things are returning to their natural course, it is a great satisfaction to see that the trade and commerce of the country are reviving, and that monetary affairs are again becoming easy and tranquil. The sales of cotton in Liverpool in the week ending on Friday last, amounted to the unusual quantity of 40,280 bales; and the sales, both on Saturday and yesterday, were 5,000 bales. In sheep's wool there is also an increased demand, and a tendency to rise.—The accounts from Manchester, Leeds, Leicester, and Nottingham are also much more cheerful than they have been for some months and all concur in representing things in a favourable light. Monetary matters are in a very satisfactory state, gold having become abundant, and discounts as easy as desirable. A good harvest, with which we now seem likely to be blessed, will cause the year to close far better than it commenced, and probably considerably better than there has been any reason to hope for, even a short time ago.

THE HARVEST.—Several fields of Oats are already cut between here and Manchester, and the harvest will be general in the course of the present and next week. In Ireland the crops appear to be still earlier; some parcels of Irish oatmeal, of this year's growth having already arrived at Liverpool, some wheat has also been cut near Boyle, and a few days more of the present splendid weather will make it generally ready for the sickle. The impression seems to be that the grain crops will be about an average, and the potatoe and turnip crops above an average. The potatoe crops are surprisingly fine, a circumstance of the utmost importance, especially to the poorer classes. Prices are likely to be considerably lower than they were last year, though still remunerative to the farmers.

COLOSSAL STEAMERS.—An immense steamer upwards of 200 feet long, was lately launched at Bristol, for plying between England and America; but the one now building at Carling and Co's Limehouse, for the American Steam Navigation Company, surpasses any thing of the kind hitherto made. She is

to be named after our Queen Victoria, will cost from £80,000 to £100,000, has about 150 men now employed daily on her, and is expected to be finished in about November next. The extreme length is about 263 feet; but she is 237 feet between the perpendiculars, 40½ feet beam between the paddle-boxes, and 27 feet 1 inch deep from the floor to the underside of the spar deck. The engines are two of 250 horses' power each, with 6 feet 4 inch cylinders, and 7 feet stroke. They are to be fitted with Hall's patent condensers, in addition to the common ones. She displaces at 16 feet deep, 2740 tons of water; her computed tonnage is 1800 tons. At the water line every additional inch displaces 18½ tons.—The average speed is expected to be 200 nautical miles per day, and consumption of coal 30 tons. The best Welsh coal is to be used. It is calculated she will make the outward voyage to New York in eighteen days, and the homeward in twelve, consuming 240 tons of coal out, and 160 home. Expectation is on the tip-toe for the first voyage of this gigantic steamer, along side of which other steamers look like little fishing boats.—*Railway Magazine*.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.—One very striking feature of this general election is the return almost everywhere of a superior class of men in point of education and character. Ireland has worked herself almost altogether free from the class of men which the confusion of her affairs a few years ago forced into the unnatural position of Members of Parliament.—Such people as Mr Ruthven will no more offend us in the House of Commons. We get rid of some very shabby individuals of both persuasions, and we get rid also of some persons who, though respectable in their private capacity, as public men were as mischievous as their abilities allowed. Mr. Buxton, the colleague of Mr O'Connell, Mr. Curry, the new Member for Armagh, Mr Gibson, Mr Archbold, Mr Reddington and Sir Wm. Somerville, are valuable accessions to the ranks of Irish Reform.—*London Examiner*.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—It is said that Parliament will meet on Tuesday the 7th of November for the despatch of business.

Mr BEME, who, through Tory corruption and bribery, lost his election at Middlesex—as was expected, has been returned for the city of Kilkenny.

Sir Francis Burdett has been elected for North Wilts the numbers were.—Burdett 2355; Methuen 1890.

FOREIGN.

STATE OF PORTUGAL.—The news from Portugal by the Manchester steamer, one of the line of packets recently established between this port and Lisbon, is interesting. All the late intelligence from Oporto led us to believe, that the insurrection in favour of the charter would not be so easily suppressed; and according to the account transmitted to the *Morning Post*, it is fast gaining the upper hand. Marshal Saldanha has left Lisbon, and left it, unopposed, though the object of his journey appears to have been known, to put himself at its head. We call the attention of our readers to the following interesting letter:—

LISBON, July 31.—The Curtista, or insurrection in favour of the charter, gains ground. The insurgents at Castello-blanco have seized the town of Abrantes, the garrison, composed of the national guard, having retired to their houses without attempting resistance. This is an unexpected blow to the government, as it had calculated on the garrison holding out. It is now asserted that Santarem has also fallen into their hands, but of this no confirmation