

as to counterbalance the large additional expense which would be entailed upon the imperial revenue, and the evils and inconvenience which would be inflicted on the great body of the mercantile and travelling portion of the community, by removing the packets from the place where they were originally established, as being the focus of the commercial transactions of the United Kingdom with the North American continent.—We have, &c.,
GRANNILLE, J. F. BURGOTNE,
W. COWPER, S. ELLERBY,
JAMES A. GORDON.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—The weekly public meeting of the Tenant League was held on Tuesday night in the Theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Dublin, and was numerously attended. The Theatre was crowded by respectable and intelligent citizens, who evinced by their attendance and demeanor the great interest they took in the important question of tenant right.

A Tenant League meeting is to be held on the banks of the Boyne, the 12th July.

Lord Clancarty has succeeded with the Midland Railway Directors in having Ballinasloe selected as the terminus for short trains.

The guardians of the Waterford Poor Law Union have obtained a loan of £3,000 from their treasurer, the National Bank of Ireland.

Messrs. Duggan and McLean, were on Wednesday declared contractors for erecting the new convent of Mount St. Vincent, in the vicinity of the western entrance in this city, for a sum of £5,100.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

The 18th Royal Irish have at last received the order to return from India, and the detachment to embark from the depot at Chatham is countermanded.

Ten vessels with foreign corn have arrived in this port within the last week.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

The Lord-Lieutenant has appointed Robert Ball, Esq., LL.D., to be secretary to the Board of Queen's Colleges in Ireland.

A gentleman at Castleconnell has a splendid field of wheat, in full ear, standing near six feet high, and which will be ready to cut the last week of July.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF GALWAY.—A very rich vein of ore, consisting of sulphur, lead, iron, and iron pyrites, has been discovered at Drimsnave, Oughterd, on the property of Captain Bruce Blake. Already three shafts have been sunk, and Mr. Hudson, who has undertaken to work out the mine, calculates on an abundant quantity being found. The sulphur is pronounced by competent judges, to be of the very best quality.—*Galway Vindicator*.

MR. HOGAN THE SCULPTOR.—Our gifted countryman, Hogan, has returned from his journey to the Eternal City, having, we believe, completed his final arrangements to make his studio in Dublin the scene of his labors henceforth. On his return he visited Carrara, and made an extensive purchase of statuary marble, having selected at the famous quarries there nearly thirty blocks, suited for large figures, or for busts; among the rest, one for his statue of Thomas Davis, and one for his great figure of the Dead Christ, the plaster model of which is now in his studio. Mr. Hogan has, also, we understand, brought with him from Rome, a first rate Italian abuzzatore, to accomplish the work of roughing out in the marble, a business which the Italian workmen may still consider as exclusively their own.—*Freeman*.

The senior baronet in the south of Ireland, his brother, and the son of one of the most ancient families, are turnkeys at Spike Island, at £35 a year and good rations.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

As a remarkable instance of the reverse of fortune, we may mention that a middleman in the Kilmallock union, who, a short time ago, was in the receipt of £400 a year, is now either a strolling beggar, or an inmate of the workhouse.—*Ibid*.

THE REV. JOHN HOPKINS.—It having been publicly stated that the Rev. John Hopkins—so well known as the friend of O'Connell, and a frequent attendant at Conciliation Hall—is the person whose name has recently figured on the Priests' Protection Society's lists, we have been requested by some friends of the rev. gentleman, to give that statement the most explicit contradiction. We have ourselves made special inquiries on the subject, and we find that the Mr. Hopkins who had joined the Priests' Protection Society, was never a member of the Repeal Association, and the Christian name borne by that person is not identical with that of our rev. friend.—*Freeman*.

PROSELYTISM IN OUTERARD.—We regret to learn that proselytism is rather on the advance in this neighborhood, where every exertion is being made to buy over the unfortunate wretches whose poverty exposes them to the allurements of the paupered tempter. Every Sunday, and on other festive occasions, the wretched beings are driven to prayers, like sheep to the slaughter, and should an unfortunate wretch, through inadvertence or from a momentary qualm of conscience, absent himself, "the rations" are stopped, and thus his attendance is insisted on the next occasion.—*Galway Vindicator*.

THE SHORTSTONE MURDER.—The impression prevails, that three out of four of the prisoners in custody in Dundalk gaol, for conspiracy to murder the late Mr. Coulter, will be transferred for trial to the Armagh assizes, as it is said the conspiracy was entered into in this county. The assizes are not likely to be held in Armagh before the latter end of July.—*Armagh Gazette*.

CONDITION OF SKIBBEREEN.—A correspondent of the *Cork Examiner* writes:—"Having heard so much of Skibbereen and its destitution, I certainly did not expect to find that part of the country in such a high state of cultivation. The breadth of land under potato cultivation this year is unusually great, and that crop never wore a more hopeful or promising appearance than at present. The blight appeared in one or two places; but as it did not spread it created no alarm. Mr. Barry, of Glandore, has some 'pink eyes,' which he is digging for some time past; and I have been told they are as large and well flavored as potatoes usually are in the beginning of August. The corn crops are looking very healthy, and there is a very large crop of turnips in ground. I have seen some patches of flax, and I have been informed it is cultivated much more extensively in other parts of the union. A practical instructor has resided for some time past in Skibbereen. Having said so much of the crops, I will now speak of the people, and the trials which they have undergone. Wherever you turn, you are sure to meet with evidences of the destitution for which this union has been so remarkable. The blackened gables of the roofless huts, and the deserted cabins which attract your attention in every townland painfully remind you of the dreadful ravages of the

famine which so lately swept over our land. The population of the parish of Myross was, according to the census of 1841, 3,741, and there were then 656 inhabited houses in the parish. According to the census of the present year, there are only 1978 inhabitants in that parish now, and only 328 inhabited houses. The 1763 human beings who have disappeared may be easily accounted for. A few have left the country; some are in the workhouse, and some are begging; but the grave has closed over by far the greater portion of them.

THE IRISH POOR LAW.—On Tuesday, a writ of *venditione exponas* was delivered to the sub-sheriff of the county, authorizing that functionary to distain and dispose of the goods and chattels of the Limerick Union, under an execution which he levied at the Limerick workhouse on Wednesday week, at the suit of Messrs. Evans, Curtis, and Co., to whom a large sum of money is due by the guardians.

EMIGRATION.—Two hundred and seventy emigrants left the Samplaies yesterday morning for Quebec, in the "Heron." Of these about 177 were paupers from the Dingle Workhouse, who were most comfortably found, and fitted out by the board.—*Kerry Evening Post*.

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER THROUGH LOVE.—The *Cork Constitution* gives a romantic account of the suicide of a soldier in that city, named Winstanley. He was engaged to the daughter of a military pensioner named Low; but as he was reluctant to get permission for marriage from his commanding officer, the parents determined to send the girl to London out of his way. On hearing of this, Winstanley bought half a pint of oil of turpentine, and holding it in a cup, encountered the girl and her mother on their way to the steam-ship. In a frenzied manner he asked her "if she would deceive him—if she was about to leave him who was so fond of her?" She moved on, and he followed, and holding up the cup, said, "Mary, you know I love you, and if you don't stop and marry me, this will end my existence. You know I can't live without you, and this must put me out of pain." Her mother then pushed her from him, when he immediately drank the vitriol, threw the cup into the river, and leaped several feet from the ground, screaming frightfully. At this moment a private soldier of the 8th regiment came up, when Winstanley, pointing after Mary Low, said, "There—there she is; she's the cause of it—it is she's to blame." He died the following morning in great pain. While writhing with his sufferings, he asked every person who entered the ward in which he lay, "Is she coming?" for if I get but one glimpse of her, it will remove all my pain, and I shall die easy." Deceased had a medal and star for several engagements in India, where he had served with credit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN SOUTH-WARK.—A most serious and devastating fire broke out on the premises of Mr. Alderman Humphrey, M.P., in Montague-cloze, Southwark, at half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon and burnt with great fury until seven o'clock, destroying in that period an immense amount of valuable property, and entirely gutting two warehouses. It was supposed to have been conquered shortly after seven, when to the astonishment of the brigade, and every other person engaged, the flames burst forth in another warehouse, at least one hundred feet from the scene of the original fire, and laid waste, in a very short time, the whole range of premises—threatening the destruction of the beautiful church of St. Saviour's and a vast amount of other valuable property. Nothing could exceed the alarm which prevailed; the safety of distant, as well as proximate, buildings was threatened by the immense smoke driven off while those whose goods were at all exposed hastened to secure them from the risk of burning, or the scarcely less imminent risk of having them stolen by the gangs of thieves who are never idle on such occasions. The fourth warehouse several times caught fire and was as often extinguished, and up to twelve o'clock it withstood the flames around it. After that time it was gradually damaged by the intense heat communicated through the party walls; but the contents having been removed by 11 o'clock the fire found little or nothing to spread it further. The fire remained burning all night, and was easily visible from a distance. St. Saviour's Church, though somewhat damaged, has sustained no serious injury. Alderman Humphrey was on the spot soon after the outbreak, and directed some of the operations of the firemen. He is insured in the Sun and Union offices, to the full extent of the value of the buildings. The loss is estimated at nearly 200,000.

ANGLICAN OPINION ON THE TITLES BILL.—The *Guardian* makes the following comments on the recent debates:—"The handful of amendments disposed of, almost without discussion, on each evening have, like those which had preceded them, little interest except as illustrating the worthless and objectionable character of the bill, by presenting it again and again in various though not very novel lights. The real reason, for instance, for rejecting Mr. Monsell's proviso, that the bill shall not interfere with the exercise of purely spiritual authority, is that that is exactly what it is meant to interfere with. In truth, the distinction that has been drawn between spiritual and Ecclesiastical power, never very solid, becomes almost intangible when the latter (which means, in strictness, the power which controls the machinery through which spiritual authority is exercised), has itself no other basis than sanctions which are purely spiritual, affecting the conscience alone. Mr. Gladstone in vain joined Mr. Sharman Crawford in pointing out the injustice of suspending a penal enactment over the head of any Protestant Episcopal community which may hereafter be formed in England, whether guiltless or not of any continental connection. Nor was Mr. Crawford's proposal to exempt Ireland much more satisfactorily answered. It might be prudent, Lord John Russell admits, but then it would be so very illogical! Just so. The reason is neither better nor worse than most of those by which the measure has been supported, and assists us to complete our estimate of what it is worth. We are surely not wrong in taking our account of it from the lines of its promoters. To gratify 'resentment,' says the Solicitor-General, we introduce penal legislation into England; to escape being 'illogical,' adds Lord J. Russell, we extend the penal legislation to Ireland. It matters not (nor ought it, indeed, to make any difference) that in the one case the penalties fall upon a sect, in the other upon a people."

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—The *John Bull* says—"Anything more mean-spirited and treacherous than the conduct of Lord John Russell and his colleagues on the Popish question, it is impossible to conceive. If,

in spite of it all, the nation suffers itself to be gulled by the Durham Epistle, and by an occasional bit of swagger in the house about the Protestant Faith, the dignity of the crown, and the independence of the nation, into a belief that the noble Premier cares the value of a pinch of snuff for any of these things, we shall be reluctantly compelled to set down our respected namesake as the most impenetrable of blockheads."

PROTESTANT DESCRIPTION OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Editor of *Mona's Herald* tells his readers that when the *tout ensemble* of the Crystal Palace, from end to end, and from side to side, first fell under his eye, he involuntarily exclaimed, "This is the terrestrial copy of the New Jerusalem above, as described by John the Revelator!"

A Conversation was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday evening, which was intended to bring together the Clergy of the Church of England, and the foreign Pastors who are at present on a visit to the metropolis. As far, however, as the latter gentlemen were concerned, the affair was decidedly a failure. The foreign Pastors who came were few and far between, and among those who did attend, the celebrities of foreign Churches were not forthcoming.—*John Bull*.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER'S SYNOD.—The Bishop is holding his synod in peace. On Wednesday a session of an hour and twenty minutes' duration was preached in Exeter Cathedral, by the Rev. Prebendary Holt, and after partaking of the sacrament, the delegates proceeded to the Chapter House. The Bishop opened the Synod by an address, in which he stated generally his reasons (as they have already been published) for calling his clergy together. His object was to revive friendly and confidential communication with his clergy on all important points affecting the Church.—He wished to unburden himself, without the slightest reserve, to his brethren in Christ, as he hoped they would to him: and in the peculiar crisis in which they were now placed, he wished to give to the presbytery that prominent and important position to which all ecclesiastical history assigned them. The right rev. prelate then congratulated the Synod upon the willingness with which his call had been answered by 30 out of 34 deaneries, and proceeded to bring forward a declaration on the subject of baptism. The discussion upon it was postponed till the following day.—The delegates are as follows:—Dignitaries, canons, and prebendaries, 17; officials of archdeacons, 2; bishops' chaplains, 5; deans rural, 29 out of 32; representatives, 58 out of 64;—111. Of the 60 representatives elected, 58 were present.

EVANGELICAL ADVERTISEMENT.—The *Preston Chronicle* has a strange advertisement which has been extensively circulated in the town of Openshaw, Lancashire. One Mrs. —, Milliner, Dress Maker, &c. &c.—street, Openshaw, announces that "through the mysterious workings of Divine Providence, she has in a great measure renewed her former strength, and purposes resuming her business in all its branches, viz. — Millinery, Dress and Straw Bonnet Making." She concludes with saying that she trusts the friends of justice, truth, and righteousness "will consider the responsible duty which now devolves on them, in giving every support to our own Bible-taught members of these three United Kingdoms, and also of withdrawing their support from those who are foreigners to us both in person and principle, that in course of time we may again behold the glory of a now offended (but a yet merciful) God shed abroad over our lands?"

ANCIENT HYMNODY.—The members of the Ec-clesiastical Society held a meeting on Monday, with the object of introducing the public to the very ancient hymnody of the Church—the quaint tunes sung to the hymns written in Latin in the earlier centuries of Christianity, previous even to the introduction of the Gregorian chant. A choir had been got together, and a couple of short lectures were delivered: the one by the Rev. J. M. Neale, on the literary character and antiquarian history of the hymns in question; and the other by the Rev. T. Helmore, on the music adapted to them. The latter rev. gentleman said he did not wish to depreciate modern compositions of any kind, sacred or secular, but he entreated that the ancient compositions should not be judged of by modern rules. "The fundamental points of acoustic philosophy and harmonic science, as held by modern musicians, he believed to be mere conventional regulations, not founded on anything like the nature of things;" and therefore argued that the ancient compositions might be, after their fashion, as purely scientific and critically correct as any modern music. He pointed out the "peculiar tonality of their melodies and their frequent freedom from modern time and rhythm," contending that therefrom there resulted naturally different modes of harmonic treatment to those to which we are accustomed, but which should not prejudice us against the ancient Christian music. The *Morning Post* says that the ancient hymnody has "no true melody, no contrapuntal or fugal effects, no rich glowing harmonic progressions,—no unexpected, thrilling transitions, no variety." Another authority tells us that the hymns in question "are curiously modulated, and to an unaccustomed ear seem somewhat monotonous compositions. They are bound together by no rhythm, and have very little individual character."—*Weekly News*.

The *Sunderland Herald* understands that it is the intention of Mazzini shortly to pay a visit to the principal towns in the North of England, to deliver a course of lectures of "The Rise and Progress of Civil and Religious Liberty in the States of Italy."

A correspondent, says the *Inverness Courier*, who dates from the Temple, states that her Majesty and Prince Albert have commissioned a gentleman from the North to engage the services of a Gaelic teacher for the Royal family! "There is every chance," he says, "of an intimate friend of mine getting the enviable appointment!"

EMIGRATION AGENTS.—The man named Saunders, who was lately committed for trial at Manchester (but admitted to bail), on a charge of obtaining money through false pretences,—selling worthless land to emigrants, &c.,—has left for America, not choosing to stand his trial. He left information with some party that "he should not allow his bondsmen to suffer."

CRIME IN ENGLAND.—Manchester, June 25.—Our sessions began here on Friday last, and are expected to close on Friday next. There were one hundred and sixty-three prisoners for trial, one hundred and fifty-one cases of felony, and twelve misdemeanours. Of these, according to the calendar, sixty-four can neither read nor write, ninety-five can read and write imperfectly, and only four are stated as capable of reading and writing well. Thus, in a period of ten weeks, there is an increase of criminals of seventy-three over the number for trial at the previous sessions. —*Manchester Correspondent of the Tablet*.

CHURCH RATES; OR THE PARSON'S HEX.—We heard a curious story the other day of a careful clergyman, near Plymouth, who was the creditor of a farmer to the amount of fifteen pence for Church dues. Finding the money was not readily forthcoming, he engaged to buy a hen of the farmer's wife, for which he was to allow ten pence. On the fowl being handed to him he expressed a hope that it was a good layer, when the woman declared that it was, and that the fowl had laid an egg that morning. "In that case," said the careful divine, "I am entitled to two pence more, for I bought that fowl yesterday, and consequently the egg was mine, and you must pay me for it." What was the poor woman to say? As an honest woman, desirous of acting up to the injunction which her minister had taught her, of rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, she made the allowance which the parson demanded, and told the story to her friends, one of whom duly communicated it to us, and we pass it on. There is no doubt of its being perfectly true.—*Plymouth Journal*.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY AGAINST A SCRIPTURE-READER.—Mr. W. Gordon, a middle-aged man, described as a "Scripture-reader," and who was on the point of being admitted into Holy Orders by the Bishop of Winchester, was placed at the bar on Wednesday on a charge of bigamy in intermarrying with Miss Mary Peters, the daughter of a tradesman, his former wife, Susan Success Gordon, being still alive. In July, 1841, the prisoner married his first wife at Northam in Devonshire, and the issue of that marriage was two children. On the 19th of August last, having previously paid his addresses to Miss Peters as a single man, he was married to that lady at Saint Ann's, Westminster. Some circumstances had occurred to lead Mr. Peters to believe that the former wife of the prisoner was living, and he caused an inquiry to be set on foot, the result of which was a confirmation of his suspicion. The prisoner's defence was that he had been completely drawn into the first marriage at a time when he was perfectly unconscious of what he did. The prisoner was remanded.—*Church and State Gazette*.

The lady who is stated in *Bell's Life* to have lost £20,000 on the Derby, is no other than "Ada, sole daughter of my house and heart."

THE IRISH EXILES.—Despatches, it is said, have at length reached the Colonial-official from Sir W. Denison, communicating the defeat of his policy by the supreme judges of Van Diemen's Land. This was nothing new, though the Colonial-office had received the intelligence only on Friday. Men are proverbially slow to communicate their own ill-luck and none more tardy than Sir William Denison.—*Freeman*.

THE POTATO CROP IN ENGLAND.—We do not remember to have ever seen the crops of potatoes look more promising than they do at the present time; and the most aged people declare that they never before saw so many planted. There is not the slightest appearance, as far as our own observation goes, of the return of the disease.—*Hereford Times*.

EMIGRATION FROM THE ISLAND OF LEWIS.—A body of Highlanders, numbering upwards of 700 tenants of Sir John Matheson's estate in the Lewis, lately embarked at Oban en route for America. The people were generally well clad, and had a strong and healthy appearance.

CAPITAL CRIMES.—The remains of a young female have been discovered at about a mile distant from Norwich, by means of a dog, which was seen with a human hand in its mouth! The rumors and opinions are of a conflicting nature, some persons insisting that a foul murder has been committed, and others suggesting that the portions of the body discovered have been used for anatomical purposes. The police, however, are busily engaged in the investigation of the circumstances. On Tuesday, a long inquiry was gone into before Mr. W. Carter, the coroner, concerning the death of a female child, found murdered at the residence of Mr. Naile, a gentleman of fortune, residing at Dulwich. A female named Theresa Jane Flayer, was housemaid to Mr. Naile, and was suspected of having given birth to a child. Search was made, and the body was discovered underneath her bedstead. There was a piece of white ribbon tightly tied round the neck; the tongue was protruding from the mouth, and was much swollen. Mr. Flower, surgeon, who had made a post-mortem examination of the body, said he had no doubt the child had breathed some time, and its death was from strangulation, caused by a ligature round the neck. The jury unanimously returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against the girl.

SCOTCH MORALITY.—On Monday a workman named Jefferson committed suicide. He went home along with some acquaintances; and finding his wife lying in a corner of the house in a beastly state of intoxication, he exclaimed that he would bear her conduct no longer, and immediately went into another room and suspended himself by a rope to a bedpost. His friends becoming surprised at his absence, entered the room and found him dead. A disgraceful scene took place at the funeral of the unfortunate man. The body was conveyed to the cemetery, Bishopwearmouth; but almost all of the party were in a disgraceful state of intoxication. They had forgotten to order the grave to be dug, and also to bring the coroner's certificate for burial—consequently the funeral was delayed for upwards of an hour and a half. One of the mourners, who was drunk, sat upon a grave and gave utterance to the most terrible howling, so that the officiating clergyman was obliged to order his removal; and it was altogether one of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed in the parish.—*Sunderland Herald*.

STATE SCHOOLISM IN ILLINOIS.—We are glad to notice by the following from the *Galena Advertiser*, that State interference with education finds so little favor in that place:—"School Meeting.—Public notice having been given by the Clerk of the City Council of Galena, that on the 25th day of June, a meeting of the legal voters of the city of Galena would be held in the Council Chamber for the purpose of voting for or against a tax for the support of public schools within the city. In conformity therewith, the citizens assembled, and on motion, his honor the Mayor was called to the chair, and P. M. Howse appointed Secretary. After some remarks by the School Committee upon the propriety of levying a tax and extending common schools. On motion, it was resolved—That the election be proceeded with *viva voce*. The question then being submitted, whether the meeting will levy a tax for Common Schools and school purposes, it was decided in the negative. On motion, the meeting then adjourned."