

it was twenty-two thousand two hundred and seven pounds four shillings and eightpence. In Cavan fourteen thousand six hundred and sixty-one pounds fifteen shillings and fourpence. In Donegal thirty thousand six hundred and forty-three pounds seven shillings and fivepence. In Down thirty-six thousand and forty-nine pounds nineteen shillings and eightpence. In Fermanagh sixteen thousand seven hundred and thirty-one pounds one shilling and threepence. But though ninety-five parts in a hundred of these vast sums are extracted from the pockets of Catholics and Presbyterians, very few of those unfashionable classes are allowed to share in the duties of disposing of it.—*Tablet*.

THE CROPS.—We continue to receive the most gratifying reports from various parts of the country relative to every description of crops, but more particularly as to the potato crop. The oats in some localities are rather short in the stalk, but the ear is very fine. Meadows are returning a better yield than was anticipated from the drought of spring. We have not heard the slightest rumor of the appearance of the potato blight although in June considerable apprehension existed owing to some injuries being done by electric influence, the marks of which have since passed away.—*Mayo Constitution*.

EMIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH.—It appears that the various emigration agents at the port of Cork concur in stating that the emigration during the present season exhibits a considerable diminution as compared with previous years. The number of passengers leaving the quay of Cork, from the 1st of May to the 15th of July, 1854, amounted to 7,235, against 7,166 in 1853. The decline generally is attributed to various causes, one of which is the increase of wages in this country, which must, of course, operate to check the flow of labourers to other localities.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF ANTRIM.—It is our melancholy duty to announce the premature decease of Hugh Seymour McDonnell, the fourth Earl of Antrim, the lineal descendant of the famous McDonnells, the chiefs of the Antrim clans in the heroic days of our country's history. His Lordship had been in indifferent health for a considerable time past, in consequence of an accident he met with by the breaking of one of his thigh bones, from the effects of which he never completely recovered; but latterly he had been so far recruited as to be able to resume his usual out-door exercise. His relapse was, therefore, not expected, and he sank rapidly. He died a few minutes before 12 o'clock on Wednesday night at his ancestral residence Glenarm Castle, the Countess of Antrim, his brother-in-law, Mr. Bertie, and his nephew, Mr. Montgomery, being with him in his last moments. The late Earl was born in the year 1812, and succeeded his mother, the late Countess, in 1831. In 1836 he married the Lady Laura Cecilia Parker, fifth daughter of the Earl of Macclesfield. He has left only one child, the lady Helen McDonnell, who is now in her 18th year. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother, the Hon. Mark Kerr, Commander, R.N., who was born in 1814, and in 1849 married Miss M'Conn, by whom he has several sons.—*Belfast Newsletter*.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE EARL OF CALEDON.—On Friday last, the mortal remains of the late James Dupre, Earl of Caledon, were deposited in the family vault at Caledon, and never have we witnessed, on a similar occasion, such an immense assemblage of people as followed the deceased to his grave. The body was conveyed from his Lordship's residence, in London, where he had died, by Holyhead to Dublin, and was met there by Mr. Frizzell, the undertaker of Armagh, who conducted all the subsequent proceedings. At Castleblaney, the coffin was taken from the railroad station, and conveyed, in a hearse drawn by four horses, to the church, where it remained for the night. The next morning, at 8 o'clock, the funeral proceeded to Caledon. At Crickeen Castle, where a portion of deceased's estates commence, in the county of Armagh, it was met by a large body of tenantry on horseback with scarfs and hat-bands; and a great number of the carriages of the nobility and gentry from the neighborhood. On reaching the bridge at Caledon, at 12 o'clock, there was a short pause, to allow the carriages to stop; and from that point the whole procession followed the hearse on foot.—*Newry Telegraph*.

NIGHTINGALES IN IRELAND.—For the first time, we believe, in this country, the notes of the nightingale were heard in the woodlands adjacent to Whiteabbey, on Friday night last. Some time since, Mr. Hutcheson, of Wellington Park, brought three of these birds from England, two of which he has subsequently set free in his own grounds, making a present of the third, which was not full grown, to a medical friend in Belfast.—*Belfast Chronicle*.

The subjoined paragraph, with reference to the new baron of Inchiquin, late Sir Lucius O'Brien (Smith O'Brien's brother) appears in some of the Irish papers, and is interesting:—"The following is given in a paper in the British Museum, published in 1836, among the state papers relating to Ireland, tempore Henry VIII. 'On Sunday, the 1st day of July, 1543, at the King's manor of Greenwich, in the 35th year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King Henry the 8th, was the creation of two Earls and Barons of Ireland, whose names were these: the first, Murrrough O'Brien created Earl of Thomond; the second, Wm. Burgh, created Earl of Clanryckard; the third, Donough O'Brien, created Baron of Ybrackan. All the patents are under the Great Seal of England, and are to be found in Rymer. By one patent, Murrrough O'Brien is created Earl Tomon for life, with the remainder to Donat O'Brien for life, and Baron of Inskwyne to him and the heirs male of his body. By another, Ulick Boruck is created Earl of Clanricarde and Baron Dunkellin in tail male. By a third patent Donatins O'Brien, is created Baron of Ibrackan in tail male, and Earl Tomon for life, the latter title to take place after the death of Murrrough. Murrrough, the first Earl of Thomond, died in 1451, when the earldom devolved, according to the limitation of the patent on his nephew, Donough O'Brien, and passed in regular descent to Henry, eighth Earl, at whose decease in 1551, without issue the honors became dormant. The Barony of Inchiquin was inherited by the first Earl of Thomond's son and heir according to the patent of creation, and passed regularly to Murrrough 6th baron, who was advanced to the earldom of Inchiquin in 1654. From him the earldom descended to Murrrough, the fifth Earl of Inchiquin, who in 1800 was advanced to the Marquisate of Thomond. Sir Lucius O'Brien, now Baron of Inchiquin, is descended lineally from Donough O'Brien, of Dromolyn, second son of the first Earl of Thomond, and next brother to the first Baron of Inchiquin, of the creation of 1443.'"

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.—A letter from Calais says:—"The news of the approaching arrival at Calais of the Queen of England, accompanied by Prince Albert and their children, is being every day more confirmed, and preparations for their reception are accordingly everywhere made. The batteries of Fort Risban, which will fire the royal salute, are being put in order. The railway company are repainting their station, and the workmen have received orders to have everything finished before the 15th of August. The city gates on the sea side are also being repaired, and the municipality are finishing the footpaths along the route from the port to the Imperial palace. The latter is at this moment full of workmen, who are engaged in embellishing its apartments and its delightful gardens. The city of Calais, which has already received within its walls almost all the crowned heads of Europe, will never have offered a nobler and more sympathetic reception than that which now awaits the august ally of France."

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 26.—Lord Panmure has received the following communication from the Crimea, dated the 25th of July:—"Cholera has not increased since my last report, and the army continues in satisfactory health."

RUSSIAN COMPLIMENT TO THE LATE LORD RAGLAN.—The following extract from a letter dated St. Petersburg, published in *Le Nord*, show how Lord Raglan was appreciated by the Russians:—"Lord Raglan," says the letter, "has died. During the entire period of the command of this noble general, he succeeded in conciliating the esteem and respect, not only of those with whom his nation was allied, but also of the enemy to whom he was opposed. He was one of the last of that glorious English army which, under the command of the Duke of Wellington, illustrated the English name on so many battle-fields, and of which the few remaining veterans bore on their breasts, till lately, the honorable tokens. Lord Raglan was, on several occasions, distinguished by the late Emperor Nicholas, as also by the reigning Emperor. He will be personally regretted in Russia by all who had an opportunity of knowing and appreciating the nobleness of his sentiments and the uprightness of his character. As a subject, he performed his duty by obeying the command of his Sovereign, and as a soldier, by valiantly defending the honor of his flag; but even in the execution of his duty he preserved unblemished to his death his own personal dignity and that of his country. He has fallen, like so many others, a victim to this disastrous war. Honored be his memory, and respected be his grave! which will be as sacred on the soil of Russia as on that of England; and, whilst pointing to it, no Russian will refuse to say—*Siste, victor, heroem, cales!*"

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.—It is in contemplation to establish camps of instruction on Barham Downs, within a few miles of Canterbury, and on Penenden heath, near Maidstone. Engineer officers have been ordered to survey the sites, with a view to ascertain the facilities of obtaining a constant and sufficient supply of water for the troops and horses.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS TO THE INVALID SOLDIERS AT CHATHAM.—Colonel Eden, commandant, has distributed several Crimean medals to the invalids at St. Mary's Barracks; also four medals for distinguished service in the Crimea. There was an annuity medal presented to Sergeant-Major John Bergin, 57th Regiment; he also received the Crimean medal, with two clasps, Balaklava and Inkermann. The commandant observed that the pleasing duty had fallen on him of presenting these medals, by command of Her Majesty, to those brave men who had fought so valiantly, and shed their blood for their country's cause.—He hoped all would value the honours thus conferred on them by their Queen. The annuity medal to Sergeant-Major confers the sum of £20 a year. The Sergeant-Major acknowledged Her Majesty's kindness for bestowing on him the grant, and also to Colonel Eden for the kind manner in which he presented it. At Inkermann the Sergeant-Major was in the Fourth Division, with only a small detachment of about 150 men of his Regiment; and they became opposed to a powerful Russian column. Seeing the necessity of vigorous action, as the Russians were endeavouring to outflank the British, he stepped in front of his detachment, with Captain Vinables, carrying the regimental colours, and called on them in the name of their Queen and country, and the old name they bore of "Die hard," to follow him. The whole of the men, with the officer, immediately obeyed; they opened a steady fire, and afterwards charged the strong force against them, which the detachment routed most gallantly. The French 7th came up on the right of the 57th, and completed the route of the whole Russian force which the gallant few of the 57th commenced. The other part of the regiment, with the officers, were that morning engaged in the trenches. The Sergeant-Major has seen nearly twenty-five years' service.

The Arctic Committee decides to give MacClure £5000 for the North West passage.

The son of the ex Minister of Piedmont is under arrest in London, for robbing a fellow inmate of his hotel, of £600.

THE SAINTS AGAIN AT FAULT.—There is every reason to believe that the obnoxious Sunday Beer Bill will be immediately repealed. The report of the committee appointed to investigate the operation of that unpopular, inconvenient, and uncalculated measure, which ordains that every public-house shall be shut at ten o'clock on Sunday night, is dead against the continuance of such an enactment. Only two or three witnesses spoke in its favour, and those who did so were scarcely entitled to a hearing. Alderman Carden is nothing better than a selfish fanatic, who would impose the Maine Liquor Law on working men, but admits that he has never thought of inflicting it on himself. Mr. G. Cruikshank, a pragmatic water-drinker, likewise volunteered evidence in favour of the obnoxious Beer Bill objecting, however, that it did not go far enough. With the exception of these two worthies, and the vague testimony of Mr. Hall, the Bow-street magistrate, the entire evidence given before Mr. Berkeley's committee was decidedly favourable to an amendment of the Act. The Bill will, therefore, be repealed; and it is to be hoped that the recent demonstrations in Hyde-park, together with this other triumph over the Sabbatarians, will check the mischievous and inconvenient meddlings of the Shaftesburys, Grosvenors, and Erringtons, with the comforts and wants of the people. Let us have no more attempts to make persons "pious" by Act of Parliament, for they may lead to disturbance, and must inevitably fail to accomplish a good purpose.

The English, outwardly, are already a most religious people—in many things, too much so. Perhaps if we had more true religion, and less hypocrisy, we should have fewer bishops. The passing and repeal of the Sunday Beer Act, together with the withdrawal of Lord R. Grosvenor's obnoxious Sunday Trading Bill, must convince the working classes what encroachments would be made upon their liberties, did they quietly submit to three or four canting noblemen leading them by the nose. The people have the power to repel one-sided legislation—would to God they more frequently used it.

HYDE PARK ON SUNDAY.—There was no demonstration in Hyde-park last Sunday; but, in case of any meeting being attempted in the evening, Mr. May, the superintendent of the A division, Mr. Gibbs, the superintendent of the B division, together with inspectors Dargan, Banks, Langley, and several others, were kept in reserve at the archway under the Wellington Statue, Hyde-park-corner. Men were also placed along Piccadilly, St. James's-square, and Belgrave-square, so as to be enabled, in case of an emergency, to communicate with head-quarters. It was rumored that the windows of the Bishop of London's town residence would be broken, but certainly nothing of the sort was done. Passing along Pall-mall, a few persons were occasionally seen walking about looking into the windows of the club-houses, and ejaculating, "If we see any of the nobs drinking their wine, let us go in for their windows." Although there were many noblemen and gentlemen in most of the club-houses, as far as could be seen they were only reading the newspapers, and consequently nothing was resorted to.

The investigation into the conduct of the police at the Hyde Park Sunday demonstrations still continues, and proves that the police used very unnecessary violence. The conduct of Sir Richard Mayne, Commissioner of Police is severely commented on.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—A large open-air meeting was held at Butts, near Rochdale, with the view of obtaining popular support to the proposition for suppressing the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The opponents of this object, however, mustered in strength sufficient to carry resolutions expressive of a determination to resist the introduction of any such law, and for the repeal of the Beer Bill.

RESPECTABLE RASCALS.—We are really beginning to be afraid of everything in the shape of respectability, for recent events have shown us, that the shape of respectability may very probably include the form alone without the substance. The cloak of religion seems to be nothing better than an extensive wrap-rascal, and we are afraid that we should find the garb of piety very often little better than a sort of moral Mackintosh thrown over the loose habits of the wearer. One of the latest instances of respectable rascality is that of a pious prig who has collected subscriptions for a number of ragged schools, and pocketed the proceeds. This gentleman will probably confess the weakness of the flesh, allude to the human race in general as poor worms, and after a few ebullitions of cant, will no doubt be received again with open arms by his puritanical brethren, and with open pockets by his unfortunate victims. We wish that the public would open their eyes instead of their purses to those pious impostors, who are getting just now "as plentiful as blackberries," or, more appropriately speaking, "as thick as thieves."—*Punch*.

An action is now pending in the Consistory Court to compel the Hon. and Revd. Robert Liddell, Incumbent of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, to discontinue the use of certain furniture and decorations in the celebration of divine service, inconsistent with the laws and ritual of the Church of England.—The articles complained of are an altar of carved wood, a cross, golden candlesticks with candles a yard high, a credensia, and five various colored altar cloths for different seasons.

SCOTLAND INVADED BY WHALES.—The *Inverness Courier* informs us that a few days prior to the sailing of the steamer Baltic a large number of bottle-nosed whales entered the Moray Firth on the northeastern coast, and proceeded to enjoy themselves. The fishermen of the vicinity were highly indignant at such familiarity, and immediately put forth in boats, and by various alarming demonstrations succeeded in so frightening the cetaceous monsters of the deep that they plunged pell-mell upon the sandy shore of the bay, were stranded beyond the possibility of return to their native element. One hundred and sixty four were captured in this manner at the town of Waterloo, and many others along the shore at various places.—The fish were from twelve to twenty feet in length, and realized great profit to their captors. The *Glasgow Mail* says that whales are also dashing ashore in various parts of the Isle of Skye on the west coast of Scotland, and that great numbers of them have been taken. At the town of Sconser, one shepherd dispatched more than twenty of them with a scythe.

UNITED STATES.

CONVERSION.—The Rev. William Markoe, together with Mrs. Markoe and family, were received into the Catholic Church on the festival of St. Alphonsus, August 2d, by the Rev. Mr. Everett, in St. Anne's church, New York. Mr. M. was for several years a much esteemed clergyman of the Episcopal denomination, officiating in Delafield, Wisconsin, under Dr. Kemper, the Protestant Bishop, and was educated at the Episcopal General Theological Seminary in this city. Within a few weeks past, in the State of New York, three ministers, Messrs. Wheaton, Whitcher, and Markoe, have been received into the Holy Church. While thanking God for the mercy shown them in this guidance into the true fold, we pray for those who yet remain outside the grace of conversion, and the grace of corresponding to the promptings and influence of the Divine Spirit.—*N. Y. Freeman's Journal*.

NEW WHEAT.—24,000 bushels of prime white Illinois Wheat, this year's growth, were sold in Rochester last week by sample, at \$1 85 per bushel.

The *Mobile Tribune* of the 18th ultimo, says new flour is selling there at five dollars per barrel, and confidently predicts that in three weeks it will be sold for three dollars and fifty cents per barrel.

NORFOLK, August 8.—The yellow fever has made its appearance in various parts of our city; there is no abatement of its violence in the ports along the Mississippi.

George Copway, the Chippewa Indian, has taken the stump in Kentucky in behalf of the Know Nothing cause. George is a Methodist preacher, and a native of Canada.—*Boston Pilot*.

FEARFUL CALAMITY.—About half-past one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a portion of the heavy stone cornice of the splendid building being erected for the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on the southwest corner of Main and Third streets, gave way while the workmen were in the act of hoisting a stone, and fell upon the sidewalk with an awful crash. The building is five stories in height, and the mass of masonry which gave way was about sixty feet in length, and immensely heavy, being more than two-thirds of the cornice on the Third street front. A suffocating cloud of dust rolled up from the rubbish of the fatal cornice, the massive and graceful appearance of which had been universally admired, and in a few moments a large crowd collected, and the mangled remains of six men quite dead, two gasping in their last agonies, and two others badly injured, were speedily taken from the ruins.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

We learn from the *N. Y. Spectator* that on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., Mr. John Elliott, a Methodist local preacher, of Williamsburg, L.I., and his daughter Mary Ann Elliott, were bathing on the beach at Coney Island, below the Oceanic House, when they were swept out by the undertow, and drowned. Two other persons, a Henry Boyd, jun., and a Miss Eastman, were also caught in the same current, but fortunately managed to secure one of the boards floating about and were towed towards the shore.

CASTLE GARDEN, New York.—Since this place has been fitted up for emigrants, the occupation for funnery, who swindle emigrants, has been destroyed.—This makes these vampires rampant, and, in consequence, there has been some rioting at Castle Garden.

LIQUOR IN PORTLAND.—A correspondent of the *Boston Traveller* writes from Portland:—"In calling attention to Portland, the mind reverts at once to the theme of the liquor law, but less is heard of this lately absorbing question than in Massachusetts. I see the liquor law still lives with its array of casks, bottles, and demi-johns, full in sight from two streets, while opposite holes in the glass of the front windows of two stories remain mementoes of the late 'battle fought and victory won.' This may be the most radical main law city of all others, but certain it is, I have seen more men drunk this one day than I have seen elsewhere for a week."

St. Louis, Aug. 9.—At the liquor dealers convention last evening, resolutions were passed calling upon every man interested in the traffic in the state to pledge himself to work incessantly for the repeal of the prohibitory law, and to vote for no man for any office who was not also unmistakably opposed to it.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF A MAN GETTING DRUNK IN HIS OWN HOUSE.—The *Buffalo Commercial* says that a case occurred under the Maine law in that city on Tuesday, in which a decision was given in favor of the defendant. A man who was considerably intoxicated, and was making a disturbance in his own house, was arrested and arraigned before the Justice on charge of violating the provisions of the new law. The point urged by the counsel for the defence was, that the law did not authorize the apprehension of a man for being intoxicated in his own house. The point was finally sustained and the defendant discharged.

WITHDRAWALS FROM THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—We learn from the *Columbus Times* that more than a dozen members of the order in Muscogee county have already retired and that many more will follow suit. They are the *Times* fears, so heartily ashamed of having joined the order that they will not publish their cards. From the *Advocate of the South* we learn that twenty-nine persons quit the order at Buena Vista, Madison county, Ga., on Saturday, the 21st ult. What makes this defection the more galling, is the fact that it was publicly announced at the Court House just one week before, that there would be a meeting of the order, to initiate fifty new members. They initiated one, says the *Advocate*, and lost twenty-nine. Twenty or thirty more were expected to quit at the next meeting.—*Savannah Georgian*.

OUR NATIONAL DEBT.—While we are boasting of our surplus of twenty-two millions in the Treasury, and our small debt of fifty millions it will be well to note the fact that the amount of claims already prepared for the Court in Washington is over three hundred millions, exclusive of the French Spoliation bill, which claims five millions. We opine that many claims will be thrown out by the Court, which was established, not for the purpose of spending the public money by satisfying imaginary claims, but merely as an expeditious vehicle for the settlement of disputed accounts.—*N. Y. Herald*.

DISASTROUS AND BLOODY AFFRAY WITH THE NATIVES AT SIERRA LEONE.—We have received fuller particulars of the affray in which a detachment of British troops were defeated with great loss, by a force of the natives, in Sierra Leone. It appears that in May, differences having arisen between some traders and the inhabitants, the Teazer, 3 gun steamer, with a number of troops, (150) was despatched to the spot. The Teazer anchored at 9 A.M. on the 22d off the town of Malageak, and after firing a 32-pound shot and a 16 pound shell over the town, a flag of truce was hoisted at the King's house, upon which "a palaver" was held with the King, but being unsatisfactory, at the expiration of one hour and a half the troops advanced to the centre of the town without opposition, and set fire to the mosque, the King's house, and several other buildings. The intense heat of the flames compelled the troops to retire to the boats, on reaching which a smart fire was opened upon them by the enemy in ambush at each side of the landing place, and 5 soldiers were wounded. The troops however reached the Teazer without further opposition. On the morning of the 23d, at an early hour, Commander Nicholas poured into the town (which was still in flames) and the adjacent bushes, grape, canister, and shell. In half an hour the troops again landed without opposition and advanced. The natives in the night had received an overwhelming reinforcement, which lay in ambush, and on the troops approaching they found themselves nearly surrounded on all sides with a deadly fire. The men being shot down in great numbers by the unseen foes, nothing remained but to make a hasty retreat. One boat succeeded in reaching the Teazer; but the pinnace, with 30 men, in pushing off, filling and capsized, riddled with bullets. The soldiers were either drowned, shot by the enemy, or butchered when they gained the banks of the river. Of the 150 men of all ranks embarked, 72 were killed, 12 wounded or missing and, 9 taken prisoners; (since released).—*American Paper*.