

THE IRISH EXODUS.—Each week sees the departure of an average of 600 persons, the great majority of whom are young men and young women, about 15 or 20 years of age. To imagine the effect of this drift upon the community, we might instance that of these 600, were drawn from a town like that of Bantry, there would hardly be a young man or woman left in it. The actual numbers are greater than the population of many large villages, and a fortnight's draught at that rate would utterly depopulate so considerable a town as Millstreet. Remembering that almost every one of these persons is of condition to be of actual value to the community—the men as farm laborers or mechanics, the women either in agricultural labor as servants, or still more important, as the healthy mothers of strong children, it is to conceive how terrible is the loss to the community.—Nothing can impress the fact upon the mind so strongly as actually witnessing the crowd preparing for their departure. Among the entire there is not an indication of squalor or misery—not a single rag on the back of its owner indicates that he or she is flying from poverty, not a weak limb or a pale cheek—scarcely a wrinkled face indicates that the country is getting rid of a burden. Sturdy, athletic young men, healthy and strong girls—often of extraordinary beauty—form the great bulk of this departing crowd. On Thursday week we witnessed no less than 400 such preparing to take their departure in the Edinburgh, Captain Kennedy, one of the vessels of Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia line. A rumor had spread shortly before the arrival of the ship that a certain number would be excluded for want of accommodation, and the despair evinced by those who thought themselves shut out was as great as if they were told they had lost every hope. When the tenders came to bear away the passengers there was a frantic rush even on the part of those whose places were secured, as if they fancied that some unlucky interposition would shut them out. The news that all could be taken was received as if some precious gifts had been showered among them.—Cork Examiner.

The steam of emigration still flows westward from this locality without the slightest interruption.—Crowds of stalwart and comfortably dressed young peasants, bound for America, may be seen almost daily crowding the coach-office in this town. Indeed, sometimes the numbers are so large that the ordinary modes of conveyance are insufficient for their accommodation, and additional vehicles have to be put on for the use of emigrants only. This was the case so recently as Tuesday morning.—Nenagh Guardian.

The Clonmel Chronicle of the 24th ult. thus reports:—"The tide still flows onward, and vast numbers of the peasantry, although the country was seldom so prosperous as now, are still leaving for the 'Far West.' The rage for emigration would seem to be general, nor is it easy, considering the high rate of wages for all sorts of labour, to guess as to what is the probable cause. This morning 20 families, chiefly from the county of Waterford, passed on from this by train, en route for Liverpool, whence they intend to start from America. We learn that large remittances have been received by them from their friends there to assist them, besides the advantage of a free passage for their distant voyage. Our contemporary, the Nenagh Guardian, states that crowds are leaving that locality, probably the bright hopes held out in the 'dreaming productions of Dr. Cahill's alluring the incredulous peasantry to forsake their friends and native land."

EMIGRATION TO ITALY.—From letters in the Dublin papers, and a communication received to-day from Drogheda, we learn that several young men have left that town, and the adjacent parishes of Tuillymore, and Slane, and the districts of Dowth, and Grange, and on their way to Italy. A number of the police have also left for the same destination, and we are told that some persons in more affluent circumstances will also proceed to Rome. It is rumored that Mr. Myles W. O'Reilly of Knock Abbey Castle intends visiting Italy; and we understand the Rev. P. Kieran, C. O., Dundalk, and Mr. Philip Callan, of Cookstown, intend to visit the States of the Church in the beginning of June. If the emigration proceeds as vigorously in other counties as in Louth, the Green Isle will soon be represented in Italy by a large force of fighting men.

The Drogheda correspondent of Saunders' Newsletter says that a number of young men have been despatched for Rome from that district. Great attention is paid to their physical capacity. It is also asserted that on the disembodiment of the militia the priests expect to pick up a large number of volunteers.

THE "SEX-BURN" IN ITALY.—Ere many days elapse the "Irish Papal Brigade" will be on the march to confront the enemies of the Holy See, and above them will proudly float the ancient banner of Ireland—meet companion for the flag of the Sovereign Pontiff. It will be a high distinction for the Emerald Isle to find her sons the soldiers of God, whilst the children of other lands are, unfortunately, the soldiers of the devil. It was worth living, and suffering for three long centuries the dire persecution of English hate, and English ferocity, to gain such a post of honor as that now enjoyed by the Irish Brigade. Foremost of all soldiers of the Church; first amongst the faithful; they now find themselves chosen for the post of danger; and well and faithfully they will perform the task assigned them, and justify the confidence placed in their fortitude, courage and high sense of honor. It must be cheering to our countrymen to find the green banner of their country fluttering in the breeze of Italy. For fully four hundred years it floated at home over the serried ranks of brave men, who met the Saxon on many a well contested field. Sometimes it was born down by numbers; but it often witnessed triumphs for the Irish arms; and whether in the hands of an O'Neil, an O'Donnell, an O'Moore, a MacCarthy or a Sarsfield, it was never sullied with treachery or dishonour. It witnessed the triumph of a great Irish monarch at Clontarf, when a horde of Northern pirates were made to bite the dust; it witnessed the Saxon army of Munroe reeling beneath Irish valour at Denburb; it beheld a gallant resistance to the invader at the Boyne; and at Anghrim and Limerick it saw native heroism baffling the foe in defence of native liberty. But prouder, loftier, holier by far is its present destiny, in the hand of the Irish Papal Brigade. The banner of an ancient race far more than a thousand years, it will receive much notice in the Eternal City. It must attract the attention of the Holy Father himself, some of whose predecessors blessed it by their Nuncios, and wished it God-speed in the battles for Ireland's freedom. With all our heart we wish the Irish "Sun-burn," the Green Flag of Catholic Ireland, victory after victory on the Italian soil. That it will be well guarded who can doubt, when "The matchless men of Tipperary" are the sentinels around it. Fierce in the conflict; terrible in the charge; they will conquer for the freedom and right of the Pope or die in the encounter.—Whatever be their fate Ireland will not forget their memory, because they have gone forth to right the wrongs of the Vicar of Christ, and to protect the patrimony of the Prince of the Apostles.—Dundalk Democrat.

MAD DOG.—AWFUL RESULTS.—About a fortnight since a small dog was seen prowling about the country at Poolrone, near Mooneoin, county Kilkenny. It was not supposed at first to be mad; but it subsequently turned out that it bit a man; then two cows; two sows and a litter of pigs, and next a donkey. What made the affair more awful was, the donkey bit a woman, who happened to turn him off her path. The last animals that this ferocious dog bit were two goats, whose screams attracted the attention of a number of persons, and who, it appears, stoned the dog to death. We have heard that most of the bitten animals have since died; but we have not heard that any fatal results have followed to the bitten people.

REPEAL.—The petition of her Majesty praying that the voice of the people of Ireland may be tested regarding repeal, is founded upon the principle to which her Government committed themselves at the opening of the session. But the policy of consulting the voice of the peoples was only intended to apply to Italy when the Pope was to be robbed of his dominions, and the Cabinet would laugh at its being applied to Ireland. To be sure, this would exhibit to the world inconsistency and hypocrisy on their part; but the Irish people have long since learned to their cost that these qualifications are inherent to English statesmen, Whig and Tory.—Tipperary Press.

We (Dundalk Democrat) are happy to say that the petition to Queen Victoria for the repeal of the Union is being extensively and influentially signed in Dundalk, and in several districts of this county.

"TAKING ENGLAND AT HER WORD."—As England is so loud in proclaiming for annexations on the Continent, and the restoration of nationality, we should take her at her word, and do what in us lies, to have our Parliament restored. Now is the time for Irishmen to bestir themselves: now is the season to arouse themselves from their deep slumber. The King of the forest having awakened from a death-like sleep, being thoroughly refreshed, is capable of terrible attack. If Ireland will only, even now, arise in her majesty, with recreated strength, and benefitting by her former disappointments, being rigorously combined for the winning back of her plundered rights, the Saxon must yield. The pickpocket must surrender the purse. Let petitions be prepared in all places, and forwarded to the proper quarter.—It is vain to expect any permanent improvement in Ireland from a foreign Parliament. The English senate is incapable of legislating for this country.—We must do so ourselves.

"Aidez vous, et Dieu vous aidera." TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

The Petition of the Undersigned Natives of Ireland, HUMBLY SHEWETH.—That petitioners have seen with deep concern the recognition of the right of every people to change or choose their rulers and form of government, which is contained in the speech delivered by your Majesty at the opening of the present session of Parliament; and also contained in the speech delivered on a recent occasion at Aberdeen by your Majesty's Foreign Secretary, as well as in the speeches of many other statesmen and persons of high position in England, and in the writings of the most influential English newspapers. That by the general approval with which those speeches and writings have been received in England, and more especially by the course of policy pursued by your Majesty's Government, in reference to the late political events in Central Italy, the Sovereign, the Ministry, the press, and people of England have, in the most distinct and public manner, declared their approval of the principle, that every people who believe themselves to be ill-governed have a right to change the system of government which is displeasing to them, and to substitute for it one of their own choice, which choice may be declared by a majority of the votes, which shall be given on submitting the question to an universal suffrage.

That, as is well known to your Majesty, from Petitions emanating from meetings at which millions of your Majesty's subjects attended, as well as from other events at various times, which Petitioners deem it unnecessary to specify—a very strong desire exists amongst the Irish people to obtain, in place of the present system of government in Ireland, a restoration of their native Parliament, and their legislative independence. That Petitioners are confident the overwhelming majority of the Irish people ardently desire this restoration of their national constitution, of which they believe they were unjustly deprived; yet, as your Majesty's advisers may have led you to believe that this desire for a domestic legislature is entertained by only a minority of the population, Petitioners behold in the proceeding so highly approved by your Majesty's ministers, viz.—a popular vote by ballot and universal suffrage—a means by which the real wishes of the majority of your Majesty's Irish subjects may be unmistakably ascertained.

Your Petitioners, therefore, pray that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to direct and authorize a public vote by ballot and universal suffrage in Ireland, to make known the wishes of the people, whether for a native Government and legislative independence, or for the existing system of government by the Imperial Parliament. Petitioners trust that their request will be considered stronger, not weaker, in your Majesty's estimation, for being made respectfully, peacefully, and without violence, instead of being marked by such proceedings as have occurred during the recent political changes in Italy, which have been so largely approved by your Majesty's Ministers.

And, Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.—Nation.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—Never within the memory of our oldest inhabitants was this country blessed with better weather than the present for the growth of the various crops. Within the past three weeks vegetation has been most rapid, and grass and meadow lands which had been bare and brown after the terrible storms which passed over them during a severe and long winter, present a truly luxuriant appearance. The young crops of wheat, barley and oats have also a splendid appearance, and green crops, sown only a few days, appear over ground. Showers fall almost daily, and they are succeeded by warm sunshine, and genial heat. Should providence bless the country for sometime to come with weather equally favourable, the harvest of 1860 will be a memorable one in the annals of Ireland.—Dundalk Democrat.

The crops now present a luxuriant and flourishing appearance, and give promise of a rich and bounteous harvest. On every hand one's glance is met by a verdant and beautiful hue, especially in the case of pasture lands. Potatoes have in many instances overtopped the moulding, and although there has been much rot in the seed, farmers are sanguine that they will prove a highly productive crop. Wheat and oats, which had previously a parched aspect, are now looking remarkably well; and the late sown flax has already shown itself above ground. The weather at present is most favourable to the growth of crops, which are improving with remarkable celerity.—Newry Telegraph.

We have received our usual country report up to yesterday evening, and it appears that the heavy portion of out-door farm labor has been completed, the pressure on farmers from the accumulation of field work of every kind, having been excessive. Wages in most districts were higher than has ever been remembered for spring work. Some of our correspondents express fears that the pasture will be again bare and insufficient this summer, from cattle, and even horses, having been let out too early, and before the young grass had attained a proper growth. There was, however, generally no other alternative, from the total death of fodder—a death of which we so often forewarned farmers during the past autumn and winter.—Belfast Mercury.

Copious rains fell during the week, alternated with intervals of intense heat. Everything evinces the vivifying influence of both combined. Grass is becoming even luxuriant, and there is no crop that is not full of promise.—Meath People.

Farmers could not wish for finer weather than we have been favored with for the past week. Saturday afternoon rain poured down in torrents, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and continued for several hours. Since then glowing sunshine has prevailed with occasional refreshing showers. The effect of the rains on the growing crops has been most beneficial, and vegetation has been accelerated in a remarkable manner. The country now presents a luxuriant aspect, and the crops give promise of an early and abundant harvest.—Athlone Sentinel.

The weather up to Wednesday night continued of the same harsh, ungenial character as previously noted, since when a most desirable and long wished for change occurred. Copious mild rain has fallen, and continues with little intermission, the effects of which have already wrought wonders throughout the land. Vegetation makes rapid strides, and the whole face of the country "in verdure clad," presents a most cheering and promising aspect. Receipts of farmers' corn to our market are trifling in the extreme, and find buyers at about previous currency.—Cork Reporter.

On Monday evening we had light showers, and for the greater part of Tuesday it was one downpour of genial rain; this was succeeded by glowing sunshine until yesterday (Friday) morning, when rain again fell; at three o'clock loud peals of thunder and vivid flashes of lightning announced that the elements were at war, but the strife did not last more than half an hour, the heavy rain that fell at the time, and which continued up to eleven p.m., having, perhaps, led to the truce, although astronomers make no mention of such "cause and effect." This (Saturday) morning clouds are still loitering, but no rain; wind S.W., and a most refreshing atmosphere. All around the vegetation is progressing at so remarkable a pace that our farmers are cheered with the hope that, notwithstanding the recent severe weather, an early and abundant harvest will make amends for their late loss and suffering.—Sligo Champion.

The weather during the past week has been extremely favorable to vegetation. Light genial showers, alternating with sunshine, gives the country a refreshing and animated appearance. The young crops in this locality have, within the past fortnight, made considerable progress. Hay in our market on Thursday realized a slight advance on last week's prices.—Carlow Post.

Our reports from various parts of this extensive county all agree in stating that the wheat crop looks healthy and vigorous, and that grass lands have improved considerably this week, owing to the fall of several refreshing showers and the heat which followed. The oat crop looks remarkably well. Potatoes are favorably reported, and the sowing of barley has been well nigh completed. Mangels, carrots, and Swede turnips have been nearly all got into the ground in excellent order, the weather having been very favorable for the sowing of these crops.—Down Recorder.

The unseasonable and ungenial weather which prevailed for some weeks past, during which vegetation was almost entirely suspended, has at length ceased, and the most propitious atmospheric change has succeeded. For a fortnight past there was a cold and north-east wind, with frost during the nights, which totally checked the grass; but still during that time a considerable amount of labor was done in the districts surrounding here, and we believe the crops will not be so late as anticipated.—Roscommon Journal.

ALARMING THUNDER STORM.—On Friday 15th ult. a very severe storm of thunder and lightning passed over this town and neighborhood. The electric fluid flashed vividly in large sheets, and the detonations were loud and alarming. The proximity of the thunder cloud to this town may be judged of from the fact that the explosions were heard simultaneously with the appearance of the lightning. Providentially, the storm was of short duration, and it passed off without, as far as we can learn, doing any serious injury. A man, working in a field adjacent to this town, was so stunned by the suddenness and terrific character of the storm that his limbs smote together and he fell. The thunder was accompanied by a shower of hail stones of an unusually large size, which threatened to demolish the window glass of the town. Some heavy rain followed, but the evening cleared up, and became mild and genial.—Nenagh Guardian.

THE RIVALRY IN THE NORTH.—The Northern Whig gives the following account of the suicide of a "Revival" preacher in Colombia, at the close of last week:—"William M'Beth, the unfortunate victim was for many years known in Colombia as of very indifferent character, of intemperate habits, and generally immoral reputation. When the Revival excitement broke out in that part of the North of Ireland, M'Beth came largely under its influence, proclaimed himself as converted, convicted, and "struck," as the phrase went. He was welcomed with enthusiasm by the most extravagant aiders and abettors in the movement, and proclaimed as a signal example of reformation produced by the 'Revival.' He was paraded through the country as an object of the special favour of the Almighty, and extravagantly eulogized in the 'Revival' publications. All the religious tourists who arrived in Colombia were taken to see M'Beth, as a person to whom special revelations of Divine grace had been communicated. He was encouraged to preach in the streets and when he harangued crowds attended to hear him—telling his experiences." He attended all Protestant and Presbyterian churches indiscriminately, and on one occasion took the sacrament twice in the same day at two different places of worship of different denominations. At this period he was in the habit of going about exhibiting a slip of paper on which the word "Accepted" was printed, alleging that it was a special message from God to him, as he had found it attached to his coat. No check appears to have been applied to the extravagant and blasphemous proceedings by any of the ministers or laity who encouraged the 'Revival' movement. Now we are informed, after he has destroyed himself, some of those who flattered and encouraged him most declare that M'Beth was insane at this part of his career, but no opinion of that kind was expressed while the 'Revival' fever was raging; but, on the contrary, the unfortunate man was fooled to the top of his head, and pointed out with exultation as a glorious instance of the truth and the great moral influence of 'revivalism.' On Saturday last, he preached in his usual style, to the people; and after his last harangue, he went down to the river Ban and deliberately drowned himself. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, on Saturday evening, before Mr. Daniel Gately, coroner, and a respectable jury. Evidence was given by some boys, who saw M'Beth throw himself into the river, and by his wife whose testimony, as we read our informant's notes was to the effect that she considered her husband to have been out of his mind for some time past. The jury returned a verdict that 'The deceased drowned himself in the river Ban, while in a state of insanity.'

GARIBALDI'S BIRTHPLACE.—It is said that Garibaldi is another illustrious Irishman, and that he was born in Mullinahone, in the county of Tipperary; that his father, Garret Baldwin, was a schoolmaster, and nicknamed for shortness, as well as affectionate familiarity, by his pupils, "Garry Baldy." On the death of the pedagogue, his son, Garry Baldy Jun., proceeded to Rome to his uncle, an ecclesiastic in that city, where the liquid sobriquet chiming in with the euphonious language of love and poetry, he adopted it, and immortalized it by his chivalrous bravery.—Limerick Chronicle.

The Evening Post says of this discovery:—"With all due respect for the Limerick Chronicle, we say that even its well-established character of strict veracity and authentic information will not construe any credit to be given to this paragraph, especially in Tipperary."

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the Weekly Register of March 31st, we stated that, from the known generosity and devotion to the Pope of the Catholics of the Diocese of Liverpool, something like £7,000 was expected to be contributed by that Diocese as an offering to His Holiness. We are happy to be able to state that our predictions have been fulfilled, and that Liverpool, therefore, has the distinction of being foremost in this good work. On Holy Thursday, the Bishop of Liverpool presented the Holy Father with £1,000, the munificent and affectionate offering of one of his flock. On the 3rd of the present month the Bishop also laid at the feet of the Holy Father the sum of Two Thousand pounds and last week another sum, amounting to upwards of £4,000 was forwarded to His Lordship, who has by this time presented the same to His Holiness. The total amount forwarded to Rome from the Diocese of Liverpool is no less than £7,200.

On the 20th ult., in the House of Commons, Mr. Baxter's motion for the withdrawal of the regium donum from the Presbyterian clergy of Ulster, saving all vested rights, was negatived by a large majority. In that majority appear the names of many Irish Catholic representatives—a fact which we cannot but seriously regret. Those who know the history of this grant, which was formerly an item in the Secret Service Money Expenditure, understand its true nature and its real object. It was originally intended as a bribe to the still-necked disciples of John Knox, and was subsequently increased, as the grant of the time recites, by way of reward "for services rendered." What that means it is not difficult to divine. To-day its effect in Ulster is to muffle the otherwise free and independent voices of the Presbyterian clergy, whose silence helps to make Ulster remarkable for the fact that, while interested more deeply than the other provinces of Ireland in the spread of free trade doctrines and in progressive legislation, it has almost invariably returned only unadulterated Tories.—Weekly Register.

The rejection of the Paper Duty Repeal Bill by the House of Lords is, of course, the principal topic of interest. It was thought that this vote would lead to a Ministerial crisis, if not to a dissolution of the Cabinet. At all events, it was supposed that Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Millier Gibson would resign their seats in the Cabinet. Neither result, however, has happened. Taking into account the avowal of the Opposition that it was not a party defeat, and considering that Lord Derby has himself declared his wish to repeal the Paper Duty when the state of the finances of the country will allow it, which, in his opinion, is not the case at present, the Government accept the decision of the House of Lords, and will abandon the Bill at least for this Session. On the subject, however, of the attitude assumed by the Lords in rejecting a measure affecting taxes, and passed by the Commons, a Committee is appointed to search for precedents, and it is even yet not improbable that a collision on the question of privilege may take place between the two Houses.—Weekly Register.

LORD BROUGHAM'S INSTALLATION AT EDINBURGH.—Lord Brougham was installed as Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh on Friday, the 18th ult.—His Lordship's address occupied about two hours in the delivery. Towards its close he appears to be much exhausted, and his voice became so weak as to be heard with difficulty in the more remote parts of the hall.

TUR DISSEMINATIONS AT ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—On Sunday night the Rev. A. H. Machonochie officiated at the Parish Church, and took the principal part in the service. Notwithstanding his general popularity, he was hissed, howled and yelled at, and his performance of the service was constantly interrupted. But the principal cause of offence on Sunday was the morning service, a motion having been sent down by the Bishop of London to Mr. Churchwarden Thompson, ordering him not to allow the "singing-men" and the "singing-boys" to enter the altar rails. Mr. Thompson did not insist upon this in the morning the rector being absent, but in the evening the choristers were sent up into the organ loft, at the extreme western end of the church. The evening service was gone through by Mr. Machonochie amidst a row which it would be vain to describe. At the close of the evening service there was the usual rioting and singing of the doxology, with the customary violence.

EXTRAORDINARY IRISH EXODUS FROM THE MEXICO.—If the extraordinary emigration at present going forward to the United States direct from all the ports of Irish politicians and journalists, a visit to the Liverpool docks during the past few weeks, and to the different emigration-offices along Waterloo and Regent-roads, would not lead in any degree to diminish the feeling of alarm, as at no period for many years past has the emigration been so brisk as at present to ports in the United States; indeed, some of the leading emigration houses state that the trade has not been so brisk since 1837. During the present month the exodus from the Mersey to the United States in passenger ships has been about 5,000 steerage passengers, being an average of 3,000 weekly, and the numbers exhibit no apparent signs of decrease. In addition to the above, several vessels are now ready for sea and at anchor in the river, with not less than 1,500 souls on board, bound for the United States.—Liverpool Daily Post.

FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS OPPOSITE THE CHANNEL ISLANDS.—Among the works which engage the attention of this Government, those connected with the group of isles, known by the name of Chausey, deserves some notice. The importance of these islands will be appreciated from a glance at the map. From the summit of the Gros Mont, which is the culminating point, the eye takes in, to the north, the plateau of the Minquiers, and further on Jersey and Guernsey; to the west extends the ocean; to the south the view is bounded by the coast of Brittany; and to the east by the plains of Normandy and the towers of Coutances. No less than 300 islets are ranged almost in a semicircular form round the largest of the group, the Grand Isle. This mass of rugged promontories is distant two leagues and a half Granville towards the north-west and five from St. Malo; and it is throughout separated from the mainland by two leagues and a half of water, deep and navigable for large vessels. This great internal road will acquire much importance when, with granite forts and iron-cased batteries, its two extremities shall be closed up by the opposite fire from the archipelago and the coasts. The Grande Ile, which is to form the centre of the fortifications, occupies the South eastern part of the archipelago.—Its length is about 700 metres, its greatest width, 250. It measures about 350 cubics, lengths. It is on the Grande Ile that the fort is to be constructed, and already the extent in hand is marked out. It is believed that this will not be the only work which will be erected. The plans which have been for some time past under consideration, are said to be advanced, and even to be on the point of being carried into execution. It is proposed to purchase the entire mass of the islets and rocks from the present proprietor, who has already ceded a portion of the Grand Ile. On the whole, competent men speak highly of the importance of these fortifications.—They believe that a fleet, protected by works which the immense solidity and the resistance offered by granite rocks would render indestructible, might be kept ready for any contingency; and that a flotilla of small steamers shooting out from every nook of the archipelago could harass the merchant navy of the enemy while it protected that of France. One question remains to be asked—In executing these works, at no great distance from Cherbourg, and within an hour or so of Jersey does the French Government really apprehend an attack, or are the works intended more for offence than defence?—Times.

The largest income derived from the English revenue is from sugar, which yielded last year very nearly six millions sterling. Tobacco and snuff, and tea are the next largest items, each producing over five millions during the same period.

DEADLY OCCURRENCE.—PORTSMOUTH, MAY 18.—A report has reached here that Sergeant Whitworth, of the Coast Brigade of Royal Artillery, stationed at Sandown Fort, Isle of Wight, destroyed his wife and five children this morning by nearly severing their heads from their bodies, and afterwards attempted to cut his own throat, but failed to do this effectually. He afterwards rushed into the presence of the commanding officer, and made declaration of having committed these dreadful deeds. Three non-commissioned officers were despatched to the man's quarters, on entering which the unfortunate wife and five children were found quite dead, one of the children's heads being severed from the body, and all presenting a horrid spectacle from the dreadful nature of the wounds. Whitworth was at once made prisoner, and the last news from the island states that he is likely to recover. He is supposed to be insane.

AN UNHEALTHY APRIL.—The Registrar-General for Scotland, who issues a monthly report in respect of the eight principal Scotch towns, has already published his report for April, but the chief thing he has to say of it is unfavorable. He registered the deaths of 2,557 persons out of a population estimated at 908,146—the largest number of deaths he ever registered in April, and 612 more than in April 1859. He attributes this to the low mean temperature (42-1 deg.) the very high daily range, amounting on the mean to 19 deg.; the dryness of the air, the prevalence of the keen arid east wind, and the small fall of rain, which was only about a third of the usual amount. It was his lot in the month to record in his death-book the name of a person whom, with characteristic caution or national pride, he only designates as "perhaps" the oldest inhabitant of Scotland—an old soldier, for some years receiving parochial aid, who was born in Laig, Sutherland, and died at Perth, at the extreme age of 107.

UNITED STATES.

Six hundred and fifty emigrants arrived in Boston last week in ships Valencia and Calliope.

The St. Paul Pioneer says Minnesota has already had this year an immigration of 10,000 actual settlers and farming interests were never more promising.

A clergyman in New York has taken "French leave" of his flock, and the wife of one of his parishioners, and her child, a girl about 8 years old.

John F. Bishop, of Groveland, Mass., arrested recently for having four wives living, has been sentenced at the present term of the Superior Court for Essex county to six years' confinement in the State Prison.

During the present term of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, forty-nine petitions for divorce have been heard and granted.

No less than seventeen couples have been divorced during the recent session of the Supreme Court in Salem. The witches are at work.

The loss of life and property in the West by the recent tornado is enormous. As far as ascertained, the lives sacrificed number nearly 150; the amount of property destroyed is more than a million of dollars.

A violent storm which passed over Washington Sunday night, 27th ult., unroofed the mansion of Judge Douglas. The rain, which was pouring in torrents, damaged every room in the house. Niegant carpets, furniture, paintings, &c. were completely ruined. The matter is made worse, owing to the fact that Judge D. is lying very ill with a throat disease.

A violent hail storm at Lexington, Mo., on the night of the 28th, did much damage to the fruit in that vicinity, and broke nearly all the glass in the city. Some of the hailstones weighed seven ounces, and split the shingles on the roof of houses in their descent.

A tornado passed over Cambridge, N. Y., on the afternoon of the 30th. Six houses were demolished, the railroad depot unroofed, and other damage sustained, amounting to \$25,000. Several persons were very seriously injured. The tornado passed through the town of Waverly, injuring almost every building within its sweep. One man was killed and several others badly hurt.

A vigilance committee has been formed at Canton Missouri, to protect the citizens of that town from thieves and scoundrels. The Reporter of the 18th says: "We don't know anything about their plan of operations, but scoundrels would do well to bear in mind rope is cheap and the river close by. Thieves might save the county some expense, and themselves a rough voyage to another world by keeping away."

TAXATION IN NEW YORK.—The taxes in New York this year will be enormous—about \$11,000,000, or nearly two cents on the dollar, at a high valuation of property in the upper part of the city. The police cost upwards of \$1,400,000; the almshouse department, \$650,000; fire department, \$100,000; election expense, \$126,000.

THE JOE SMITH MEMORIAL TO LOCATE IN NEBRASKA.—Joe Smith, Jr. and his Mormon followers, numbering several thousand persons, have made extensive purchases of real estate in Douglas county, Nebraska territory, upon which they are soon expected to locate. It is thought that at least ten thousand Mormons will permanently settle in Douglas county within the present year. The new city of Florence is to be their head quarters.

MEMORIAL IN THE LEGISLATIVE HALLS OF CALIFORNIA.—A terrible tragedy was enacted in the California Assembly a few days before its adjournment. A member of the House, named John C. Bell, was shot and stabbed to death, almost in his seat, by one Dr. Stone. Stone was a lobby member, attempting to procure the passage of a bill for the division of the county represented by Mr. Bell, and to which the latter was opposed. Mr. Bell was in the Act of consultation with another member beyond the bar of the Assembly, while it was in session, when Stone came up, denounced Bell as a liar, and immediately began shooting and stabbing him. The unfortunate man was carried away and died two days after. Stone was released on bail.

A stringent Bill has passed the Legislature of Rhode Island to prevent the importation of cattle from Massachusetts during the pendency of the cattle disease.

ARREST OF A POST OFFICE ROBBER.—The Portland Advertiser of Saturday last says:—"A short time since, a clerk in the Post Office at Caledonia, Canada West, robbed the mail of a letter containing \$250. The authorities having learned that he had come to the United States over the Grand Trunk road, sent an officer here to arrest him. At the depot, eight before last, the Canadian officer recognized in the crowd the clerk, and pointed him out to one of our police officers, who followed him to his place of lodging in this city, where he was shortly after arrested, he having been there several days. He acknowledged his guilt and willingness to return and suffer the penalty. He is the son of a Canadian clergyman. He left yesterday for Canada in charge of the Canadian officer."

A CONTRAST.—The bill appropriating \$6,000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum of San Francisco, and \$1,000 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum of Los Angeles, has passed the California Senate. A bill appropriating five thousand dollars to the Magdalen Asylum, under charge of the Sisters of Mercy, has passed the same Legislature.