THE ULETER TENANT-RIGHT ASSOCIATION-THE TE MANT LEAGUS.—Our first reliance in our struggle to redeem our country from the evils that at this bour oyarshadowait, must be ourselves, alone. To, us, Irishmen, the God of Nature has given in trust this beautiful country we see around us. We it is who are called appon to answer high Heaven why our native land is more wretched than the native land of other men. We, Irishmen, it is who are responsible to the God of Liberty for permitting blood-stained oppression to sully the fairest isle. He drew in tints of Heaven's beauty on the bosom of the deep,—for permitting His poor, who are entrusted to our care, to be beaten as in a mortar, oppressed, crushed, broken, flung on the streets to die like dogs, and crammed, with promiscuous indecency, into monster graves -We cannot—we dare not—deny our part of the re-sponsibility for the scenes of the famine years, when the monster graves did, indeed, devour whole hecatombs of the dead with as much avidity as did monster oppressions devour whole hecatombs of the liv-There is no use in closing our eyes to the fact, that Ireland is the victim of a foreign legislature's ignorance, a proud sister's ravenous plunder, insulting pity, or sneering scorn. She is, unquestionably, in the grasp of those who respect neither her honor nor her blood. She has, therefore, none to depend upon but her own sons; and, hitherto, they have shown little in her regard beyond indifference and culpable neglect. It is true, noble efforts have been made to wipe the trail of England's serpent from the plains of this fair island; but these noble uprisings for country, liberty, and Liberty's God, all coming on bright and cheering as a Spring day's bright morning sun, set like it, too-in, clouds and storm. On one rock have all these fair hopes been broken. Division is the name of that fatal rock. Division made us slaves-keeps us slaves. Unanimity is the price we must pay for "happy homes and altars free." Our hones must centre in ourselves alone. Our cause can he defeated by division-won by unanimity. We who have such a faith in the efficacy of union and united action, cannot omit to refer to the conduct of the Ulster friends of Tenant Right with marked approbation. At their first meeting, on Wednesday, in Belfast, they one and all, seemed to desire most earnestly to forget the past, and hold out the hand of friendship to the South and West. They pledged themselves without reserve to support the Hon. Member for Mayo-to petition for his bill, and aid as far as practicable the efforts of the League. This was all that could be expected; and we may add, that the appointment of two such able, active, energetic young men as Messrs. Holland and Finlay, Secretaries, is a guarantee that there will be something practical done, and that without compromise or ter-giversation. The Whiz and Ulsterman are both pledged to the movement, and there cannot be a second opinion as to the power and influence of these two organs. The straggling politics of Ulster may be gathered into one focus and concentrated on the great question of the day in union with the rest of Ireland, before the discussion on the merits of the bill takes place. Who can doubt the advantages of such a combination? The League is bound by its own principles to take aid wherever offered, and, therefore, will feel delighted to lend its countenance to every movement that does not clash with its fundamental laws. It opens all its meetings to all the friends of the cause : and we should not be surprised to see, at its next grand review, a respectable deputation from this new association to settle the basis of united action. It is surely time for us to ask ourselves as Irishmen, without distinction of creed, are we to be for ever the object of Englishmen's ill-treatment, derision and scorn? Let us, then, generously bury past differences in the ample field of Christian benevolence and toleration; and let: united Ireland, east, west, south and north, send forth the one voice on the subject, and it will not-it cannot be resisted. -Mayo Telegraph. TENANT CONFERENCES .- We are glad to perceive by

the Ulsterman and Derry Standard, that the North is about once more to enter into active measures for the purpose of protecting its "grand old right." Let them hold provincial meetings, as did Connaught some time ago, and, God willing, soon do again. So, too, should Leinster—aye, and if possible on the same day, Munster also. That is the way to show unity of sentiment. But at our meetings let us speak the words of kindness to each other. Let it be taken for granted that we are able to retort—that we are complete adepts at reply—that in a word, we are frail mortals, ready and, alas! willing to return evil for evil. Therefore, be the past in oblivion, and let us struggle now for who will be foremost in the language of Christian charity and in unremitting exertions to secure the greatest blessings that could be conferred on fatherland-a law to protect the weak from the rapidity of the strong .- Ib.

IRBLAND IN 1857 .- After a brief reference to the

social state of Ireland some ten years back, the Banner of Ulster then describes the position and prospects of the country in 1857:—"We hear much of the difficulty of procuring hands at out-door labour, and those whose vocation it is to grumble wax eloquent in describing the great scarcity of workpeople; but who that recollects the melancholy state of things in Ireland ten years ago will not sing of Fifty-seven? On the 1st of January, 1849, there were 620,000 paupers in all the union workhouses and on the books of outdoor relief. On the same date of the present year Ireland's pauper population was only about 65,000, or say one pauper to every hundred of the population. Surely the Saxon as well as the Celt should exult in this, the greatest miracle of modern days, that Ireland is fast becoming one of the least pauperized countries in Europe. The vast influence which successful or depressive agriculture exercises on the financial condition of any nation is very fully illus-trated by the relative returns of Irish banks in 1849 and in 1857. We give the figures of note circulation at all the Irish banks, as well as the amount of bullion held in September, 1849, and those of the last month's account :-Note circulation. Bullion.

£3,840,450 £1,625,000 1857 7,150,000 2,492,000 1857 promises, more than any other year for the last 20, to give effect to industrial prosperity in Ireland. Large additional tracts of soil have been placed under the plough and spade. Hundreds of acres of land in Ulster which had not been broken up for half a century are now sown in grain or planted with potatoes. The effect of these improvements can hardly be estimated at their full value. Not only have they increased the productive powers of the soil, in many cases fully one-third, and in some instances one-half, but they made land so much more easily cultivated that during the recent push to get in the oats and potatoes there was more work done in a single week than was usually performed in a whole month. While farming operations were thus pushed on, the process of vegetation seemed to rise in proportion to the emergency, and the result has been that here, on the 2d day of June, the potato lands planted early last month are as well forward as those of the same period of last year, and when the finish had been three weeks earlier. Oats never appeared better, and wheat lands exhibit continued luxuriousness. Absence of those frosts which acted so severely on the potato lands last year has done good service to the young plants, and if the present splendid weather continues the early crop of potatoes will be ready for market much earlier than could have been anticipated. During the four months ending the 30th of April there were imported into the united kingdom 9,157 horned cattle, 4,368 calves, 11,798 sheep, and 287 hogs. This would tell of what the Dake of Richmond called 'ruinous competition.' At present, however, the 'ruined' agriculturists are obtaining for all descriptions of farm atock nearly 100 per cent. above the quotations of 1842. So much for the state of the country, free trade, and foreign competition. Who would not sing ing witnesses in courts of law. He held that all unof Fifty-seven?"

established at Cork.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Alderman John Reynolds to the Commission of the Pence for the County of Dublin. 37.1

It is truly gratifying for us to have to state, that David F. Jones, Esq., of Nahillagh, County Cavan, has, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Headfort, lieutenant of the county, been appointed by the Lord Chancellor, a magistrate for the county Cayan. The appointment of Mr. Jones to the magisterial bench is one that cannot fail to give the greatest satisfaction, so universally respected as he is by those who know him .- Anglo Cett.

The Lord Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Earl of Bessborough, Lieutenant of the County, has been pleased to appoint Captain Laurence Esmonde White, J.P., of Newlands, county Wexford, a

magistrate also of the county of Carlow. Edward A. Blackett, Esq., on appearing on Monday in the Moneygall Petty Sessions Court, was warmly congratulated by the sitting Magistrates (Messrs, J. F. Rolleston, Mannsell Andrews, George Garvey, and John Fleming, R. M.), on his having been appointed a Magistrate of Tipperary and the King's County, and the oath was accordingly administered to him. Mr. Blackett returned thanks for the honor conferred on him by his brother Magistrates.

THE CROPS .- The rain on sunday night and early on Monday and Tuesday mornings was most seasonable for the early-sown crops. Every description of vegetation wears a most healthful and promising appearance. The wheat is a crop on which the farmer feasts his eyes. The early sown oats look remarkably well. The same may be said of early planted potatoes. A considerable breadth of ground is under purley, which has been got down in good time.-Grass land preents a luxuriant appearance. The farmers are now actively employed in preparing for the turnip, mangold, and other green crops. May, on the whole, was an excellent "growing month," as indicated by present appearances. The country in all directions looks beautiful. June has put on her leafy honours. Horticulture has received a great stimulus from the mild rains and genial sunshine, and we have promise of an average fruit harvest.—Newry Exam-

The weather continues most favourable to the growth of crops-heat and moisture vieing with each other daily in the acceleration of vegetation. Corn and potato fields, meadows, and in facts all the vegetable world, are displaying everywhere a degree of luxuriancy quite cheering.—Kilkenny Journal.

POTATO RIOTING .- In several parts of the country the people continue to use demonstrations of force against the purchasers of notatoes for exportation .-At Parsonstown, a few days since, some of the rioters were sentenced to three month's imprisonment, and a fine of £5. This day we have learned that in the country districts around Galway, such as Oughterard, Oranmore, &c., the people have risen against the practice, and compelled the purchasing parties, nolens votens, to desist from their unpopular traffic.— Galway Vindicator.

LIMERICK.—A large quantity of military clothing is being manufactured at Mr. Tait's establishment in this city. Over thirty tailors at a guinea a week are employed, and 300 women engaged on the concerns, besides about 100 men, young and old, employed outside. A dozen sewing machines are also at work, and the rapidity with which the work is done by those instruments is amazing. The Iacc manufacture is extensively and busily pursued in Clare street, where there are seven or eight different establishments, by which astonishing numbers of young girls and women are afforded occupation. Lace works are conducted in other portions of the city in like manner, and in the flax factory numbers of women are busy as bees-realizing so far O'Connell's oft-expressed hopes of the busy hum of industry quickenng Irish life and greeting its ear. It is but just to add that the army contract is believed to have been obtained by the Right Hon. W. Monsell for the benefit of the local artisans .- Munster News.

The following Regiments are held in readiness at short notice to proceed from Dublin to Cork for embarcation, the former for Ceylon and the latter for the Cape of Good Hope :- The 50th, consisting of 36 officers and 800 men, including non-commissioned officers, drummers, and rank and file, under the command of Colonel Richard Waddy, C. B. The 95th, consisting of 40 officers and 800 non-commissioned officers, drummers, and rank and file, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, C. B.

A number of volunteers arrived in Cork on the 1st

DUNDALK Sources .- We have no hesitation whatever in stating, that individuals enmeshed in the Dundalk prosclytising net are persons of infamous antecedents, whose past lives practically illustrated not only indifference to religion, but infidelity itself. We believe in our heart that they are arrant hypocrites, and influenced more by pecuniary aid, food, and clothes, thun by the spiritual "elucidations" of the shallow and vulgar scripture-readers who are privileged by rectors to become expounders of the gospel. Out of the proselytising camp of Mr. Ashe, two convicted thieves recently "served the time" in our county jail .- Newry Examiner.

PROSERYTISM OF SOLDIERS' CHILDREN.-We beg to direct the attention of our Catholic readers to an advertisemet which appears in our columns to-day requesting information relative to the brother of Corporal James Guilfoyle, of the 40th Regiment. The atter, a Catholic soldier, died some time since in England, leaving two or three young children, who if their uncle do not come forward to claim them, will be brought up in the Protestant religion .- Kilkenny Journal.

FERMANAGH.-It has been determined at last, after some years' consideration, that a bonded store for whiskey and other excisable goods shall be in Enniskillen.

THE ENSUING ASSIZES .- We understand that the conspiracy cases, in which the journeymen weavers of Drogheda and their employers are interested, will be tried in Dundalk at the summer assises.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

BRLMONT, NEAR HEREFORD .- The Benedictines are about to erect a monastery attached to the new church at Belmont, on a scale hitherto unknown in England since the Reformation; the style is severe but imposing. Mr. Welby Pugin is the architect, and has already advertised for tenders.

We are glad to see that the Catholics, under the directions of the Cardinal Archbishop, are making some efforts at last to arrest the progress of that detestable Bill by which the Queen's Ministers propose to legalise adultery. Though our petitions are late, yet it is better to be late with them than to leave them alone. "A Barrister" has also published a most able pamphlet on the Scriptural argument, and shown conclusively that the noble lords and the Protestant Bishops do not understand the Bible of which they make so much parade. But the truth is, that the Bible is of very little consequence in their eyes when the necessities of the Government stand before them. There are few events more disgraceful than the unprincipled conduct of the Evangelicals, who, for the sake of getting a few men made Deans and Bishops through Lord Shaftesbury, are prepared, through teh same individual; to defend and maintain Lord Palmerston's Bill.—Tablet.

JEWISH DISABILITIES .- Lord Campbell, in the House of Peers, brought up the report of the Select Committee on the administration of onths to witnesses, and moved a change in the form of examining and swearing witnesses in the Committees of the Peers, and also proposed a change in the manner of swearnecessary swearing lessened the solemnity of an oath,

them at all, suggestions which received the approval of their Lordships, and will bereafter be acted upon .- Sir E. Thesiger, in the House of Commons, stated that he would not oppose the second reading of the Oaths Bill, which stood for monday next, but in committee he would move certain words to preserve the Christian character of the substituted oath in other terms, the learned gentleman would endeavour to continue the exclusion of the Jews from Parliament. This course of tactics on the part of the Conservative portion of the House of Commons shows a disposition to give way on the subject, and the belief gains ground that the House of Lords will not pursue the system of intolerance at the expense of the Jews in which it has so long indulged.

NEW REFORM BILL. - Every thing indicates that the mistake which the Tory party made in their determined hostility to the first Reform Bill will not be repeated in the ensning session. There have been two or three gatherings during the week at which the views of two Conservative peers on this subject have been elicited. At one of these meetings the Duke of Cleveland was the principal speaker; at another, Lord Talbot. Both these noblemen professed their willingness to amend the representation. The first was in favor of giving the franchise in the counties to every man who had £50 a year, but would withhold it from the renters of £10 houses. "Upon what principle," he asked, " was the journeyman mason or carpenter who resided in one county this year, and in another town in another county next year, to claim a vote for the county?' These ducal speakers take very contradicted views of things. The slightest reflection would have shown his grace that the wages of these journeymen operatives, whose power he so much dreads, are considerably more than his own specified £50,—at least a third more, and he might just as well object to a man exercising the franchise because he followed a particular craft. Lord Talbot was not hostile to reform, but he found fault, nevertheless, with Lord Palmerston for having raised the expectations of the people to boiling point about the new Reform Bill next year. Any reform based on "the institutions of the country,"—supporting the church and the throne,—should have his support ; but if it pundered to the mon and the populace, he would oppose it. From these declarations it is evident that the Conservative party will not incur the odium of resisting all reform, but it is equally clear at the same time that very little will satisfy them.

The Morning Post has an article on the Churchrate question, which would intimate that the Government measure is to provide for "the fabrics," total abolition being out of the question.

The Duke of Cambridge on Monday last visited Birmimgham, for the purpose of taking the leading part in the proceedings attending the inauguration of a public park for the people. Birmingham is highly favoured, for this is the second park which has been thus appropriated. The first was given to the town some time ago by Mr. Adderly, M.P., and the second, which is about thirty one acres in extent, was presented by Lord Calthorne.

The London Times says :- "Our present war with China is certainly as strange a kind of hostility as we have lately seen. To read the accounts in all journals, British and foreign, it would seem that the civilized world was about to precipitate itself on the offending Celestial Empire. England, France, and the United States are represented by special Envoys; Portugal demands redress for certain wrongs of her own; Holland is strengthening her force in the East-ern seas; even Sardinia and Spain will have a frigate or two off the Chinese coast. One would think that at the Chinese ports all would be confusion, dismay, or stern defiance, and that in London and Liverpool merchants would be winding up their dealings in tea in contemplation of several months of slaughter; but nothing of the kind seems likely to take place. The "enemy," as we must now call the Chinese, is not in the common sense of the word an enemy at all. If all who have dealings with him are traitors to the Queen there will be plenty of treason, for the business at all the ports, except Canton, goes on most continuously and prosperously. While our arsenals ring with the noise of preparation, and our transports are carrying, or attempting to carry, regiment after regiment against these money-making barbarians, the Chinese themselves are quietly going on in the old fashion, draining our silver by the million, and supplying us with our principal beverage as if Yeh and Bowring had never existed."

The Exeter papers speak of the probabel resign-

FALL OF PLYMOUTH CATHEDRAL .- On Wednesday ifternoon, 3rd inst., the roof of the nave and the wall and roof of the south areade of the Roman Cathelic Cathedral, building in Cecil street, fell to the ground suddenly, several men working below having barely time to escape. The building, which is in the Gothic style, was approaching completion, but from some undoubted symptoms of weakness, fears for its safety have for several weeks existed. It is 150 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 77 feet across the transept .-The walls are of rough ashlar, and the doors, windows, &c., are finished with worked Bath alone The accident has been attributed to several cause; The areades on each side of the nave are divided from it by four octagonal columns of Bath stone, the inches in diameter and above 17 feet long, up to the neck of the mould. These columns supported brick arches, which received the walls sustaining the roof of the nave. The roof formed two sides of an equilateral triangle, and was covered with slate. It is said that zinc was laid between the joints of the columns, and, as it offered more resistance and was nei-ther so thick nor malleable as lead, which is generally used, the stone splintered and peeled, in consequence of which two of the columns on the north side were condemned and replaced by new ones. It is also stated that the wall over was unusually thick and high for the diameter of the columns, each of which had to sustain a weight estimated by some at 20 and by others at 30 tons, when the weight of the roofs of the nave and the wings was added to that of the walls. It is alleged that the bricks were not good, and it is certain the brick-work was considered defective (possibly from having been built during frosty weather), for the architect, Mr. Hansom, of Clifton, was in the act of superintending the construction of one of the arches when the fall occurred. The four southern columns gave in the middle, and the roof of the nave came down, carrying with it the roof of the south arcade, one of the transept piers, half of the transept arch, and a part of the roof, leaving the other part in a very hazardous condition, as some of the principals are dislodged, and might, in the event of stormy weather, bring down the remainder of the transept roof and the eastern roof, when all the walls of the Cathedral would be exposed to danger. The western wall, the apex of which is about 50 feet high stands now perfectly denuded. Under the directious of Mr. Hodge, the town surveyor, stakes were immediately put into the adjacent ground, poles carried from £500 to £1,000.—Times.

DISCOVERY OF CATHOLIC ANTIQUITIES IN SCOTLAND. land last week states that as some workmen were engaged in excavations in the churchyard of Coldingham, near Galashiel's, N.B., they came upon the tombs of two of the early Priors of the monastic esdedicated to Mary the Virgin. The tombs were of a simple early Gothic character. The one was that of Ernald, who was Prior from 1202 to 1208, and the other that of his successor, Radulph, who held the same office only for a single year. The body of Ernald was found entire. It was sewed up in leather.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the exchu-Public Baths and Wash-houses are about being and that in cases where witnesses had only to speak The body of Radulph was simply wrapped up in a stablished at Cork.

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PROTESTANTISMS The Bristo Times says :- "It was stated this week that the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol had on the remaintrance of some of the parishioners, forbidden the usual floral decorations of Christ Church, Bristol, at Whitsuntiden but, upon inquiry, we learn the report is unfounded, though the practice of dressing the building with flowers will this Whitsuutide be discontinued. The reason for the practice being given up we do not know; but it is said that some who did not object to the flowers. objected to the forms in which they were fashioned, and others did not see the use of flowers unless they had an emblematic form. The castom of decorating the churches with flowers in Bristol is very ancient. A Bristol citizen, named William Spencer, in the year 1494, bequeathed a certain sum, to be paid out of tenements on the Welsh Back, for ever, to purchase flowers to deck St. Mary Redeliffe on Whit-Sundays, when the Mayor and Corneration visit the church. The flower question-if it should ever be raisedwould, indeed, have a curious operation in Bristol: the vicar of St. Nicholas (Canon Girdlastone), for instance, is at issue with the sonior churchwarden, Mr. W. K. Wait, on the point. It has been usual, for time out of mind,' to ornament the pews, pulpit, and reading deak, &c., in St. Nicholas, with flowers, on Whit-Sunday, as well as to use black cloth on the communion table during Lent. The vicar, bowever, did not think the black cloth necessary. The churchwarden accordingly deferred to the vicar, and 'sables' were set aside; now, however, we are on the eve of Whitauntide, and the vicar wishes the church to be dressed in its gay floral costume, according to ancient custom; but the churchwarden steps in, and declines to pay for the flowers, thus virtually forbidding the decoration. The vicar does not wish old customs discontinued; 'therefore,' quoth the churchwarden, 'I was for keeping up the black cloth custom of Lent; but no fast-no feast-no mortification-no jubiliation: you think black cloth Popish, I think the flowers Popish.' And so both henceforth fall into desuctude at St. Nicholas."

A ceremony took place on Thursday, in Bow Church, London, says the Morning Star, of a very curious nature, if people in this busy age would only think about it. A recently made Doctor of Divinity, Mr. Pelham, was elected some time since by the Chapter of Norwich to be the Bishop of that See; and the ceremony was confirmatory of that election. The election itself was neither more nor less than an acted fulsehood; since Mr. Pelham was selected by Lord Palmerston, whereupon the Queen, at his request, issued her permission to the Chapter to elect that gentleman, and no other,—while the permission carried the force of a command. It is not, therefore, a curious sight-many may think it a painful oneto see a number of reverend and holy ministers engaged, with prayer and invocation, in a ceremony which they know to be not what it purports?"

Archdencon Sinclair delivered a charge to the Clergy in the Church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, on Thursday last. His text may be said to have been Rome-conquering and to conquer." He complained that everywhere the Church exhibited fresh vigour and "aggressiveness." He spoke of the great reaction in favour of the Catholic religion; and deplored the extinction of Gallicanism in France, the Concordat with Austria; the Reconciliation of Spain, &c. After denouncing the "arrogance" of Rome, he said, "he must admit that there were various ways in which Romanists served as examples to members of the Church of England. They were examples of unity; for, although they had many serious differences amongst themselves, they would on no account break off communion with one another. Another of their characteristics was their real, for they loved their Church and would make any sacrifice to promote its interests. There was not a few belonging to the Church of England whose negligence and lukewarmness presented a melancholy contrast to Papal industry and liberality. As regarded the Glergy of that Archdeacoury, he was gratified to think that their zeal was increasing, but the great evil was that it was not a zeal 'according to knowlege.' Their zeal was too narrow, too exclusive, too much alloyed with partisanship; and he very much regretted that the cause of national education and of Church extension had greatly suffered from their unhappy narrowmindedness."

MURDER BY A MANIAC. -- A man named John Blackwell, a shoe maker at Workingham, at Berkshire, has latterly been exciting much attention, on account of his peculiar religious manifestations, and his A number of volunteers arrived in Cork on the 1st, from Templemore, on their way to Aldershot Camp, to join the 88th Regiment, under orders for India.

The state of the side cat. Three locks have given averaged for his removal to a parish officers to have arranged for his removal to a dreadful fire occurred in Syracuse on lanatic asylum on Thursday, and, to prevent mischief, they appointed a man, named Thomas Rance, aged about 56, to sleep with him on Wednesday night. A fit of frenzy overtook the manine in the night, and after a severe struggle with his keeper he succeeded in depriving him of life, by first knocking him down with his fist, and then inflicting a fearful wound across the back of his neck, as he lay on the ground. Soon after midnight one of the neighbors was awoke by a loud noise which induced him to go down stairs, and whilst listening he heard a scuffling noise round the corner of Blackwell's house. He went there, and saw Blackwell undressed, standing over Rance, who was lying on the bricks beneath quite dead. Blackwell's ferocious look so alarmed him that he ran into the cottage of a man named Patey, and finding that Blackwell followed, the door was fastened on him. He asked to be admitted, saying, "I have killed the devil, and am king of kings." Finding he could not get into this house, he walked away. Information was given to the police, and he was forthwith secured. Thursday morning Blackwell was examined before Mr. Dalley, chief magistrate, who committed him for trial.

A Man Shot by a Clunctman.—At an early hour on Wednesday morning, the 6th ult., the Rev. J. F. Green, of Edington, was aroused from his sleep by hearing a noise beneath his bedroom window. He immediately arose, and, on looking out of the window, observed a man moving about in the garden .-Mr. Green awoke his servant man, and returned to his own room armed with a loaded gun. At this moment he heard a noise at the front door, and again seeing the man in the garden he thrust the muzzle of the gun through the glass and fired. On proceeding to the spot with his servant, Mr. Green found that the man had decamped. The next morning the the man had decamped. The next morning the grounds were examined, when footmarks were traced about the house and garden, and several spots of blood being found, it is believed that the shot took effect. The police have not been able to obtain any clue to lead to the apprehension of the wounded man. -Aris's Birmingham Guzzette.

SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF LEOPOLD REDPATH. - At the auction mart, a further public sale took place, under the hands of Mr. Marsh, of the freehold and reversionary property of Leopold Redpath. The amount realized by the sale was £17,420.

MISS SMITH'S TRIAL.-We believe there is still some across and a detachment of police stationed to guard dubiety as to the precise day when this trial will the public. The injury by the fall is estimated at take place. Whether the precognition of witnesses is concluded we are uncertain, but not very many days ago the Procurator fiscal of Edinburgh was en-—A letter received by a correspondent from Scotand last week states that as some workmen were enanged in excavations in the churchyard of Coldinging, in her residence in Blytheswood square, Glasgow, on the night of Sunday the 22d or morning of Monday, the 23d March last, administered or caused to be the prosecutor unknown, a quantity of arsenic or

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered the excluand his shoes were on his feet, and a hazel rod of sion from the mess-table of such expensive wines as one of them a most magnificent and valuable animal. about thirty inches long was lying across his breast. claret and champagne. Two shillings per diem is and the two poor boys are receiving most skilful. henceforth to be the magnitude dinner.—United Service Gazette.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS UPON THE DUKE OF RUTLAND. -A disclosure of a most astounding character has been made in reference to the management of the estates of the Duke of Rutland at Newmarket. Deficiencies and kregalarities extending over a series of years have been discovered. Tradesmen's accounts, some of them very heavy, which were supposed by his grace to have been paid, are still due. The books which were submitted from time to time to the Duke for inspection were managed so as to avert all suspicion. By the frauds perpetrated the Duke will sustain a loss of many thousands. His grace is at present at Beverly superintending the acrangement of his affairs.

EFFECTS OF FIRE THADE ON RENTS IN SCOTLAND. -A considerable number of stock farms belonging to the Duke of Euccleuch having Intely run out of lease, says a late Rdinburgh paper, the rent has been raised, on an average, 12 per cent. One farm let at 1960 a-year, has been re-let at £1,400...

Colonel Rilers Napier, in a letter to the Times, suggests a mode of protecting the Cape colony from the Caffres. He proposes to "grant to the Boers the territory extending from the Keiskams to the Kye, on condition that they keep the Caffres out of our Colonial settlements at the Cape of Good Hope. If the Boers accept these terms, rely upon it there will be no more Caffre wars, at an average cost of £3,000,000 sterling each."

A few days ago there died at Morne-park a horse that carried the late Sir Charles Colville at the battle of Waterloo. The horse must have been at least forty-seven years of age, and was, perhaps, the last of the equine race present at that memorable battle.

## UNITED STATES.

Rev. John Healey, for many years paster of St. Bernard's Church of Watertown, Wis., died at the village of Fox Lake, on Monday, the 1st inst. Though he had been in feeble health for some time past, his death was quite unexpected. The deceased was born in Ireland, and educated in France. He was an accomplished scholar, and spoke with ease several modern languages.

Three hundred and fifty three deaths took place in the city of New York during the past week; this is a decrease of 19 on the previous one. Of this number 255 were natives of the United States, 50 of Ireland, 26 of Germany, and 15 of England; the remainder were of various nationalities.

On the first of July a new tariff takes effect under which foreign liquors are subject to only thirty per cent ad valorem, duty as beretofore, this will account. says the New York Times in part, no doubt, for the three cargoes of achnapps which have lately arrived at New York from Rotterdam, and gone into bond for single dealer in that city.

General Walker declares bimself a citizen of Niearngua, and that he will soon return there again to take charge of his Covernment.

THE SUPPLY OF CORN IN ILLINOIS. -- If any one supposes that the scarcity of corn in the country has anything to do with the high prices, the illusion will be dispelled by taking a westward trip. The country is full of corn, and it is pouring into every station in great plenty. The streets are full of teams, and the railroads have more than they can do to bring the grain into the city. This is especially the case on the Burlington road. In the fittle village of Sandwich alone there are 50,000 bushels in store, with reccipts of from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels per day. And the same is the case, to a greater or less extent, all along the route. The high prices are emptying the well filled granaries of our farmers. Much wheat, too is coming forward .- Chicago Democrat,

VINE CULTURE IN IOWA .- The culture of grapes has been introduced in the vicinity of Port Madison lowa-The wine made from the Iowa vineyards is described as equal to Longworth's best: A Mr. Stempel has bought some nine acres on the bluff, on the west side of Port Madison, and has sent out some 500 grape vines the present spring.

It is stated that from one town in New Hampshire, viz., Manchester, two hundred persons, chiefly mechanics, have gone to the West this spring taking with them an aggregate sum of one hundred thonsand dollars.

There was a tremendous deluge at Dansville, in the State of New York, on the 9th instant. The Canal is in ruins for three miles from Dansville down. to the side cut. Three locks have given away, The

A dreadful fire occurred in Syracuse on Senday morning the 14th instant, which destroyed six large mercantile establishments, besides other property. valued at \$500,000. The fice is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

A MELANCHOLY BUT DESCRIVED SELL .- Two men. were run over by a train of cars on the Harrisburgh and Lancaster Railroad, near Highspire, Pa., on the 3d instant, and both killed. A large amount of bank notes being found in their pockets, they were sup-posed to be men of property, and the people of Highspire went to considerable expense in getting handsome coffins, &c., for the deceased, but the bank bills found on their persons proved to be all counterfeit; and it has since been discovered that the deceased were leaders of a gang of counterfeiters and burglars. It is believed the deceased committed a robbery in Middletown the very night before they were killed. So, the people who supposed they had been worshipping Mammion, were deservedly sold by the soulless carcasses of two thieves.

Decline in Religion .- The Boston Courier has an article called out by the Religious Anniversaries now being held at that city, which takes a very desponding view of "Religion" in New England. Rationalism and infidelity, it argues, are taking the place of the real, genuine, old fashioned Christianity, with startling rapidity. The preliminary discourse of these Anniversaries were delivered by the famed Mr. Kalluch, at the Tremont Temple.

The St. Louis Republican, commenting on the Mozmon difficulty, says :—" If they make such resistance as they are capable of making, 2,500 men is not a sufficient force to quell them, and the expedition will prove a failure.'

DELIBERATE SUICIDE.—On Tuesday, the 2nd inst., a man named Theodore Marie Ganz, committed suicide at Rochester, N. Y. Disappointment in love is the cause assigned. He walked outside of the city, on one of the railroad tracks, and when he saw the trainapproaching, he drew his hat over his head, and laid it across the track. The train was going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and his death was instantancous.

A boy, escaped from the Connecticut State Reform School at Meriden and re-arrested, set fire to the city prison in Waterbury, in order to burn himself ap-saying he had rather be burned to death than to go back to Leriden. He destroyed the building hat was himself rescued alive though badly burned.

ORILDREN ATTACKED AY & MAD DOG .- In Lower Marion township near Norristown, Pennsylvania, white a number of little children were on their way home from school, a mad dog sprang into their midst. putting them to flight in every direction. Two children were bitten, a son of Geo. L. Edwards, aged 12 years, and a son of Charles Ferry. The dog then attacked a little girl by the name of Knox, but most tablishment which formerly existed there, a convent administered in a seedcake, or some other way to fortunately for her, a passing team attracted his attention, and he made off after the horses. Then other poisonous substance, to M. Emille L'Angellier, scamparing up the street he bit eight or ten dogs in consequence of which he soon afterwards died, which fell in his way, and was finally killed near the school-house, just before reaching the green where a number of children were playing. All the dogs known to have been bitten have since been killed henceforth to be the maximum price for each officer's medical attention, with the hope of preserving them dinner.—United Service Gazette. To all to Alfillo dan il obligo il to illo digi dalura ampertia can su parci dipergolf similio dividi. All'inclusione dipolo il all'uni il milito di salabert nel repositio. Devo chi stinori banasci diperchassi.