

ASSIZES—CO. TYRONE.—THE TRILLICK TRAGEDY.—A correspondent of the *Saunders*, writing from Omagh says:—"The only case of importance here is the trial of seven persons indicted for an attempt to upset an excursion train at Trillick, in this county, about twelve months ago. The Attorney-General has arrived to prosecute, and the prisoners will each be defended by separate counsel. The funds for the defence, it is understood, are supplied by a general subscription of the 'navvies' throughout the country. It will be in the memory of your readers that the excursionists were a large number of Orangemen (700 persons), who were on their return from a visit to Derry, where they had gone to assist in the commemoration of one of the historical events connected with that city. At Trillick, where the line is carried over a high and steep embankment, the engine drawing the train came in contact with a number of large blocks of stone laid upon rails, and was precipitated over the embankment. The unfortunate engine driver was killed on the spot, but most providentially the link connecting the carriages gave way, and although some of the carriages were overturned, yet the passengers escaped with a few cuts and bruises. The Foreman of the grand jury came into court about eleven o'clock, on Thursday morning, July 19, and told his lordship that they ignored the bills in the Trillick case. Mr. Norman, on the part of the traversers, made an application to the court for their discharge, which not being opposed by the Attorney-General, was granted.

THE NEWTOWNMADAVY RIOTS.—The trial for the somewhat famous Newtownmadavy riots terminated at the Londonderry assizes by the three Protestant prisoners, who remained over for trial, pleading guilty, and the crown entering a *nolle prosequi* against the Catholic traversers. The Attorney-General Mr. Keogh announced that he did not intend to ask for sentence upon those who had pleaded guilty, so the affair ended in a general amnesty. Against this strange compromise of justice, however, the counsel for the Catholic traversers entered a strong protest, in spite of the brow-beating Attorney-General.

THE LOUTH ASSIZES.—At Drogheda assizes there were only three cases, and the prisoners were all strangers. At the county of Louth assizes there was but one criminal case, and the jury acquitted the prisoners without leaving the box. This speaks volumes for the moral condition of the people of this Catholic county.—*Drogheda Argus*.

Judge Jackson, in addressing the grand jury at the Limerick county assizes, said that during forty years' experience of the Munster circuit, both as a practising barrister and a judge, he never knew such light case-tenders. Limerick city can boast on this occasion of a maiden assize, there not being a single case for trial.

A LEGAL ROMANCE.—Tuesday was fixed for the trial of the great record of Hartley v. Wilson, which was looked forward to with great interest throughout this and the adjoining counties. The amount of property involved, and the historical associations and circumstances connected with the claims of the litigant parties, rendered the case one of more than ordinary magnitude, and at the same time, invested it with some romantic characteristics, so that great expectation was excited by the prospect of having on this circuit a trial which it was supposed would form a worthy sequel to the celebrated Mountgarrett case. As the period of the assizes approached, this dilapidated but venerable little town began to assume an air of unusual importance, and strangers who arrived on Monday found it exceedingly difficult to procure accommodation, even at an exorbitant cost, the hotel and principal private houses having been engaged, in some instances, so long as a month ago, for the vast array of professional gentlemen and witnesses on both sides. Shortly after the opening of the court on Tuesday, however, it was announced that the action had been settled, and that there would be no further litigation between the parties. A rich harvest for the legal gentlemen which was budding in different forensic fields—in the Ecclesiastical Courts and the leading courts of equity and law—has thus been prematurely cut down. The particular form in which the controversy was presented amongst the records here was an action of ejectment on the title brought to recover the settled estates of the Wilson family in the county Meath, worth, it is estimated, about £4,000 a year. There was another ejectment pending for the Kildare assizes to recover a portion of lands in that county; but the demonstration of the question raised in the case affected, all the property, which included unsettled estates to the value of about £4,000 a year, and personal property amounting to, in round numbers, £120,000. The question was as to the legitimacy of the defendant, Captain Richard Wilson Hartley.

AN IRISH BRIGADE.—It is stated by many of the Irish papers that it is in contemplation to form a distinct national corps, in the shape of an Irish Brigade, or under a somewhat similar distinctive appellation. It is alleged that the commander of the forces has expressed his opinion that the scheme would be successful; and an impression prevails throughout the country strongly in favor of a distinct corps of Irishmen, whose conduct in the field would redound to their own honor alone, and to the glory of their country. It was to their isolation in the service of France were due the efficiency and imperishable deeds of that illustrious Brigade, which, for upwards of a hundred years, carried the French flag through a thousand fields—deserving on the dissolution of its last remains, the praise bestowed by the amiable but unfortunate Louis—"Semper et ubique fidelis."

THE "IRISH" CONSTABULARY AND "BRITISH" SOLDIERS.—Officers of the Household Brigade have arrived in Ireland, with the expectation of inducing the men—the brave, gallant, and well-disciplined men—employed in the Irish Constabulary, as well as in the Dublin Police, to become Soldiers in the Household Troops of her Majesty. Perhaps there never was a stronger proof of the general belief that prevails in England—that the Irish are a nation of fools—than this attempt to persuade the Irish Constabulary to become soldiers. What were the temptations to the Irish Constabulary to enlist? That, as soldiers, they would get less pay than they receive as policemen—and that whatever deeds of valour they performed would never be mentioned to have been achieved by them as Irishmen, but by "the British army!" If the advantages of being members of the Household troops of her Majesty are so much greater than those possessed by men having the ability to discharge the duties of Police Constables, why did not the Recruiting Officer of the Household troops try his hand with the *English Constabulary*; and with the *London police-men*? No such attempt as that made in Ireland upon

the *Irish Constabulary* has been essayed in England. The *English Constabulary* and *English Police* are thought to have common sense, and therefore, no such absurd offer was made to them—it was only "poor Paddy!" who was considered to be such a fool, that he would throw up a good appointment for a bad one—that he would give up even the name and fame of his country to be merged in one of those troops, upon whose regimental orders still stands recorded the declaration that "no Irishman" should ever be enlisted into it. The attempt was an impudent one, and we do most heartily rejoice in its utter failure—and we the more rejoice in it because we have been informed that such of the Irish Constabulary as volunteered into the Commissariat department—with higher pay than they received as Police Constables—have not been treated fairly—that their pay is lower, and their position worse, than those who were English Constables. As England's difficulties increase, she may rest assured she will be quite astonished to find how much her opportunities will improve for respecting Irishmen—of more highly appreciating their usefulness in a state of war, and of treating them—accordingly.—*Weekly Telegraph*.

THE RECRUITING SCHEME IN CORK.—A Sergeant of the Cold Stream Guards arrived here yesterday, for the purpose of receiving volunteers from the constabulary. He has as yet been quite unsuccessful, as that fine body of men do not seem to understand why they ought to give up from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. for 1s. 2d. per day, even for the honour of serving—and seeking "the bubble reputation in (or at) the cannon's mouth—in the Cold Stream Regiment of Guards. I think they are of Sir John Falstaff's opinion when he exclaimed "What is honour to a dead man?" "Tis strange, tis passing strange" to see the "Gords" looking for Irishmen, as I have been informed that up to this period they would not take a "Hirishman" at all, no matter how fine a looking fellow he might be.—*Correspondent*.

RECRUITING AMONG THE LIMERICK POLICE.—On Tuesday, July 17th, a sergeant of the Guards, who had come over from London specially for that purpose, inspected the local force of Limerick City Constabulary, in the yard of William-street-station, and said that he was ready to record the names of any of them who wished to enrol themselves for service in the Crimea. Not one man volunteered. The sergeant, as we are informed, was told by the police assembled on this occasion, that they did not desire to go to Sebastopol, particularly as they had better pay than he could offer them. He said he would give them till to-morrow to consider the course they would take; but he was answered that their minds at present were made up, and that if, at any future time they desired to gain fame in the present war, they had nothing to do but to walk up to the new barracks, where their names could be at once taken down as volunteers.—*Limerick Reporter*.

The Belfast News-Letter says:—"The average number of recruits obtained in this province, for service in the infantry and cavalry forces, we find, on inquiry, has amounted to about fifty per week. The number, we understand, is larger than the weekly averages of either Dublin or Cork, the only other two provincial stations in Ireland." This is just as it should be. The "Men of the North," as a fugitive poet hath it, have the very best right to combat for England, Church, State, and so forth.

THE ARMAIGH MILITIA.—On Wednesday the 18th, the Armaigh Regiment were, at the special request of their commanding officer, Major Cross, inspected in their field exercise by Colonel Blacker, who, after a prolonged and most minute inspection, expressed his full sense of their very great advancement in every point of discipline, particularly their steadiness under arms, and precision of movement.

THE CARLOW MILITIA.—The Carlow Rifles have received the route for Kilkenny, on the 29th instant, where they will relieve the Fusiliers and be quartered for the present. They are to be replaced by the Kildare Militia under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Moore. The Carlow Rifles will be favorites in whatever locality they will be quartered, as the exemplary conduct, discipline and general bearing of the corps since its organization are calculated to win public favor and esteem.—*Carlow Sentinel*.

MILITIA—MUTINY AT CLONMEL.—Tuesday morning, when the bugle sounded at ten o'clock for drill at the Clonmel barracks, very few of the men of the South Tipperary Artillery turned out into the square—the great majority refused to go on parade until they were paid the instalment of bounty which they said was due to them. Major Bloomfield and the officers went among the men and reasoned with them, when, after about an hour had elapsed, they consented to go on parade. They were addressed by Major Bloomfield, who pledged himself that they should get every indulgence to which they were entitled. A number of the privates conducted themselves outrageously in the barrack square, and but for the united effort of the officers the result would have been discreditable to the corps.

A conservative contemporary complains that "In consequence of the vast increase of discharged soldiers consequent on the war, the pay of pensioners of Cork district, numbering over 600 men, at present amounts to £1,000 per month." Why grumble, however? We could not pay too much for "the honour and glory of the British empire."

Though Ireland for years was habituated to calamity, yet, under a Government of Whigs, Ireland has been visited by disasters which even in all her melancholy experience had been unknown. These recent and more appalling calamities have preluded and occasioned the disasters which overwhelm Britain. If numbers of the Irish have been stripped of the last possessions of the slave—existence and their country—on the other hand, famine and pestilence have consumed and swept away the flower of the Empire army on the heights of Sebastopol. We may trace to a single fountain his double stream of calamity. The disasters of the empire, like those of Ireland, have arisen from depopulation. With the bones of Irish Catholics the highway has been paved for the march of Russian victory by the landlords of Ireland. As yet Sebastopol has not been invested—as yet the siege is but a sham—owing to the numerical feebleness of the English army—that is, owing to the depopulation of Ireland. This swarming hive of human beings, in which the regiments of Britain recruited their numbers, has been demolished by the ruthless power of the landlords of Ireland. Eight or nine millions have been reduced to five or six. If that reduction had not taken place in Ireland the war might never have been attempted by Russia. It was not until the Samson

of the western nations—grovelling at the feet of the Dalai-lahs of political economy—had been shorn of strength by landlordism, that the northern Philistines made a rush upon him. The evicted peasantry have been in multitudes converted into pauper townsmen, but townsmen never exhibit that aptitude for war which distinguishes a peasantry. As Adam Smith says, "They who live by agriculture generally pass the whole day in the open air exposed to all the inclemencies of the seasons. The hardness of their ordinary life prepares them for the fatigues of war, to some of which their necessary occupations bears a great analogy. Ditching qualifies for fortifying a camp, for working in the trenches, as well as enclosing a field." This aptitude for war is impossible to townsmen. "It is certain," says Bacon, "that within-door arts and delicate manufactures (that require the finger rather than the arm) have in their nature a contrariety to a military disposition; and all war-like people are a little idle and love danger better than travail; neither must they be too much broken of it (idleness) if they shall be preserved in vigour." To extol industry and denounce the leisure of the poor—to sweep away our holidays, and banish rural pastimes, and so drudge the life out of the humble, has been a darling object with malignant heresy. But now, when the sound of war is in their ears, they who boasted of exalting the opulence of the empire should know that the peasantry they destroyed are more valuable than the riches they accumulated. The landlords of Ireland, and the journals which encouraged their ravages, are guilty of occasioning the disasters of Sebastopol and the reverses of the army. It is their ignorance, not Russian courage, which has foiled our efforts and discomfited our troops. Could the Irish Brigade be swelled to anything like an equality with Russian numbers, the British army must have long since lodged in the Crimean stronghold. But Irish landlordism has made recruiting in Ireland impossible. It is a pity that a race whose valor is so impetuous should be exterminated by an avarice so grovelling. But so it is. The landlords led their hirelings to ravage the homesteads of that valiant race, and their crowbar brigades proceeded against an Irish village as against a hostile city. The whole country was strewn with ruined villages now mouldering in decay, but such atrocious doings in one island will necessitate scenes of outrage and violence in the other. Depopulation in Ireland will compel a conscription in England. Lest, however, the English people should not be visited by the vexations and oppressions of a military conscription—lest the visitation should be averted, the landlords have recently laboured to mutilate the Tenants' Compensation Bill with an industry which would be laughable if it were not mischievous. When the conscription comes we hope the Briton will remember that the necessity of a conscription originates in the depopulation of Ireland, and that it is not the ambition of Russia but the enmity of Irishmen which is to blame for his misfortunes. This enmity has glaringly displayed itself in the proceedings of the committee on the Tenants Compensation Bill, which, for instance, strangled that important clause specifying that where the tenant proved a real claim to compensation, the landlord should be retarded in recovering occupation of the land until the claim was satisfied. This clause would not only stimulate the tenant to improve, it would shackle the cruel proceedings that bring disaster on the empire by delaying, if it did not arrest, depopulation. The natural justice of the clause is perfectly obvious; but to observe justice to the Irish tenant would be to preserve the British monarchy, whose military power the Irish landlords seem determined to sweep away. After nibbling at this clause with a variety of amendments which had for their object to kill the principle of justice it contained, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald boldly moved that the just clause be totally expunged, and he carried his motion by a majority of one. When the hopes of patient industry were thus ruthlessly trampled on (and this, as we are told, amid "cheers and laughter,") the committee proceeded to consider clause sixteen, which contained the principle of compensation for growing crops. This clause became, during six mortal hours, the shuttlecock of the committee, and was amended and reamended until it was nearly extinguished by emendation. Finally it struggled out from this parliamentary forge in the form of "two years value to be recovered by the tenant, with two months to give notice of his claim." The existing law allows not two months but six years to the tenant to sue the landlord for the value of standing crops. In a word, the bill has been so maimed and mutilated by vexations and frivolous amendments, that it has been, we might say, "improved off the face of the earth," and Mr. Bentinck was not altogether wrong when he denounced it as a dead letter, which instead of being placed in the statute-book, should be committed to the fire.—*Tablet*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE TO THE COLONIES.—Our colonial readers will rejoice to learn, by this day's mail for America, that for the reasons set forth by Mr. Wilson, Secretary of the Treasury, in Tuesday's debate, the newspaper colonial postal rights and privileges contended for by Sir Cusack Roncy in his recent correspondence with the Secretary to the General Post Office, and so unwisely resisted by that functionary, have been conceded, or rather restored. To-day and henceforth the colonists will receive the journals of the mother country at the postage rates they have been accustomed to. Had it not been for the remonstrance with the Post Office, and the publicity which that remonstrance obtained, the colonists would have been most arbitrarily subjected to an impost, amounting to a virtual prohibition of English newspapers amongst them. They will know how to appreciate this timely and judicious defence made in their behalf; and the redress so promptly secured to them.—The right man has certainly been in the right place on this occasion; but as certainly that man has not been Mr. Rowland Hill, nor has the place been St. Martin's-le-Grand.—*Liverpool Journal*.

SERIOUS FLAW IN AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT.—The *Daily News* says—"Any man who would announce that wine and tobacco might be imported free of duty, and that for an interval of many months an untaxed cup of tea was one of the privileges secured to the public by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, would be at once put down as a financial monomaniac. We believe, nevertheless, that the fact is so, and that the statute by which the tariff was varied in 1854 has, by a disgraceful blunder of the infallible Mr. Gladstone, had the effect of sweeping away the greater part of the customs revenue. Curiously enough, the defect in the statute escaped attention until very recently.

An Address was presented to Sir George Brown, at Leamington, on the 28th July. In his reply he deprecated any change in the mode of officiating the army, for it was precisely because the officers were gentlemen that the men were so attached to them. He wished that the Committee of Inquiry had examined some French officers, who had associated with the English troops, and that they would have found the French formed a very different estimate of the merit of the English troops from that which has been formed by some of our own country.

The Admiralty, under the energetic impetus of Sir Charles Wood, has at length bestirred itself upon hearing that the Russians, during the winter, have managed to turn out at Cronstadt a respectable fleet of some eighty odd heavy-armed steam gunboats (about double the number we have managed to build in the same time), and our Admiralty have resolved to build a model gunboat forthwith. Orders have been issued to lay down this vessel at Sheerness, and the official intelligence from that dockyard informs us that "everything is ready but timber and sawyers!" Such an introductory state of fitness for the building of a ship reminds us somewhat of Rabelais's new coat, which was made of nothing before—nothing behind—and sleeves of the same!—*Press*.

THE FOREIGN LEGION.—Recruiting for the foreign legion, according to the reports of the Government agents from all quarters, goes on most satisfactorily, notwithstanding the scarcely concealed repugnance of some Government, and the open hostility of others. Great numbers of recruits are constantly arriving at the central depot at Hilgoland, where a considerable number are still being trained and organised. Another batch is quite ready for removal to Dover or Shorncliffe, where it is expected that a sufficient number will be soon organised and equipped for active service abroad. With respect to the destination of the Foreign Legion, some uncertainty prevails; but we are informed, on good authority, that a division to the number of 5,000 men is intended for the Baltic, and that the men selected for this expedition will be principally natives of Northern Germany, and of Poland, as being more able to withstand the rigor of the climate than those from the south of Europe, who will be employed in the Crimea and on the Danube.

An estimate of the cost of army and navy medals has been published. The total sum required for this year is £52,500, of which £400 is for ordinary service medals; 8,000 medals for the Crimean war, at 8s.; 72,000 Crimean medals, 10s.; and 1000 for distinguished conduct in the field, at 8s. For the navy and marines 25,000 Crimean medals are set apart.

EMIGRATION.—The total number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom during the 40 years between January, 1815, and December, 1854, was 4,116,955, being on an average, 102,923 persons a year. But of this number 2,446,802, or nearly three-fifths, have emigrated during the last eight years; and 1,356,696, or nearly one-third, in the last four years. The average emigration of the last four years has been 339,504. The largest emigration was in 1852, namely, 368,761. In 1854, the emigration was less by 15,335 than in 1852. The greater part of emigrants go to the United States. In 1852 the number was 244,261; in 1854, it was 193,065, of which number 150,209 were Irish. In the last seven years, no less a sum than £7,520,000 was remitted to Ireland by emigrants, to enable their connections to join them in their adopted country.

INCITING TO DESERT FROM THE FOREIGN LEGION.—Alfred Hills, tidewaiter at Folkestone, has been committed for trial, charged with inciting some of the men of the Foreign Legion to desert.

From a parliamentary return, it appears that since the commencement of the war the following is the number of officers in the cavalry, guards, and infantry who have lost their lives on active service.—In the cavalry, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 7 captains, 5 lieutenants, and two cornets; in the guards, 10 captains and lieutenant-colonels, 9 lieutenants and captains, and 4 ensigns and lieutenants; in the line, 14 lieutenant-colonels, 21 majors, 50 captains, 64 lieutenants, and 10 ensigns.

NEW WAR PROJECTILE.—A remarkable series of experiments were made on Monday in the grounds adjoining Chelsea Hospital, by Captain Disney, the inventor of a new war projectile, which he states has been brought before the notice of the proper authorities, but does not yet appear to have been adopted in the service. The invention is one of a very simple description. It consists of fitting shells with a bursting charge of powder contained in a metal cylinder, and filling the rest of their space with a highly combustible fluid, which upon exposure to the air ignites everything with which it is brought into contact.—This fluid does not act upon the substance of the shell, is not in itself explosive, and, being prevented from leaking by a nicely-fitted brass screw-plug, enables the missile to be carried about without much risk.—Directed against ships or houses, or masses of troops, the new projectile would have all the destructive properties of the rocket, without its uncertainty of aim. Water only temporarily extinguishes its incandescent power, which is so great as to make even wicker materials burn with a quick flame. Captain Disney also states that by a similar use of another chemical fluid he can cause blindness for several hours to all troops coming within a quarter of a mile of its operation; but this portion of his experiments was, for obvious reasons, omitted. Applied to hand-grenades, the substance which he exhibited would be found very destructive, but its chief use would probably be as a charge for large shells. As the select committee of the Ordnance has now been reformed and enlarged, the attention which it pays to this and other inventions of apparently a practical character will be narrowly watched by the public.

SALE OF A WIFE.—The antiquated and disgraceful farce of selling a wife, has taken place at Thirk within the past few days. A blooming young woman, the wife of Mr. W. Marshal, of Wombledon, near Kirby-Moorside, was led by a halter to the Cross, and there sold for the sum of 2s. 6d. to a knight of St. Crispin. Mr. Marshal was 64 years of age when he was married, and Mrs. Marshal only 19. They, however, continued to live happily together for 16 years, but he, finding that those infirmities so natural to old age were rapidly increasing, it was agreed between them that the knot which had joined them in wedlock for so long a period should be severed. They accordingly left Wombledon for Thirk (the place appointed for the sale), and stopped at the Royal Oak Inn, where an agreement was drawn up. They then repaired to the cross, where she was sold to Mr. John Webster, of Oswald.—*Stockton Mercury*.