DEATH OF WILLIAM FAGAN, M. ?. - The anticipations in the public journals have been realised, and Mr. Fagan is no more. For some weeks report had heen busy with the state of his health. A positive statement one day was contradicted the next, and the public were assured that, so far from Mr. Fagan's health being in that precarious state, he had considerably improved, and his medical attendants declared his ultimate recovery might be relied on. It was known, however, to his intimate friends, that the disease under which Mr. Fagan suffered was almost disease under minate fatally, but not so rapidly, as the result has proved. Cork has lost in him one of the worthiest of her citizens and the first of her merchants, and the popular cause a faithful supporter. He was Liberal, in the truest sense of the word-menificent and charitable-an upright trader, whose honour and integrity were held in the highest esteem by all who had dealings with his house. The name of William Fagan was a sort of house. mongst the southern peasantry; and he reaped the eward of his honourable career in a large fortune, reward of his territorial which was never closed against the demands of public or private charity. As a landlord, he acted on principles which are more on the tongues than in the acts of men; and we have been assured, his tenantry had he lived until his arrangements were complete, would be among the most comfortable in Ireland .-In the hard years of famino his advances to the small farmers saved many a family from ruin—and, instead of the naurious interest which many exacted for similar favors, he was content with the luxury of doing good. We shall not mix up election matters with the demise of this excellent man. It is not seemly to squabble about the seat he leaves vacant before his remains are deposited in the grave. But whoever succeeds William Fagan can scarcely surpass him in all the qualities of eminent citizenship, and devotion to the cause of Reform and progress. Mr. Fagan was in his fifty-eighth year.

Down.—James Lewis Carvill, Esq., of Newry, has been appointed French Vice Consul for the ports of Newry, Dundalk, Drogheda, and the intervening dis-

The half-yearly meeting of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company took place on Monday .-The receipts for the half-year were £9,100, and the expenditure £5,350, leaving a balance in favor of the by interest on loan, a surplus of only £547 will remain to the credit of the revenue.

A considerable number of hands are engaged on the Dublin and Meath Railway, mostly at building, between Athboy and Trim, Messrs, Malone and MLonghlin have been over the lands between Navan that all the landlords of that district, with the exception of Mr. Gerard, of Boyne-hill, have been arranged with.

The correspondent of a contemporary writing from Brogheda, May 16, says :- I am glad to be able to inform you that the spring salmon fishing in the Boyne this season, as contrasted with that of 1858 when the poor fishermen and their assistants were reduced to extreme indigence, has been marked with signal success. Not more than five boats were engaged last year up to the first week in June, and this year there have been from thirty to forty boats and nets pretty actively engaged, affording a means of livelihood to above a hundred hands. In fact, the fishermen declare that the spring fishing of the present year has been the best they have experienced for six years past. This has reference to the range of fishery from the mouth of the river eight miles upwards or perhaps for more. The fish generally speaking, are said to be prime. A number of heavy fish have been taken, weighing from 26lb. to 28lb. each which is considered extraordinary. Salmon sells wholesale here at present from 10d to 11d per 1b., and by retail from Is 3d to 1s 4d per 1b.; but almost the entire produce of the fishery is transmitted by rail to the Dublin markets. The salmon sea fishing along the coast, from Clogher Head to Carlingford, and where stationary nets are used, is said not to be as successfull as might be expected. Seals are this season very abundant in the district alinded to, and have committed havor not only on the captured fish, but, the valuable nets. The fishing, after this month, promises to be very remunerative.

GAS-PUBLIC MEETING AT KELLS .- At a public meeting held in the town of Kells, presided over lately by the Most Noble the Marquis of Headford it was resolved to light the town with gas. The conand erection of works was giren to Messrs. Edmundson, of Capel-street, Dublin who appear for some time past to have been engaged in lighting with gas other towns in Ireland, and the country residences of a great many of our nobility and gentry. Major Dalton mentioned to the meeting, that the same firm were engaged in lighting Virginia Lodge, the beautiful seat of Lord Bective, son of the Marquis of Hartford. The movement for lighting the provincial towns in Ireland is now becoming almost universal, and we believe the time is not far distant when this great agent of civilisation and enlightenment will have extended to every town and even every large village in the country.

On the morning of the 13th ult., an alarming fire broke out in Tralee, in the timber yard of Mr. Batt. Sweeny, opposite the Young Men's Society Hall, where a large quantity of the timber work belonging to the new Roman Catholic Church was in process of completion-Mr. Sweeny having the contract for that building. Soon the flames arose, quickly in-creasing in strength and magnitude. A large crowd collected, and the people set to work vigorously to save the property and stop the fire. The Very Rev. John Mawe, P.P., and the other priests of the parish, Mr. Maguire, Sub-Inspector, and the police under his charge, were promptly in attendance, and all did good service. Meantime, the devouring element exiended. A great deal of valuable timber, frameworks, &c., as well as several gross balks, were consumed. An immense pile at one side of the yard was altogether in flames, which soon communicated to the adjoining stables and posting establishment of O'Sullivan & Sons, in Courthouse-lane. These were burned down, and a large quantity of hay destroyed. The horses and cars were, however, removed in time. It was feared the other houses in the lane would also take fire, but fortunately the fire was prevented from extending further. Mr. Sweeny's loss is, we understand, estimated between £400 and £500, and we regret that it is not covered by insurance. The completion of the Catholic Church must be considerably delayed in consequence of this fire.

About half-past eleven o'clock on Saturday night, says the Cork Examiner, a man named John Hyde, whilst under the influence of drink, fell from Pope's quay into the river. An alarm was instantly raised some persons who saw the accident, and word was sent to the Shandon Street police station for assistance. Sub-Constable Quigley, who was on duty that the utmost haste was requisite, leaped into the tiver without removing any of his apparel, and swam with Hyde to the opposite quay. A man who was on this quay got into the river with the view of assisting the Sub-Constable, but, being intoxicated at the time, he was more an impediment than an aid, and would probably have met the fate which he endeavoured to save one from, had it not been for the Presence of the Sub-Constable. The latter was obliged to divide his attention between Hyde and him; and being an export swimmer, and a strong, athletic young fellow, he succeeded in bringing them to the quay. Hyde was quite exhausted, owing to the length of time he was in the water, and was conreyed, in a state of insensibility, to the North Infirmary. Having received, however, kind and prompt treatment from the resident physician and Dr. Popham, he soon recovered, and is now past all danger. The intrepid and generous conduct of the Sub-Con-stable is deserving both of praise and reward.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Richard Babington, Esq., of Derrynold, Draperstown, to the commission of the peace for the county of London-

A valuable freestone quarry has been discovered in Killough, County Down, on the property of Lord Bangor, which promises to be very valuable, the freestone being of a superior quality. Lord Bangor has set a number of men to work it; and it is confidently expected that it will afford work for a considerable number of bands.

At length, says a Cork contemporary, we can say that summer has condescended to visit us, though late. Last week was dry, but attended with a hard east wind. Sunday, however, combined all the characteristics of spring and summer, and was the first truly fine day we have had as yet.

As an instance, says the Northern Whig, of how people can agree to differ, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church was seen, on Saturday evening, rushing up to the office of the local Tory journal, and upon learning the state of the poll in the County Derry, hurrahing for the defeat of Greer, while about fifty yards nearer the office of another journal a mipister of the same persuasion, and a celebrated one as well, after hearing of the return of the Tory candidates, was heard to exclaim to his companion-"The renegades? how they have forgotten the deeds of their fathers:" Is it a wonder that the laity are not agreed ?

Friday evening a frightful accident took place at Oola, when the return train to Limerick was about starting from that station. A gentlemanly man of the name of J. R. Hewson, was then sitting in a third class carriage when a countryman of the name of William Bowles attempted to get into the carriage, but was pushed back by Hewson with a stick .-Bowles laid hold of the stick and the train moving on he was dragged under it, and crushed to pieces. Informations were sworn before Mr. J. S. Dwyer, J.P., and liewson was fully committed to jail.

A very serious and lamentable accident took place in Farnham, convenient to Cavan, on Tuesday last, May 10. It appears that on the above day a man named Montgomery, assistant-steward at Farnham-house, was putting a Devon bull into a byre, when company of £3,750. As this was nearly all absorbed | suddenly the animal got infariated and trampled the unfortunate man on the ground. He died before any assistance could be procured. We understand that by order of the Lady Farnham, the ball was shot on Thursday morning and buried.

On Saturday says a correspondent of the Northern M'Loughlin have been over the lands between Navan Milinesson during the week, valuing the tenants' Down, by Edward D. Atkinson, Esq., on the body of interests in them: and we are given to understand a man named Kelly, who was found dead on the day previous. The jury were unanimous in returning a verdict of "wilful murder" against some person unknown. A man named Joseph Potts, and his daughter, have been committed, on suspicion, for further examination.

THE LIMERICE TRAGERY .- Last week a column or two of every journal in Ireland was darkened with a tale of blood-a tale of death and wounds-telling of the slaughter of as many persons out of a street crowd as chanced to be brought down by a deliberately directed volley from a party of her Majesty's Constabulary. It was not a large crowd, or a formidable or a violent crowd; it certainly was somewhat of a riotous crowd, inasmuch as it appeared determined on destroying-not any human being, not even any one of the inferior animals in creation-but a certain quantity of window-glass, comprising that which was in front of the house of a Mr. Gamble, a citizen and elector of the city of Limerick. These persons were brought together, and this demonstration against the windows of Mr. Gamble was brought about, by the occurrence of a contested election .-The members of her Majesty's House of Commons are, no doubt, all honorable men, but however it happens, when contending with one another for the honor of election, they contrive to have popular passions excited, often to fury, and to create between inhabitants of the same locality an amount of opposition and ill-will which is seldom justified by any difference of merit or of principle between the wouldhe senators. Every one knows that contested elections frequently lead to rowing and rioting, and every one believes that as it has been so it will be, until aspiring candidates and independent voters and neavoters are all much changed for the better. That is batons to prevent the breaking of Mr. Gamble's windows, or had they moved up against that not very desperate crowd with fixed bayonets as such a page as to give the people time to betake themselves away, as they undoubtedly would have done. That is what would be done in a like case in England, for her Majesty's soldiers or policemen are not allowed lightly to take away the lives of Englishmen. But this was only an Irish crowd-these belonged to a people who never yet were tried with a delicate medicine; they belonged to a race, any reduction in the numbers of which was never yet looked on with regret; and so the poor fellows who were foolish enough to engage in the demolition of Gamble's windows, and any others who might chance to be in the way of the bullets, had a deadly dose of lead prepared for them, and they got it. An inquest, protracted and postponed from day to day, on various pretences, since the date of the occurrence, and not concluded up to the time at which we write, is being holden on the bodies .-What the verdict will be we cannot undertake to say, but it is quite possible the finding will be that the deceased were verily and indeed killed by gunshot wounds, on a certain day, in Limerick. Should this fact be thus, after due deliberation, established, it will be open, we dare say, to the friends of the slaughtered men to try their hands at legal proceedings against the commander or some of the party of constabulary who fired the fatal volley. We carnestly advise them not to try any such course. We feel for their loss: we can imagine what it must be to the wife to have her husband shot down-to the children to have their father taken from them-to the aged parents to be deprived of their son-to the brother to have the brother taken from his side : but we do not believe that a single man of those who gave them their death-wounds will ever be subjected to an hour's trouble or inconvenience for so doing. We believe that the sole effect of a protracted trial in these cases would be to leave every member of the firing party in at least as good a position as it found him, while to the injuries already inflicted on the families of the slain it would add the heavy expenses, not discused; but, besides 115 that can move about, the many vexations, and the humiliation of a useless and are not perfectly rained, there are in an upper trial. It may be remembered that immediately after school-room forty-eight young creatures, so stunted the massacre of the people under nearly similar circumstances at Six-mile Bridge the Times newspaper emphatically declared that no matter what proceedings might be taken against them in Ireland, the soldiers should not have a hair of their heads hurt for still presentable, and eighty-four in the infant class doing the deed they had done. And so it was, and so it would have been had their victims been thrice. ten times, a hundred times, as many, for they were not Englishmen who were shot down, but mere Irish-We believe that the Limerick men will best

respect themselves and the memory of their slaugh-

tered friends and relations, by not affording a packed

as Daniel O'Sullivan did in Tralee when it became

plain to him that the "trial" he was about to receive

was no more than a mockery. We believe they would

free at least from insult, in their own bearts, and in

THE WORKHOUSE SYSTEM. - The Irish Workhouse is the home of misery. Into the poorest cabin or garret in the land gladness may at one time or another enter, and there in the midst of father, mother, and little children, may be tempted to remain for awhile, but inside the workhouse gates it dares not enter.— There the family—that institution of human nature, with god's own blessing on it-is torn asunder, there the husband may not see his wife, and the children may not see their parents; stone walls shut them out from one another, a chill and a blight lies over all, and the only mutual feeling between them is a consciousness on the part of each that all the others are unhappy. The mind and the body are impoverished, the heart is withered morally and physical. Natural sympathies and affection are trampled on, and vitality itself is weakened down, for hunger is with the inmates for ever - in their sleeping wards, in the day-rooms," in the yards, and at the heads of their dining tables."

It is quite plain that the workhouse should not be made a centre of attraction to the able-bodied poor, or to any who can sustain themselves by honest labor outside its walls, but it is cruel that the old and infirm people whose day of labor is past, and who are compelled by stern necessity to take refuge in the workhouse, should be obliged to spend the remnant of their lives in a state of semi-starvation; it is cruel, and most detrimental to the interests of the rate-payers, that the children who, in what ought to be the merry spring time of their lives, are taken away from the roads and green fields, and placed within that dreary prison, should be so badly fed and cared for that they can never grow up to be hale and healthy self-supporting men and women. And even in the case of able-bodied persons who by force of temporary circumstances are driven to seek workhouse relief, it is bad policy to feed them so as that a short residence within the workhouse enfecbles their bodily system, depresses their spirits, and renders them both unable and afraid to face again the toil and tumult of the working world.

Above all, the claims of the little children touch the heart. Older people can state their grievances to "the Master" and to "the Board"-the youngsters stand in mortal awe of the former, and as for the latter they would as soon think of addressing the British Parliament. They must only take what is given to them, and suffer what they may. Out of this state of affairs they cannot grow up able-bodied men and women with a spirit within them which would prompt them to emancipate themselves from the workhouse, they cannot on the workhouse diet acquire a strength that would enable them to wrestle with the busy world. The food they get is generally bad in quality, and incufficient in quantity, and carefully are those miserable portions measured out to them-for between the Master's account of the number of mouths fed according to the adopted-scale of dietary, and the contractor's account of provisions supplied, there must be no deficit. Surely, one would say, in the case of children whose frames should every day be growing and expanding, their appetities should be the only guage by which their means should be limited. But it is not so, and they are always hungry. In an hour or two after "breakfast' some of the little fellows may be seen in their yard - which generally adjoins the dining-hall peeping in under the doors of that building, and reporting to the others grouped around the presence or otherwise of dinner preparations; others who have somewhat stronger fingers and toes than their companions creep up a few feet of the wall so as to enable them to take a look in through the window. In most of the Irish workhouses, where the arrangement of the children's yards and the dininghall is as we have stated, a number of holes or stopping places will be found in the walls of the latter building, worn smooth from the feet of the little creatures who thus climb up to make their "special reports." As the time draws nigh for dinner two or three shrill voices may be heard announcing to groups of anxious listeners -"The tins are puttin' on! - the spoons are puttin' in! the bread is comin'!" When all the arrangements are completed, the key is turned—the doors is opened-and in pour the little creatures as hungry as young ravens, and short is the work they make of the scanty meal placed before them; after which they are dismissed, to wish again in another hour or two for something to satisfy the craving of their

stomachs. This state of things is bad and painful enough, but worse things flow from it, for human nature cannot be thus wronged without producing frightful evils. no reason why rioting should be suffered to go on the little children who are so unfeelingly and ununchecked. We admit that it is the duty of the ro- justly treated do not conceal the hight within them, The little children who are so unfeelingly and unthe contrary, they become the victims of sores, disorder; but evidently those measures should be so orders, and disease, horrible to the eye, and shockproportioned. We could understand the conduct of ling to the heart, and thus they etten live for yearshe police at Limerick had they interfered with their terrible witnesses before God and man against the foul system and the hard-hearted men who have brought them to such a pitiable state of existence.

The investigation which, after lasting more than a week, has just been concluded at the Cork workhouse, is one convincing proof of the truth of these remarks. On the 6th of last month, as we learn from the reports, John Arnott, Esq., Mayor of Cork, and therefore an ex-officio member of the Cork Board of Guardians, visited the children's apartments in the workhouse. In the report which he entered in the visitor's book ofter he had concluded his inspection, he declares that he was shocked-appalled-ut the sight that met his eyes. No wonder he should be, and that the country, too, should be shocked at his revelations, for, inasmuch as full and true reports of the actual state of things in the workhouse of Ireland are not often printed, such a tale of horror has seldom been presented to the public. We quote Mr.

Arnott's report entire: - "I have been shocked-I may say appalled-from my observation of the state of the children, and the result of my inquiries has led me to the deliberate conclusion that it would be a mercy to close the gates of the union house against them, and let them attain the mercy of death, rather than be deformed maimed, and diseased objects, through the system of feeding them, to which, I have reason to believe, their terrible state is attributable. For want of proper nutriment and change of diet, these young creatures bear plain and frightful tokens that their blood had been wasted to that degree that the current which should have borne vigour and health to their frames was only a medium to disseminate debility and disease. Not to speak of some fifty children sent from this institution to the Blind Asylum, for ever lost to the first blessings which God poured upon creation, from scrofula, engendered by the diet here, not to dwell upon the cruel spectacle of the infirmary where in every phase this shocking infliction may be seen in its most revolting forms, I will only point attention to the children who are still able to attend school. As I have said, there is scarcely one of these in growth and intellect, and awfully affected, that no humane man could look upon them without the deepest compassion. In the female school the same general remarks apply, but there are ninety-two girls -but there is another lazaar department of sixtyfour as fearful objects as those I have described .-There is no separate register of the deaths of children kent in the house, but I have been told, and can well believe, from what I have witnessed and detailed, that four out of every five die before they are adults, and that the survivor is, in the majority of instances destroyed in constitution. Against the system which jury an opportunity of bringing in a verdict of destroyed in constitution. Against the system which "served them right." We believe they would act produces such results I desire at once to make my with more dignity in publicly abandoning the case, warmest protest. I believe it could be remedied with little cost, or taking into account the increased hospital charges thus swelled, perhaps, with a saving to the ratepayers, But into such a question I would act with more honor in letting this sorrow remain, not enter where an issue of life and death is in the the heart of Ireland, for Ireland feels and will rethose facts, and that they will liberally concur with the Commander-in-Chief.

me and provide against the continuance of this disastrous and terrible condition in which I have found

these destitute and unprovided children.' These are, indeed, appalling statements, and, sad to say, they have been verified, every one of them.— In consequence of this report the Poor Law Commissioners directed their officer, Dr. Brodie, to make an investigation into the case, and, on the 10th of the present month, that functionary accordingly opened his inquiry. Mr. Arnott was the first witness examined. He repeated the statements contained in his report, and added to them. He said :-

"On the 6th of April I went through the house, accompanied by Dr. Townsend; I found 589 children either born in the house or brought into it, as I learned, in an ordinary state of health; of the 289 there were 260 in hospital, some of them being very frightful objects; I could not ascertain if they were all scrofula, but I believe five-sixths of them were; I examined the healthy classes; the first five I examined were diseased—one had sore eyes, the second had lumps in his neck, the third had sores on his head, the fourth had a mark showing he had been recently in hospital, the lifth had a healed-up mark in his side, he had been diseased; I desired all those who had marks on them to stand aside; three-fourths left the ranks, all of them more or less marked; all the children in the house, from two to nine years of age, are dieted on one-and-a-half pound of white bread, and a quart of milk daily; I think the sameness in the food causes scorfula; there are, of course, other causes-want of exercise, &c. ; I was told by a guardian that four-fifths of the children died before they were adults; but on a close investigation I would say I would be nearer the truth if I stated that nineteentwentieths of the children died before they were adults."

Dr. Calanan, who was next examined, said that he had visited the house, at the request of the Mayor, and made an inspection; he found the bread bad, and the soup worse; the boys used to refuse to take the latter in consequence of the number of cockronches which they used to find in it : the diet, as he had seen it, was sufficient, not only to develope, but to create scrofuln in the blood. "In the hospitals" said Dr. Calanan, " where patients are confined to bed, I found a number of human beings positively half eaten away with scrofula; the eyes gone, and the glands of the neck altogether obliterated; the limbs, too, covered with hideous alcers." The Protestant Eshop of Cork, who had visited the house a few days previously, was next examined. He corroborated Mr. Arnott's statements generally, and said the extensive prevalence of scrofula among the immates had struck him with a sense of painful horror. The Rev. Edward Paul Townshend, Superior of the South Monastery Schools, under the care of the Presentation Brothers, being examined, said that the average attendance at their schools was about 1,600, and that he could perceive no signs of scrotula amongst them .-Mr. M'Cormick, head master of the workhouse school said that the food was bad, that the boys used to leave it unused after them: the assistant-teacher said the boys in the infirm ward had received the same unvarying diet for five years : the Protestant chaplain said that he had frequently seen children having different diseases sleeping in the same Led. The Catholic chaplain said the bread was badly baked, and that the air of the house was bad. A mass of similar testimony was brought forward. Then what is called in the reports "the evidence of the beard, to counteract the case of the Mayor of Cork," was en-Harvey, Dr. D. C. O'Connor, and several dispensary doctors, were examined. Their evidence did not counteract the case of the Mayor of Cork. They dwelt much on the unfavorable site of the workhouse and the want of exercise and mental excitement for the children; but they did not endeavor to prove that the food of the children was what it ought to be, or that the poor creatures were not horribly maimed and killed at a fearful rate by disease contracted in the workhouse.

A report on the evidence is now to be submitted to the Commissioners by Dr. Brodie. We trust the document will be furnished and made public with all possible despatch, and that whatever steps may be recommended to arrest this terrible and undeniable massacre of the poor, shall be taken without delay. Meantime a startling question remains to be answered. How much better than the Cork shaughter-house are others of the workhouses of Ireland? The Mayor of Cork, in the course of his evidence, said he believed that the Cork workhouse was on a par with others in the country! Is this so, the public will in- nary peaceful callings, all that can be said is all quire, and the Commissioners are bound to furnish an the conduct of Englishmen who have relations with just received so wide a publicity, appeal to all classes of our countrymen, as Christians, as men, as Irishmen, whose hearts were never yet shut to the cry of the poor, to demand a total alteration in those inhuman regulations, under which those poor, prisoned, silent people, young and old, are being ground to death in the workhouses, of this country.—Nation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Parliamentary elections were over. Total result-353 Liberals, 302 Conservatives. Ministerial gain 23. Included in the Liberals are about 50 independant members, ultra Liberals, who will hold the balance of power. The Queen's speech was not expected to be delivered before the 7th of June. The Daily News says the Liberals will insist on taking up the reform question at the point where it stood at the time of the dissolution. The shipping trade was greatly agitated as to the conveyance of goods contraband of war. Lord Malmesbury, in a reply to a special inquiry whether the neutrality proclamation contemplated coal as contraband, says that the passages in the proclamation referring to contraband goods are not intended to prohibit the exportation of coal, but to warn her Majesty's subjects that if they do carry for use of one belligerent articles which are contraband, and their property be captured by another belligerent, her Majesty's Government will not undertake to interfere in their favor against such capture.

With a view of rendering a successful invasion of this country impossible, it is recommended that Government should supply each parish in the empire with a certain number of Enfield rifles—say ten for each hundred of the population fit to bear arms—the rifles to be entrusted to the custody of the authorities

Too much credit can scarcely be given to the preent Government for the activity which they are displaying in putting the country in a satisfactory state of defence, and in making general preparations for any eventualities that may arise. It is now said that a survey is to be made of the sea-passage from England round by sea to Gibraltar and thence to Malta, with a view of establishing an independent line of telegraph under our own control. It is most desirable that such a sea-line of telegraph to our Mediterranean possessions should be laid down, and the sooner it is done the better.

NEW IRON WAR VESSELS .- The Times says it is stated that a contract for one of the great iron ram steam vessels for the government has been obtained by the Thames Iron Works Company. She will be about 6,000 tons burthen with an expected speed of 14 knots, and will cost four times as much as a firstrate man-of-war.

A report is given credence to by one of the Belgian journals that the English government is about to contract for the making of 400,000 rifles. Half of the weapons will be made at Liege and half at Birmingham. It is strange that foreigners are generally much better apprised of what our government is doing than we are at home; but perhaps the warbalance. I am certain that I need only call the at- like song of the poet laureate has been mistaken by tention of the humane gentleman on the board to the Belgian journal for an "order of the day" from

Strenuous exertions continue to be made by the Admiralty officials in Liverpool in persuading men to join the Royal Navy. During the past week a neat screw steam yacht, tender to the 60-gun blockship Hastings, has been daily cruising in the Mersey and along the line of docks within bailing distance of the piers and landing stages having on board a band of musicians, who loudly appeal to Jack's patriotism through the popular airs of "Rule Britannia," "Hearts of Oak," &c. In a conspicuous position on the yacht's main rigging is placed a large painted canvass placard, on which are described in bold letters the terms of the bounty. Though the volunteering goes on to a fair extent the proportion of able seamen is not so great as might be expected.

Mr. Adams, late M.P. for Boston, who voted with the ministers in the division on the government reform bill, has been appointed Attorney-General of Hong-Kong, in the room of Mr. T. Anstey, whose suspension by Sir John Bowring was confirmed by the colonial minister.

The Shipping Gazette suggests that Government should call on the belligerents to specify by proclamation those articles which they are resolved henceforth shall constitute contraband of war. The chartering of vessels to France as store or troop ships was regarded as illegal. The eight large steamers of the European and American Company had been definitively purchased on speculation by Messrs. Lever & Howard, Manchester.

The Daily News says that the Government will almost immediately invite tenders for the monthly conveyance of the Australian mails via Panana. Political differences have arisen between Palmerst in and Russel. The defeat of the Derby Ministry was anticipated on the meeting of Parliament. Admirality has formally invited tenders for a monthly Australian service via Panama. A general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company has been called to sanction heads of agreement with the tiovernment, and issue of preference shares of (0) (c)0 new capital.

The papers report the death of Mrs. Young, a buly of high social position, who died under the excim-ment produced by receiving the joyful intelligence of the election of her nephew to the House of Com-

ENGLAND'S DECLARATION OF NEUTRALITY .-- it pleasant when a Royal proclamation express a mathing more than the universal will and lorden on of the country. Seldom has any act of State burn this character more truly than the injunction which Her Majesty has just addressed to her loving subject andmonishing them of the duty of maintaining strict neutrality in the war that has broken out between Austria on the one hand, and France, with Sare has, on the other Such is the national pleasure, and so far as the present aspect of affairs enables as to tetermine the conduct of the future, the national gesolve. We are almost more unanimous than we have been with respect to a similar question in desiring that our Government should neither directly or mairectly, abet either of the parties to a quarrel in which we discover both parties to be in the wrong But neutrality imposes special obligations upon the private citizens as well as upon the rulers of the state by which a neutral attitude is assumed, and it is to remind English subjects, and others who lo h England for protection, of the self-restraint which they are bound by this consideration to observe, that the proclamation is put forward. Perhaps it wight tered on. Doctor Edward Townshend, Dr. Joshua have been made more explicit with advantage out such documents would speedily be expanded in good manageable dimensions if they professed to state with precision all the possible applications of the governal rule which they enunciate. There are, as we are minded by the Government, a great number . countrymen residing and carrying on trade, at a possessing property and exercising privileges with a the dominions of each of the warring Sovereigns and they must make it the object of their care, which all the means of communications which they can conmand, to govern themselves in strict accordance with the national policy of non-interference in the inchan struggle. The proclamation points out certain wis of overt partisanship, such as the furnishing of stops or guns and the conveyance of waitike me said, which cannot be inadvertently or unconsciously committed, and whoever ventures to disobay the finite behasts of the law in these particulars may be certain of doing so at his peril. As for those hel wetions of the neutral principle which may be shalltingly perpetrated by persons engaged in their or fi-

UNITED STATES.

DEATH OF BISHOP PORTIER .- The Mobile Advertiser of the 15th inst, announces the death of Hight Rev. Michael Portier, D. D., Bishop of Mobile. He died on the lith ult., after a lingering illness of several weeks. The deceased prelate was born of Montbrison, Department of the Loire, in France, in the year 1795; he was consecrated Bishop of Mobile November 5, 1856, and was, at the time of his death, the oldest Bishop in the United States.

Consecration of Alton Cathedral .- The Cathedral of Alton, Ill., was consecrated on Sunday, 19th April, by Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, Archbishop Purcell, and Bishops Duggan, Lucrs, Whelan, and Juncker, being present.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENT IN BALTIMORE.-We understand the Pastor and congregation of St. John's have at length taken the initiatory steps to complets the front of the church, the present condition of the building rendering it unsafe to leave it any longer unfinished. We hope they will receive substantial sympathy from their Catholic brothren throughout the city, and that this work will be completed before many months .- Cath. Mirror.

Diocese of Boston .- Dedication at North BRIDGEWATER. - The New Church of St. Patrick's, at North Bridgewater, was dedicated on Sunday last, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Fitzpatrick, it having been recently completed under the directions of the flev. Thomas M'Nulty.

DEPARTURE OF MR. WM. SMITH O'BRIEN. - Mc. O'Brien concluded his visit to this country on Saturday 28th ult., when he sailed from New York in the steamer Vigo for Ireland. A large number of his personal and political friends were present on the occasion of his departure, and most of the Irish Military companies of New York proceeded down the bay, where an address was presented to him, to which he made a lengthy reply. He expressed the pleasure which he felt with the many warm manifestations of his countrymen wherever he stopped during the progress of his tour. The enthusiasm on the occasion was intense. The last cheer raised by ten thousand voices on the verge of the broad Atlantic, was the longest and loudest and heartiest that fell on the exile's ear since the day he cast a long, and, as he thought, a last look, at the receding

shores of his fatherland. Reports in the papers of Lancaster, Chester, Clarion, Berks, York, Adams, Bucks and other counties, indicate a very large and flourishing fruit and grain crop as duly "under way" in Pennsylvania.

A WARNING .- A special despatch from Washington to the New York Tribune says, "Persons sending money or valuables to or from the West, are advised not to register letters which are to pass through the Chicago Post Office, as it furnishes in-formation by which frequent depredations have been committed, several of which have been traced to that

The Missouri farmers are engaging largely in the cultivation of hemp.

An infant was born in Baltimore lately, having at its birth a full set of teeth. A second Richard.