

The *Wexford Independent* contains the following account of an appalling murder in the county of Wexford:—

A man named Timothy Power, living at Cromogue, and occupying a mountain-side farm of about 30 or 35 acres, left home last week to go to Clonabon Mills. His return home at an early hour seems not to have been expected, nor his delay to have been the cause of any uneasiness to his wife, and she went to bed at her usual hour. Some time after she was awake by her son, who also had been from home before his father left for Clonabon, who went to her bedside and very anxiously inquired had his father returned. His opportunity on that head was such as to alarm his mother, and getting out of bed, both left to look for the absent one. About 40 p.m. the body of the unfortunate man was found lifeless—the horse and cart having been found in the morning in an adjoining field. The neighbors were soon aroused, and the body was conveyed to the home he left in full health not many hours before, and then presented appearances enough to show that death had not been caused by any mere accident. This fact astounded all present and fearful apprehensions were awakened—the son, little over 21, had not lived on good terms with his father, and his person and demeanor were rather marked at the moment. The police were soon at the house, and deemed it, under the circumstances, only right to take the son into custody. An inquest was held at the house of the deceased by Dr. Cartan, coroner of the northern division of the county, and a respectable jury, of which Mr. Lewis, of Clonabon, was foreman, when a verdict of 'Willful Murder' was returned against the son, and a warrant made out for his committal to the county goal to stand his trial for the same at next assizes. There were found 15 wounds made by an English bayonet, which is much longer in the points than the Irish bayonet, and one belonging to Power was found next day concealed in the haggard, having blood upon it. There was one wound under the right ear which the medical gentlemen ascertained to have extended to the depth of 5 1/2 inches and to the back of the left eye. On the right side was another wound 8 1/2 inches deep, fracturing one rib and passing through the right lung. A similar wound was on the left side, also penetrating that lung. Either of these three wounds the medical gentlemen deposed was sufficient to cause death.

Lord PALMERSTON AS AN IRISH LANDLORD.—A correspondent of *Saunders's News-Letter* gives the following picture of the late Viscount as an Irish landlord: Lord Palmerston, besides owning some 8,000 acres in and around Dublin, where the tenantry did not require any fostering care (the most of the property being building ground), held two large estates in the County Sligo—one near Ballymore, chiefly let to large farmers and graziers, and the other at Cliffoey, tenanted by small holders. This estate, let to four or five middlemen, at the expiration of the leases on the deaths of William IV. and the King of Hanover, was found covered with a numerous population, paying exorbitant rents. His Lordship, while giving annuities, or 61 years' leases of adequate farms to the representatives of the middlemen, let the rest of the estate to the sub-tenants at one-half or one-third of their previous rents, doing away with the 'rundle' or 'common' system, and giving each tenant his own holding. The estate was squared without one eviction, all wishing to go to America getting free passages, with permission to sell their cattle and grain, their arrears of rent forgiven, and a sum of money, according to the number of the family, Messrs. Stewart and Kincaid, had arranged for the rate of passages, his Lordship wrote to the shipowner that if the rates agreed upon would not allow the best treatment and food on shipboard to 'his people,' the contract should be cancelled, and one made to treat them well. On being informed that the merchant was content with the price, he replied, to give 'a tumbler of hot rum punch every Sunday after dinner to his people,' which was carried out in three or four ships; but on being remonstrated with by the clergy that this was bad example, he ordered the shipowner in the other vessels to give coffee and biscuit daily after dinner. These little traits will show the character of the man.—On the Cliffoey estate, which comprises nearly the whole parish of Abamlish and a portion of others, he settled on the parish priest a glebe of eleven acres, with a house that cost £200, for the use of the parish for ever, the respected priest being the Rev. Malachi Brannan, who calls it 'Palmerston Glebe,' and we are happy to say that this gentleman will be one of the honorary chaplains to the incoming Lord Mayor. He offered to the Protestant vicar of the parish double the quantity of land, which was refused, because a glebe was not built, but which Lord Palmerston has kept for the next incumbent, being let only from year to year, and called the 'Glebe Lands.' We trust that his successor will carry out his views in this respect. Though having no residence in Ireland, he could not be ranked as an absentee, as he spent from one-half to two-thirds of the Cliffoey rental in building the harbor at Mullaghmore, improving the estate by drainage and roads, and planting bent and the *pinus maritima* over 1,600 acres of blowing sands which effectually stopped their spreading over the property. The tenant-right on this estate sells at £10 to £12 per acre, but the consent of the agents must be obtained as to the purchaser.

The Sligo Quarter Sessions opened before Mr. Robinson, Q. C., chairman, on the 28th ult. He said the calendar was numerically light, though there was one serious charge—that of John O'Dowd, against a party who at night attacked his house for the purpose of carrying off his daughter. The barrister added that it gratified him to find there had been no arrests made on the score of Fenianism in Sligo.

According to arrangements made by the Executive Committee, the Dublin Exhibition was to have been closed on the 9th of November.

On Tuesday, Oct. 17th, (says the *Chronicle*), the pinnace from her Majesty's Ship *Research*, lying at Waterford, with fourteen men on board, under the command of first Lieutenant Barnett and Sailing Master Brown, rowed up the weir, close to Instisigoe bridge, county Kilkenny, armed with a nine-pounder Armstrong gun and full arms for the crew, and formed a most novel and interesting spectacle to the inhabitants.

The *Fermanagh Journal* says:—If we wanted an illustration of the advantages of a resident and the disadvantages of a non-resident landlord, we would point to Lisnaska and Maguire's bridge—Maguire's bridge was a town—Lisnaska is a town. It now enjoys everything that can make a town—market-house, bank, savings' bank, and a place for sellers and buyers of everything. A flax market is now established in addition to all the other markets, and nearly 20 tons of flax (chiefly hand-statched) was sold on Wednesday last. The pork market will also be held on Wednesday, for greater convenience, and the general market will still continue to be held on Saturdays.

The revision of the registry in Enniskillen has, the correspondent of the *Irish Times* says, left both parties pretty even.

Dublin, Oct. 24. —At a special meeting of the corporation yesterday the Lord Mayor brought forward a resolution expressing grief at the loss sustained by the country in the death of Lord Palmerston, and condolence with Lady Palmerston in her bereavement. He believed that, however people might differ with the late Premier in politics, all would agree that he was the greatest statesman of the day, and that by his vast experience the greatest confidence had been inspired in foreign nations. His Lordship was about to put the resolution, when it was objected to as irregular by Alderman Plunkett and Mr. Sullivan. It was consequently withdrawn, but Mr. Jameson gave

notice that he would move a similar resolution on a future day.

The *Freeman's Journal* contains the following with reference to the Fenian prisoner:—
Although the names of the Fenian prisoners and traversers have been returned in the calendars of the commission which will open on Wednesday, will not be tried until about the 20th of November. At the conclusion of the cases for trial, exclusive of the Fenian cases, the special commission will be ready to issue, and it is supposed that it will not be opened until the date above stated. In common with two of our morning contemporaries, we have to complain of the governors of Kilmainham, Richmond, and Grange-gorman Prisons, permitting two officials holding petty situations under them giving exclusive and clandestine information in an unofficial and irregular manner to a clerk employed in the office of a Dublin newspaper. We allude to the calendars, which should be obtained in the Crown office, in their proper course and from the proper officer. But, in the case of this being the case, subordinates in the prison furnish the calendars in an imperfect state and clandestinely to a morning contemporary. It is to be hoped that we shall not have to complain of this irregularity in future, and that the governors of Grange-gorman and Richmond will prevent the two persons, whom we can name, from exceeding their duty.

GREATER BRITAIN

RETURN OF HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP.—His Holiness having, on the 23rd of last month, conferred the *pallium* upon the Most Reverend Dr. Manning, Archbishop of Westminster, it was announced in all the churches and chapels of the archdiocese on Sunday last that the event would be celebrated by a Solemn High Mass and *Te Deum* on Monday, the 30th instant, at the Pro-Cathedral, Moorfields, when it was expected that Archbishop Manning would be present and take part in the ceremony. — *Weekly Register*.

Lord Palmerston was buried in Westminster Abbey on the 27th ult., with all the pomp of a state funeral and in the presence of an immense throng, comprising nearly all the most distinguished persons in the kingdom.

LORD PALMERSTON'S FAMILY.—Lord Palmerston had one brother, the late Sir William Temple, and two sisters, the eldest married to Admiral Sir W. Bowles; she died in 1833—the second married to the Right Hon. Laurence Sullivan; she died in 1837, leaving two sons and three daughters. Her eldest son died at Lima, tragically, in 1856. Her only remaining son, the Rev. Henry Sullivan, is now Rector of Yorkhill, Staffordshire. Her eldest daughter married Henry Hippisley, Esq.; her second daughter, the Rev. R. Baker, Vicar of Fulham; her third daughter is unmarried.

Earl Russell has received the Queen's commands to reform the Administration, and is now engaged in carrying out her Majesty's wishes. We have every reason to hope that he will be enabled to make arrangements satisfactory to the country. It is likely that her Majesty will return from Scotland next week. — *Globe*.

THE CABINET.—The Earl of Clarendon goes, of course, to the Foreign Office, but under rather discouraging circumstances. In the first place, he succeeds to a legacy of difficulty in the American question. The other great officers of State will, of course be confirmed in their places. The Duke of Somerset will manage the navy; Earl De Grey and Ripon the army; the pensive Mr. Cardwell, the colonies; Mr. Gladstone, Exchequer; Sir Geo. Grey, the Home Office; Sir Charles Wood, the Government of India; Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Post Office; and Mr. Milner Gibson, the Board of Trade. The Duke of Argyll will continue to hold the well paid sinecure of Lord Privy Seal, and when the Earl Granville returns from his wedding tour, he will, no doubt, resume the Lord Presidency of the Council, although he can no longer aspire to the leadership of the House of Lords so long as the Premier is a member of the Upper Chamber. The inconvenience of having the head of the Government in the Lords will not, perhaps, be felt so much as it otherwise would be, owing to the advancement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the leadership in the House of Commons. There are, however, far too many of the Cabinet already in the Hereditary Chamber. Eight Cabinet Ministers in the House of Lords, and four only in the Commons, is an undue proportion. The probability, therefore, is that the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, vacant by the promotion of Lord Clarendon to the Foreign Office, will be conferred upon a member of the House of Commons, without a seat in the Cabinet, while Mr. Cowper, the first commissioner of Public Works will be admitted to the exclusive circle who rule the destinies of the empire. Several names are mentioned in connection with the Duchy, and the general opinion is that the office, to which there is attached a salary of £3,000 a year, with little or nothing to do will be conferred upon one of the Under Secretaries of State, and that some outsider, probably Mr. Bob Lowe (Lord Lansdowne's member for the borough of Calne), or Mr. Goschen, one of the representatives of the City of London, will be made the new Under Secretary. Whether, after the extraordinary and memorable speech made on Reform last Session by Mr. Lowe, he can be bought back to a Government which must either take up Reform, or make way for others who will, is, perhaps, a moot-point; but of the fact that the Government are anxious to get Mr. Goschen as an ally, there can be no manner of doubt. — *London Correspondent of Belfast News-Letter*.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE MINISTRY.—We have reason to believe that at the Cabinet Council held on Saturday no opposition was offered to Earl Russell's proposals for the reconstruction of the Ministry. If we are correctly informed, Earl Russell will assume the office vacated by the death of Lord Palmerston, Lord Clarendon will be the new Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Gladstone will consent to continue in the Cabinet as Chancellor of the Exchequer and Leader of the House of Commons. In other offices, even to the Irish Secretaryship, we believe, there will be for the present little or no change. Her Majesty's pleasure on these arrangements was, we suppose, taken by Earl Russell yesterday, as we observe from the Court Circular that the new Premier had an audience of Her Majesty at Windsor.

THE REPRESENTATION OF TIVERTON.—The committee of the Liberal Association of the borough of Tiverton have announced that the Hon. G. Denham will become a candidate for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Palmerston. It is said there will be no opposition to the honorable and learned gentleman, who has written from Scotland to say that after the funeral of the noble Premier he will visit the electors.

CHOLERA AT WOOLWICH.—Some cases of cholera have made their appearance at Woolwich during the past few days, none of which, however, by the aid of timely and efficient remedies and attention, have proved fatal. On Thursday morning last, at 3 a.m., a police-constable named J. Johnston, while parading his beat at the shipping wharf in Woolwich Arsenal, was seized with the cramps and pains which accompany cholera. He was promptly removed on a stretcher to his house, and was attended by Doctor Stuart, the divisional surgeon, who pronounced the case to be 'spasmodic cholera.' The patient has since progressed favourably. Another case was yesterday reported of Mrs. Saies, wife of the barge contractor to the War Department, who was also attacked a few days ago with the same violent symptoms, which resisted for some considerable time every remedy employed to bring about animation. She is also in a fair way of recovery. Various other cases have been mentioned as having taken place at Woolwich. Its appearance there is by some attributed to the putrid matter brought back from the southern outfall of the sewage, which it was anticipated would have been effectually carried off but which often lies on the surface of the ebb tide.

DEATH OF MR. JUSTICE CROMPTON.—Mr. Justice Crompton died on the 1st of November, we regret to state, at 10 o'clock, at his residence, Hyde-park-square. The deceased judge, who has been very ill for some time past, was made a judge in the year 1862, and took his seat in the Court of Queen's Bench. He was previously without silk. After the last circuit his health became impaired and latterly assumed a very serious character. Mr. Justice Byles mentioned a fortnight back at the Judges' Chambers that his complaint was very serious, and that he was about to resign. The learned judge, however, lingered until this morning, when he died from inflammation of the intestines. Yesterday, at the Judges' Chambers, Mr. Lush, the newly-appointed judge, paid a visit to Mr. Justice Shee. He will be forthwith sworn into office and take his seat. — *Times, 1st Nov.*

DISASTROUS CALAMITY.—On the morning of Wednesday, while the haddock fishing boats on the Dorchester Firth were at sea, they were overtaken by a sudden storm from the north-east, and greater part had to run for land, leaving their fishing lines behind them. Sad to say, two entire crews perished. One of the boats belonging to the fishing village of Inver, having eight able-bodied men on board, was swamped when only about 400 yards from Portmahomack pier, and as no assistance could be rendered the unfortunate men, the whole crew perished, leaving five widows and 15 fatherless children. The other boat for Portmahomack she was driven by wind and tide into the dangerous reef known as the 'Gizzen Brigs,' and was at once swamped among the breakers. The boat was found soon after on Tain Sands, with two of the crew on board, but lifeless, and there is no doubt the other three perished at sea. Only one of the bodies of the Inver crew has been found, that of Kenneth Mackay.—The bodies of the Golspie crew found in their boat were those of Hector Sutherland (Cockack), and his son—general favorites in the village of Golspie. On Thursday night several of the Golspie crew ventured to sea to recover their lines, and were overtaken by another sudden easterly gale. The greatest anxiety was felt regarding them, but all reached land in safety, though several made miraculous escapes. — *Northern Ensign*.

THE STORM.—North-Yorkshire.—A very severe gale prevailed all Sunday from the south west, accompanied with much rain. The chief damage by the wind has been among the stacks. There was snow on the wolds of the East Riding and on the moors of the North Riding both on Saturday and Sunday. Summer has given place at once to winter. On Sunday night the rivers were very full of water and threaten to overflow.

A FORTUNATE FAMILY.—Last week P. Richard Head a carpenter, living at Worpleston, Surrey, just as he was discharged from his employment, received a letter acquainting him that his wife's uncle—Mr. Ring, of Peasefield, Hants—had died, and that on the event Head's wife and her three sisters, all occupying an humble position, had become entitled to equal shares in £200,000. A Queen's counsel of eminence has pronounced the title of the sisters good, so that they may expect shortly to receive their £50,000 respectively.

An English paper thinks no one need look upon the cattle plague as a calamity, but rather as a lesson which has been shown to be absolutely necessary; that as the potato rot put a stop to the dependence of the people of Ireland upon a single uncertain root, the cattle disease will frighten the people of the United Kingdom from relying exclusively on the inadequate supply of animal food to be obtained within the bounds of these islands.

In Boston, England, a woman 60 years of age confined to her bed for 20 years, and dumb 17 years, suddenly recovered her speech on the 10th ult.

PUNISHING A SCOLD.—From the Corporation record of Coogeton, Cheshire, we find that in 1824 a woman named Jane Kincaid, having been brought up before the mayor and magistrates for using abusive language on the Sunday morning to the churchwardens on their going round, as was their duty, to see that the altitudes were closed during churchtime the then mayor, John Johnson, Esq., pronounced the following sentence:—'That it was the unanimous decision of the mayor and magistrates that she then and there leave the town bridge pony street in the town, as an example to all scolding women, and the mayor and justices were much obliged to the churchwardens and constables for bringing the case before them.' The brittle was then put upon the woman with considerable difficulty, and not until an iron skewer was obtained to wrench her mouth open, and she was led through the streets by Mr. Prosper Haslam, as the town clerk's deputy, the novelty of the affair attracting a great concourse of people. The effect of the punishment appears to have made her more virtuous than before, for on being released from her brittle she put forth another volley of abuse against the officials. The instrument is formed of four pieces of flat iron, going round the head at equal distances, braided together by another piece which goes over the head, terminating in front with a piece about two inches wide and three inches long, which was painted red, and this was thrust into the woman's mouth, acting as a gag, which must have been of a very painful nature. To the piece of iron at the back of the head was attached a small chain and rope, by which the unfortunate victim was led round the town. The bride is now kept at the town clerk's office, where we have no doubt that it will ever remain as a relic of the barbarities of the past never to be used again in civilized England. — *Ho's Directory and Gazetteer of Cheshire*.

EXTRAORDINARY PLAGUE OF FLIES IN SCOTLAND.—On the morning of Saturday week, the air in and around Hanwick, for many miles, was filled with small flies, a little larger than our common meadow midge. So dense was the cloud of insects that passengers could only prevent their mouths and eyes from being filled by keeping up a constant process of fanning. On Sunday the nuisance remained unabated, and churchgoers might be seen in the lobbies, before entering the pews brushing the insects from their garments as they would snow flakes on a winter day. On Monday the flies were still to be seen, but in greatly diminished number.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—In the year 1847 Professor Liebig, who had been prosecuting inquiries into the nature of meat, described a process by which an extract of beef and mutton may be prepared which will neither become rancid nor mouldy, even when kept long in a warm or damp atmosphere. His extract, to which the name of 'Extractum Carnis Liebig' has been given, contains the soluble matter of 30 times its weight of flesh free from all fat. It is admirably suited for making soups. One pound of it, if boiled with a few slices of bread, potatoes, and a little salt, suffices to make broth for 128 men, and of a strength which is not to be obtained in the best hotels. The extract is stated by Professor Liebig to contain the essential and important ingredients of meat which are lost by salting. Hence, if added to salted and smoked meats, it imparts to them all the nutritive qualities of fresh meat. It has been introduced into the Bavarian pharmacopoeia with great success, and has proved of great efficacy in cases of want of nutrition, indigestion, and bodily weakness. In the Royal Pharmacopoeia of Munich 5,000lb. of meat are employed yearly in its preparation. 'In the supplies of a body of troops,' says M. Parmentier, an eminent French authority the extract furnishes the wounded soldier with a restorative which, with a little wine, immediately renews his strength wasted by loss of blood, and enables him to support removal to the nearest field hospital.' It may be kept unchanged under unfavourable circumstances in cellars, and in moist, warm atmospheres. Liebig states that he has seen samples from the pharmacie at Munich, which have been preserved 15

years in vessels stopped with a simple cork, or with paper, which exhibited no signs of deterioration.—Professor Liebig 17 years ago earnestly drew the attention of his correspondents in Podolia, Buenos Ayres and Australia to the manufacture, and offered his advice and assistance to those who were desirous of being acquainted with the proper method of preparation. It was not, however, till the last two years that there appeared a prospect of his wishes regarding it being accomplished. Mr. Liebert, of Hamburg, who had spent many years in South America and among other places in Uruguay, where thousands of oxen and sheep were slaughtered merely for their hides and fat, had resolved to ascertain among scientific men in Europe if this meat could not be saved and turned to profitable account. Having seen an allusion to the Extractum Carnis in Liebig's *Lectures on Chemistry*, he went to Munich, where he was introduced to the Laboratory of the Royal Pharmacopoeia, and made acquainted with the details of the process of preparation. He returned to Fray Bentos, in Uruguay, and there established a manufactory, with the object of putting his project into execution. In a country without industrial resources he encountered many difficulties in constructing and adjusting his machinery, and it was only at the end of last year that he forwarded the first results of his manufacture to Europe. It was carefully examined by Professor Liebig; who agreed that it should be designated by his name, if it did not betray the slightest trace of rancid or prevalence of gelatine, such as is to be found in the ordinary soup tablets, or *consomme*, which would render it liable to become mouldy, and consequently change its properties in a high temperature or moist atmosphere. He stated, at the same time, that if it did not possess these qualities he would be the first to proclaim its worthlessness.—He found, however, that the samples far exceeded his expectations, and, from having had the extract ourselves, we are prepared to assent to this statement. The present price of this extract is 10s. per lb., though it is stated that some of the few London chymists who have a supply sell it as high as 2s. per oz. The Fray Bentos Company has been established about ten months, and is sending to Europe about 4,000lb per month, which is principally absorbed in Germany. Lately a contract has been entered into with the Admiralty for the supply of the British navy. The company now intend to enlarge their present establishment at Fray Bentos, and, besides, to erect two new establishments—one in the Argentine Confederation, and another in the Southern Provinces of Brazil; and the shareholders have therefore, resolved to transform their company into a new Anglo-Belgian company, under the English Joint-stock Companies Act, with an enlarged capital, and the seat of the Board of Directors in London. Baron Liebig will join the Board. There is thus every probability of the extract coming into very general use in this country.

THE BURNING GLASS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This instrument—for it fully deserves the name—is about twelve feet long, and at that end which receives the sun ray the lens is quite two feet in diameter. At the other extremity the rays are concentrated into a focus through another lens of a diameter of about four inches. The power of heat thus obtained is perfectly amazing, and might be fully permitted to corroborate the accounts handed down to us by Plutarch, that through some such means Archimedes managed to fire the Roman fleet at the siege of Syracuse, by Marcellus. It only required to be brought to bear upon the ships (which, despite Plutarch, I suspect to have been impossible), and their destruction was inevitable. The heat evolved in the focus of this terrible instrument amounts to eleven hundred degrees of Fahrenheit. This calculation has been arrived at by means of experiments upon discs of that particular species of clay which is used as a test for the furnaces at the potteries. By the time, that is, the short space of time, taken to calcine one of these, the amount of heat generated is arrived at. A few days ago I saw a sheet of lead, about half an inch thick, submitted to the focus. On the same instant that it was placed there—no lapse of time being perceptible—a hole was pierced through it, and the melted metal fell in showers. A sixpence placed within its power in a bed of charcoal, was completely fused away into vapour in sixteen seconds. When we remember how long it takes to melt this metal even in a furnace, the terrific action of heat here obtained becomes unmistakable. 'The person in whose care it is placed experiences considerable anxiety from his charge. Though all who approach it are informed of its intense powers, it will hardly be believed that he has the greatest difficulty to prevent numbers from passing their hand swiftly before it just to try the effect.' If those hands rested within the perfect focus for the length of a second every nerve and muscle would be shrivelled. Double that time, and the bone would become charcoal.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.—From the returns of the Government emigration officials it appears that a large and sudden increase has taken place during the past month in the exodus from Liverpool. There sailed to the United States, under the act, 25 ships, with 793 cabin and 7518 steerage passengers of whom 2096 were English, 118 Scotch, 1814 Irish, and 2120 foreigners. To Canada there were five ships, with 113 cabin and 1896 steerage passengers, of whom 539 were English, 387 Irish, 17 Scotch, and 143 other countries. To Victoria there were two ships, with 47 cabin and 517 steerage passengers, of whom 201 were English, 35 Scotch, 267 Irish, and 16 other countries; making a total of 32 ships, with 959 cabin and 9121 steerage passengers. In 'short ships,' or ships not sailing under the act, there sailed to the United States five ships, with 556 passengers; to New South Wales one ship, with 28 passengers; to Victoria one ship, with 19 passengers; to South America four ships with 123 passengers; and to Africa one ship, with 49 passengers; being an increase over the same month of last year of 3261.

ENGLISH, ROMAN, AND GREEK UNION.—A singular religious movement was begun in England a few weeks ago. It is proposed to unite the English, Roman Catholic and Greek churches in friendly communion, and the public journals report that three hundred churches in England have assented to the measure. From a statement made by Rev. F. G. Hall, formerly of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, we gather the indications of the character and purposes of this movement: 'An institution has been formed, entitled, 'The Association for the Promotion of the Unity of Christendom,' to unite in a bond of intercessory prayer members of the clergy and laity of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Anglican communions. 'To all,' it is said, 'who, while they lament the divisions amongst Christians, look forward for their healing mainly to a corporate re-union of these three great bodies which claim for themselves the inheritance of the priesthood and the name of Catholic, an appeal is made. They are not asked to compromise any principles which they rightly or wrongly hold dear; they are simply asked to unite for the promotion of a high and holy end. The names of members are to be kept strictly private, and the only obligation imposed on those who join the association is the daily use of a short prayer, to which is added, in the case of priests, the offering, at least once in three months, of the Holy Sacrifice.'

DISCOVERY OF MINERAL TREASURES IN YORKSHIRE.—Yorkshire is perhaps the richest county in England in the extent of its territory, in the health, thrivingness, and number of its population, in the fruitfulness of its soil, and in mineral treasures. There are doubtless stores of undiscovered mineral treasures in Yorkshire sufficient to supply the most extensive wants; and in proof of this it is only necessary to refer to the Cleveland Hills, and to relate briefly the remarkable discovery of minerals made within the last few months in a hitherto comparatively unexplored part of Yorkshire. The river Nidd rises in

the Werneide range of hills about twenty miles to the north-west of Harrogate; it receives the tributary waters of the small river the Stean; runs past the little village of Lofthouse, onward through Pateley, past the neighborhood of Harrogate, and emptying itself into the Ouse it runs past the cathedral city of York. The river or rivers in their higher portions are narrow, sinuous, and somewhat rugged. A gentleman who resides at Harrogate has for the past two years been investigating those portions of the hills and valleys which lie within an area of fifteen or twenty miles from the village of Lofthouse to the Werneide mountains on the north-west and the range of mountains on the north-east. The result of his investigations has been the discovery that the entire district is rich in minerals. Beds of crystalline, gray, black, and other marbles have been found to lie in layers to the extent of upwards of thirty feet in thickness, and covering an area of about ten square miles. They are within two feet of the surface, and so abundant and exposed are they that the rocky channel of the river Stean is entirely composed of marble. The river is choked with huge blocks of that material, and its precipitous marble sides, which are polished by the rushing winter floods, are filled with encrusting and other fossils, which pierce out in countless myriads along the solid marble faces of the cliffs which hedge in the river.—Not only is the marble to be had in almost unlimited quantity, but the district is rich in ordinary limestone, in beautiful freestone, in lead ore, in ironstone, and in coal. Every appliance required for the purpose of the most extensive commerce exists in the locality, and capital and enterprise sufficient to develop the wonderful resources of the hills and dales of Nidderdale are also required, in order to make a hitherto unexplored and lovely valley one of the busiest scenes of commercial industry in the world. The railway already runs to Pateley, and seven miles of additional line would place all parts of England in railway connexion with the richest treasures of marble, limestone, freestone, ironstone, and coal that have yet been recorded in the history of modern enterprise. This discovery appears to be merely a re-discovery, as on the hills tops there are what are termed bell-pits, from which ironstone has been worked. Large heaps of slag, the refuse of calcined ironstone, here and there dot the hills, and are covered with vegetation. It is also more than probable that marble from the district just discovered has been used in the building of Fountains Abbey, which is within a few miles of the locality, and the marble pillars of which are of the same kind as that now re-discovered. The durability, therefore, of the marble is beyond question, as the marble pillars are almost as fresh and perfect to day as they were at the time when the abbey was erected. Lead ore abounds; and pyrites lead have been found bearing the imprint of Augustus Cæsar. — *Leds Mercury*.

A CANDIDATE FOR ORDINATION.—Archdeacon Allen writes to the *Guardian*:—I have had during the present week to advise the Bishop of Lichfield to reject two candidates for Deacon's Orders, who had received testimonials from St. Basil's. One of them could not spell. The other, in answer to the question, 'What reasons have you for loving your Prayer-book, and for being attached to the English Church an distinct from Protestant Dissenting communities?' wrote as follows:—'I pride myself of our Scriptural Prayer-book. I think that it could not be improved at all. I think it wild to be a great shame to shorten the service. By having a form of Prayers such as we have—we do not approach our Maker with vain repetitions. The Ch. of England is truly protestant in its doctrines, and its answers from the pupils of the national schools in the neighborhood to the first part of the foregoing question, I feel assured that so poor an answer as that which I have transcribed would not have been given by the well taught children of our cottagers.'

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW ON THE IRISH CHURCH.—The seventh number of this periodical is remarkable as containing the efforts of a sensation novelist (Mr. Anthony Trollope) to deal with something more solid than fiction. The subject he chooses is the 'Irish Church Question,' and in treating it he alludes to the Rev. A. T. Lee's 'Facts respecting that Church'—a work he scathingly condemns. His remedy for all difficulties is 'destruction.' He would knock off the Irish Church's revenues by Act of Parliament, and as to what has been taken by lay impropriators, why, they can keep that. The difficult question as to what is to be done with these revenues, he, confessing that the Government say 'don't want them,' and the Roman Catholic hierarchy say 'they won't have them,' solves the difficulty by saying—'Annihilate them!'

THE SUNDAY TRAINS BETWEEN EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.—On Sunday, in accordance with the public announcements, three passenger trains run each way on the Edinburgh and Glasgow section of the North British Railway, and the results so far show that these trains are likely to be appreciated and used by the public, while the number, respectable appearance, and quiet and orderly demeanor of the passengers, prove, at the same time, the utter groundlessness of the fears professed in certain quarters.—In the two ordinary trains each way there were all classes of passengers, but the greater proportion travelled third class. The only appearance of anything like Sabbath desecration, and the only symptoms of anything like disorder, arose out of the loud denunciations of three street preachers, who about six o'clock gathered a large crowd of people around them opposite the entrance to the station, to hear them holding forth against Sunday trains with more noise and gesture than sense or effect. Pointing to the train that starts about six o'clock, one of the preachers—an old man, with two boards on his shoulders, walking advertisement fashion, on which were printed 'Testimony against the Edinburgh and Glasgow apostate Railway Company,' and several Scripture texts—cried out, 'There they go to hell at a penny a mile.' Cries of 'Shame,' 'Over the bridge with him,' loud cheers, groans, and laughter followed the remark. After denouncing the railway company and the people who travelled by the Sunday trains in the most extravagant terms, the preacher got the length of abusing the *Scotsman*. It was characterised as 'that ungodly paper the *Scotsman*,' 'that graceless newspaper,' &c., and was unutterable was graciously prophesied as its doom. We are sorry to say that the crowd, excited by these observations, gave us a cheer. The well-known cabman who frequents the races with placards containing Scripture texts, next delivered a harangue against the Sunday trains; and the crowd, by way of commentary on his remarks, got up a cheer at every cab that passed, and cries of 'What about the cabs?'—About seven o'clock the crowd increased, and the crowd increased, and the bridge was almost impassable. The preachers, as they warmed with their work, began to make personal remarks, selecting some one of the crowd and shouting out, 'There's a young servant of the devil,' or, 'Young man, you are a servant of the devil,' &c. The crowd at this began to jostle the poor preachers and kick the 'advertising boards,' and two or three more daring youths rather ill-used the old man's hat. He naturally got angry at this, and vented his rage by crying out, 'The devil's a coward, and so are you, his servants! Policemen, apprehend them!' The crowd laughed heartily and cheered; but as the only policeman who appeared on the scene did not choose to apprehend any of 'the servants of the devil,' the preacher went away, and the crowd afterwards quietly dispersed. — *Scotsman*.

ST. JOHN (N.B.) TO BANGOR.—On the 9th instant, the ground was broken opposite the city of St. John for the extension of the European and North American Railway to Bangor. This interesting and important ceremony was witnessed by a large number of the citizens of St. John and vicinity, among whom were a number of the leading men of the Province.