Continued from the First Page.

The only person who noticed it out of door was a woman who was leaning against a wall.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury's party, at Hatfield House, separated on Wednesday with the yeomanry cavalry races, when four handsome cups were contested for by the horses belonging to the non-commissioned officers and privates of the corps.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Cholmondeley have left town for Houghton Hall, the ancient family seat, in Norfolk, where they intend to reside about a month, and then return to Carlton House Terrace.

The Earl and Countess of Wicklow had a large circle to dinner, on Wednesday evening, at the family residence in Cavendish Square.

An old woman of Walton, in Derbyshire, lost her life from wounds inflicted by a vicious cow, which gored her in passing through a field. The cow was eventually driven away from her victim by a number of other cows that were in the field.

Sir George Stephen, hitherto well known as an active solicitor, was called to the bar this week, by the Society of Gray's Inn.

On Tuesday and on Thursday, the Queen and Prince Albert went to Ascot races, with a suite of carriages containing visitors and attendants. Numerous out-riders in scarlet uniforms formed part of the cortege.

Tuesday was the seventy-ninth anniversary of the King of Hanover's birthday; and royal salutes were fired from the Belvidere battery near Virghia Water.

Baths and washhouses for the working classes were opened at Macclesfield last week, with great rejoicings.

When John Burton, the jealous husband who attempted to murder Giles Hardman, was brought before the Mayor of Salford, he admitted the charge against him, justified his intent, and expressed regret that it failed.—He has been committed for trial.

Linham, a blind young man, of Yeovil, has made a strange attempt to murder his father, mother, sister, and brother. When the family had gone to bed he got a front spare with four prongs, and with this made an indiscriminate attack on his four relatives, savagely stabbing them; the mother suffered the most, and her life is in peril. Linham gave no reason for his conduct, but said he wanted to kill his father and brother. It would seem that he is mad.

CANADA REBELLION LOSSES BILL.

From the London Times, June 15.

The act expressly provides that where the damage is wanton, any person not actually convicted of rebellion shall have a claim to compensation. We will not enter into the rights of this question. The Tories of Canada are rather addicted to that class of demonstration which in this country are confined to the 5th of November. They like an excuse for a good bonfire. The same pyrotechnic order which lately proved so fatal to the Parliament House was equally conspicuous in 1837. Some days and some weeks after the fighting was over, when there was no longer any danger, when there was no chance of certain positions being occupied by the rebels, and the rebels in fact, had disappeared, the conquering party amused themselves by visiting the houses of the hostile chiefs, and destroying them at their leisure. They marched to Mr. Wolfred Nelson's house, for half a village beside, for the mere love of fun, enhanced, of course, with the thought that they were indulging it at the expense of rebels. In one unfortunate instance Sir F. Head authorised such an act of destruction, it having been represented to him that it was a proper retribution for a like mischief done by the other side; and though he immediately afterwards recalled the order, the schoolboys were to quick for him. The Rebellion Losses Act evidently allows claims for damages of this sort. To allow the act, then, on the condition that these claims shall be excluded would only be a disingenuous attempt to disallow it. But what man, what tribunal, would venture to sift the political antecedents of every claimant for redress? Who will say whether such or such a person whose cottage perished in a wanton conflagration, or was wounded or shot by some undisciplined soldiers on their march, had contributed a hand, or a word, or a dollar, to the rebellion? The inquiry has long been pronounced impossible. The Commission which sat when Mr. Gladstone was in office found it impossible. The Secretary of a Conservative Government assumed it to be impossible. Common sense will say that it is impossible. We cannot mix executive and judicial functions. The judicial processes subsequent to the rebellion are over and nothing but the recorded judgements survive. But Mr. Gladstone, with many professions of peace and aspirations for tranquillity, insists upon it that the Imperial Legislature by an arbitrary vote shall reopen the Courts, put the Judges on their seats, summon the juries, cite the prosecutors, subpœna the witnesses, many of whom are long since in their graves, draw up a thousand fresh indictments, invite a hundred men learned in the laws to discuss the shades of guilt, and the modes of complicity and pronounce condemning 2,176 persons alleged to have suffered in the rebellion, whether at any time or place or in any way they had contributed to the outbreak.

THE STATE PRISONERS.

The fate of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his associates in insurrection is at length sealed, and the unlucky visionaries are doomed to pay the penalty of their madness by expatriation from the country, of which some of them at least, by position, influence, and talent, might have been honoured members, had not a perverted ambition interposed, which, leading from one false step to another, has sent them forth as outcasts from their native land. To suppose for one moment that any lighter punishment could be awarded to them would be the sincerest folly. Lord Clarendon had but one course to adopt, and from it there could be no deviation; and of this the gentlemen who had the management of the memorial must have been fully convinced had they given the subject one moment's serious reflection. For the minor crime of treasonfelony Mr. John Mitchell was taken from the dock, put on board a steamer, hurried to Spike Island, and thence transmitted with all possible despatch to a penal settlement, there to undergo banishment for 14 of the best years of his life. Now some persons will say that this was more than the exigency of the case or the demands of justice required. Mr. Mitchell himself would not dare to impeach it; he wooed and won the retribution due to his transgressions. But Mr. O'Brien's friends endeavour to draw a distinction between the editor of the *United Irishman* and the leader of the Ballingarry rebels, favourable of course to the latter, who, they allege, was wholly averse to the violent means suggested by the former for accomplishing a mutual object; and, moreover, that Mr. O'Brien during his brief authority as a leader had shown a decided determination to respect the rights of property, and avoid as much as possible, the effusion of human blood. All this is perfectly true, but it should be recollected that, after all, one fought his battle behind the columns of a newspaper, while the other, more practically, sought to attain his ends at the head of a column of armed peasantry, the folly of the step and the movement being no doubt remaining features, so far as he was concerned, well as reasonable grounds for the extension of clemency.

The country is now tranquil, even to a state of lethargy. Repeal is virtually defunct; old and young Ireland are obsolete terms. The leaders of the latter are gone and scattered, and the English metropolis—(long may it enjoy the privilege)—contains within its bosom the embodiement of the former. Downwright Irish agitation is therefore at an end for perhaps another generation; or at all events, until new heads and new intentions spring up to revive it. Under such favouring circumstances men of all shades of politics, from the deepest blue (a most evident green, look forward to no distant day, when the madness of the hour shall have wholly passed away, for the further exercise of the Royal Prerogative, either by a partial oblivion of the past, or at least to such a mitigation of the sentence as the altered temper of the times could both warrant and justify.—*Times.*

CEYLON.

Recent intelligence from Ceylon has put us in possession of some facts relating to the suppression of the late insurrection which ought to prove interesting to our readers, and which, at least, can hardly fail of amusing them. It will be recollected that the popular disaffection on that occasion was impersonated by a certain "prince of the old blood Royal," who, after being convicted and recognized by the priests, proceeded with his tumultuous levies to face the British troops at Metale. The venture proved unfortunate for him. He was captured, imprisoned, tried, condemned, and finally sentenced to a punishment exactly analogous to that which an experienced legislature has recently adjudged to certain acts of presumptuous folly amongst ourselves. The law took its course, and, after being soundly whipped, Prince Dionysius Bandu was despatched on the 3rd of April to the Moluccas, where he will pass some years in more salutary and productive labor than that which employed him at Kornegalle.

We can hardly presume our readers to have forgotten that amongst the strictures somewhat liberally passed on Lord Torrington's measures were various protests against the indignity to which this ambitious but unhappy scion of Royalty had been subjected; and, indeed, so heartless was the transaction made to appear, that the degraded "descendant of "Rajah Singha" found advocates and sympathizers on the highest seats in the British Senate. We are now going to state, therefore, will, we are sure, be as gratifying to the opponents as to the supporters of Lord Torrington's policy, and both parties alike must rejoice to find on how slight a foundation the whole superstructure of obloquy and commiseration has been raised.

When "the young King" was taken he was committed to a fast custody to await the sentence of the law. Meantime, however, certain inquiries were instituted, the result of which was the speedy recognition of a very familiar personage in the incarcerated Sovereign. His Highness proved, in fact, to be neither more nor less than the dissipated cook of his Excellency the Governor's Cingalese Interpreter; a person but complicated description, but one which we can most simplify without damaging the rigid facts of the narrative. He had been engaged not long before at a salary of 18s. sterling per mensem, and had discovered such aptitude for his art that he was very nearly promoted in the kitchen of the Governor himself, and would, in fact, have attained the eminence but for the unlucky manifestation of certain propensities which secured him a foretaste of that very punishment subsequently inflicted under circumstances more conspicuous. Having thus marred his fortunes in this profession, the young scapegrace took to cattle-stealing, and had just narrowly escaped the gallows, when, at the suggestion of the priests, he took to patriotism as a more promising trade. At a shorter notice than would have ruided a less versatile disposition, he consented to become the real heir to the ancient crown of Candy, and played his part very respectably, till he happened to be brought into scenes where he was familiarly known. We trust this [illegible] of royalty—one "Cinnamon-Bagde Baud," with a visage the companions so feelingly acknowledged at the degradation of the Royal blood of Kandy, and we can assure those interested in the question, that they may fairly dismiss from their minds all uneasiness respecting the sentiments which this act of justice excited in the minds of the Kandyans. So predominant in the Ceylon is the pride of caste that this impersonation of Royalty by a genuine bastard created for greater indignation in the minds of the Kandyans than the rebellion itself had caused among the authorities of the Government, nor was there a single individual of the native population who did not heartily rejoice at the retribution so apparently administered.

Scarcely less misplaced was the compassion professed at home for the delinquent ecclesiastic who had been "condemned by the tyranny of the Governor to suffer death in his accredital robes." The scandal created in Parliament at the report of this vindictive and gratuitous indignity will be fresh in the reader's recollection, but he will probably smile at the commotion excited when he is told of the reception which these gorgeous protests experienced in Ceylon. The simple truth of the matter is, that these "robes" of the prisoner formed his only garment, being one single yellow gown; and if he had not been shot in this dress he must have been executed without any apparel whatever. Unless, therefore, it is argued that the British authorities should have supplied him with a costume for his own occasion, like that furnished by the old Spanish Inquisition to its victims in the *autos da fe*, we hardly see how any blame is to be attributed to the Governor in regard of this incident. The sympathizers were probably thinking of copes and stoles or such like articles of professional raiment, which might undoubtedly have been tendered on such an occasion with little damage to the cause of justice and considerable gain to the cause of decency. When, however, it is understood that the only alternatives offered to Lord Torrington were either the substitution of some irregular dress or the execution of the culprit without any dress at all the objections will probably be thought to fail to the ground of themselves. In point of fact, neither of these expedients, even if they had suggested themselves in a case so apparently simple, could have been thought very desirable, for the removal or exchange of the dress which properly belonged to the prisoner would have been attributed by the natives to some unintelligible precaution or to some superstitious fear, and thus the effect anticipated from the example might have been wholly neutralized.

These are not bad specimens of the misconceptions to which people are liable in discussing the conduct of the absent under circumstances imperfectly known. A very subtle disputant once asserted that the confusion of political terms and the application to Asiatic Institutions of our own social notions, had been the cause of more misery to the nations of India than the devastations of Hyder or the invasion of Nadir Schah; but the character of this popular error was perhaps never better exemplified than in the easy and confident assumption which clothed a Cingalese "priest" in his surplice and hood, and conducted accordingly a dignified ecclesiastic to an ignominious death with all the aggravations of reckless profanity and vindictive insult. If Ceylon has been a little nearer the central power, Lord Torrington might, perhaps, have received emphatic instructions to divest the priest of his "robes" on the morning of his death, and the reader will have been enabled to appreciate the dilemma to which these well meant instances would have reduced the Governor of the colony. It is fortunate that no such intervention took place, and that the law, as interpreted and administered by those best competent to decide upon its applicability, was permitted to take its course; for nothing could be more popular than the treatment which thus fell to the lot of the pretender and his constituents. Ceylon is now, of course, tranquil enough; but coffee, unfortunately, still commands indifferent prices, and this element of discontent is as surely productive of vague murmurs and nameless complaints in the colony, as an easterly wind or a fall in Consols nearer home. The popularity of a Governor is accurately represented by the figures at which "best plantation" is quoted in the Prince Current of grocery. When these range pretty high all goes well enough; when their tendency is downward, the consequences are meetings, memorials, hostile journals, indignant settlers, and native pretenders to the Crown. It is to be hoped however, that after this example of the mistakes to which our conclusions are liable, a little more forbearance may be shown in pronouncing upon measures which can be but imperfectly understood.

The celebrated Madam Catelina, who in her day made an impression on the musical world never surpassed by that produced by any other individual, died lately in Paris of the cholera, after an illness of 24 hours. She was 70 years of age. She had arrived in Paris but a few days previous her decease.

TOURS IN IRELAND.

A season comes in every year when Englishmen are converted into a nation of tourists. The high pressure of Parliamentary, professional, and commercial occupation is taken off, and the enjoyment of the holiday-making is in proportion to the irksomeness of the previous confinement. We are a good deal laughed at by foreigners for our roving propensities; they are never at the pains to consider the true explanation of the fact. It is because we work so hard that, when we find an opportunity, we travel so fast and so far. We are but changing our occupation after all, and making a business of our amusement. An English traveller does his work as conscientiously as the most trusty bagman. He purchases one of Mr. Murray's handbooks for a particular district, and verifies the indications it contains. He checks off the mountains, ruins, and galleries, and as very careful in communicating to Mr. Murray any information he may practically glean as to the qualities of inns and the peculiarities of diet. "Tourism" is, in fact, a department of annual recurrence and must be discharged.

This year, unfortunately, the continent is sealed to pleasure-seekers. To which of the old remembered spots shall a tourist convey himself and his family? Shall he be sure, if he have a taste for Dutch pictures there is the Hague, and the flat plains of the peaceful Hollanders. Between this and Turkey a traveller must make his election if he desire to travel in continental parts. In Paris a man's dressing case and the bric-a-brac-boxes of his helpmate might at any moment be converted into the topmost ornament of a tasty barricade. Paris is the city the impress, as the intelligence we print to-day will pretty plainly show. If a summer party should try the Rhine, this is but another word for offering them selves as targets to the Trans Rhenane marksmen. A corpulent merchant or adventurous person convey ancer who should venture his person at Baden would, as a matter of course, in 24 hours fill his head decorated with a gaily-plumed hat, and himself marching under the greenwood tree to various Republican airs of an exciting character. Prussia won't do. Saxony with its beautiful capital is still worse. Who would willingly trip the Danube and Austria? The Italian peninsula is out of the question. From decency styled Eternal, Venice to that city which has been so rife with trouble, disorder, and thence to Naples year the Continent or actual warfare. For all but the most adventurous and irresolute tourists.

We are so far happy the British isles, that it is rather an advantage to those amongst us who love beautiful scenery for its own sake to be turned upon our own country. The impulse to take a run upon the continent" when we have a month to spare is too strong to contend against. Now, whether we will or no, we must fall back upon our own resources. There are the Scotch Highlands and Lakes; there are North and South Wales—Snowdon and the Vale of Festiniog, Conway stow and the Dart, Torquay with the Dart and the Wye; there is Devonshire with the southern counties and the Exe; there are the Scilly Islands. All with all their beautiful scenery. All these points are more or less within the reach of the wanderers. There is scarcely a portion of the British isles, however, which, as far as beauty and variety of scenery are concerned, will compare favorably to any other, but yet how few of the persons who are unknown. How few of the persons who, except for business purposes, have visited the southern and western districts of Ireland. One occasionally meets a stray sportsman who has gone salmon fishing in the Shannon, or spent a season in Connemara, but these are rare exceptions to the rule. Ireland, by these tourists, not being slaves of the country, is rather less frequented than the Spanish Peninsula, and yet it would be easy to point out in it districts which, once seen would hang in the recollection for ever as spectacles of natural beauty. There the Bay of Dublin; nearly the whole of the county of Wicklow; the counties of Wierford and Cork; Kerry with the Killarney Lakes; the South Riding of Tipperary with the Golden Vale; portions of Limerick; Clare with the Moher Cliffs and its fine coast scenery; Galway with its magnificent bay; Connemara with the Killeries, and districts of Mayo;—if a tourist should visit the spots we have just indicated he would return with the conviction, that beautiful as continental scenery may be, there are points in Ireland which may stand competition with the show-districts of another country.

In the advertising columns of *The Times* of this day will be found an advertisement to which we wish to give every support in our power. An agreement has been come to between the London and North Western railroad Company, the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, and the great Southern and Western Railroad Company, by which tourists can be transported from London to Killarney and back for £10 in the 1st, and £4 in the second class. They will have an opportunity given them of visiting the cove of Cork, and the beautiful scenery of the South of Ireland. Other advantage are offered, particulars of which will be found in the advertisement. There is no way in which a fortnight could be more profitably or "enjoyably" spent than in such a trip; but independently of this, we wish to recommend the scheme to the public attention for other considerations.

To take part in such an excursion as the one proposed is to combine a duty and a charity with a pleasure. Why should not our fellow subjects benefit by the careless expenditure which takes place when the purse is heavy and the heart light? It may be said, indeed, that innkeepers and beggars would be the parties most immediately benefitted. That is true in a sense; but yet, the Innkeeper would increase his orders, and the mendicant his scale of expenditure in a degree proportionate to the advantage they received. We refuse, however, to argue such a question upon strictly economical principles. Ireland just now wants a moral fillip. A little stir and bustle would do the country good, and set heads a planning and hands a working, that but got such an impulse might have remained idle unemployed. See what tourism does for Switzerland—remember what it did for the Scotch Highlands after the publication of the *Lady of the Lake* and still more when the Scotch novels appeared.—Besides, charity in such a case as this will prove of advantage to the donor as well as to the recipient. Many an imperfect notion and many a crude speculation upon the political and social condition would receive a check even from a few casual glances at the physical aspect of the country, and the more salient features of Irish society. We would hope, if this scheme of the summer excursion to Killarney and the Cove of Cork should answer, that it would generate a taste for similar expeditions in years to come. Great good to Ireland would arise from a little friction between the two islands.

THE CHOLERA.—Happily we have no fearful talking about this terrible disease in England. A few deaths in London, and here and there a few isolated cases in the country, are added to the more serious loss among the foreign passengers of an emigrant ship at Plymouth. In Scotland it appears to have pretty well abated, but there is rather an accession of cases in Ireland, some English soldiers being among the victims. On the continent, however it is making fearful havoc, and particularly at Paris, where since the 31st May, the number of deaths have been above 2,000. On the fifth inst. the fatal cases were 630, and there it has attacked more of the higher than of the artisan or laboring classes. Marshal Bugeaud had perished by it, chiefly through the folly of taking indigestible food, when apparently in a fair way of recovery. The capital of France is in consequence becoming deserted by the wealthy visitors who had recently assembled there. We should not, however, be too confident of exemption from another visit of this mysterious pestilence.—*English Paper.*

LUCKY RAJAH BROOKE.

Rajah Brooke is a lucky man. He is a Knight of the Bath and King of Sarawak.—He is her Majesty's governor of the colony of Labuan, and her Majesty's representative *auprès de sa Majesté le Sultan de Borneo.* As governor he has 2,000*l.* a year in a settlement which, as yet, has neither trade nor population, and as consular agent to a prince of about the same power and respectability as the King of Dahomey, he has 500*l.* a year. He has a lieutenant-governor at Labuan on 1,275*l.* a year, as his deputy, a captain of her Majesty's army on full pay at Sarawak, to attend to his monopoly of antimony and his newly-discovered gold mines. One function at a time is enough for one man, but that does not appear to be Rajah Brooke's opinion. He lingered with his lieutenant-governor at Singapore for the purpose of being installed as a Knight of the Bath. He sent on his surveyor to plant the colony, and the surveyor, who had never seen a tropical country before, planted it in a spot poisoned with malaria, which has killed or damaged the settlers; and the consequence has been that, whereas before it was difficult to prevent the settlement of colonists, it is now impossible to get any colonists to settle. Altogether his highness the Rajah has hardly passed six weeks in a settlement on account of which he draws from the British treasury 2,500. a year; and for conveying him to which the same treasury has paid the sum of 605*l.* The formation of a new emporium of trade is quite enough to occupy one man's time, and it is not credible that any man, however pre-eminent his genius, should be able at one and the same moment to serve the Queen effectually at Labuan, and Mammon, or any one else, 300 miles off at Savannan.—*Daily News.*

FATAL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

On the morning of Tuesday last a most awful explosion took place at Hebburn Colliery, situated on the Tyne, about a mile and a half above Jarrow. The coal trade being very slack at the present time, none of the men were down the pit the preceding day, except some shifters or plate layers. But a vessel having come in for freight, orders were given for them to commence working on Tuesday, and a number accordingly descended at the usual time, between 4 and 5 in the morning. About half-past 6 the explosion took place in what was termed the A pit, and, lamentable to relate, 32 human beings, men and boys, were launched into eternity at once. Of all who were in that part of the workings at the time, only one a young man 27 years of age, was left alive! About 100 were in the pit altogether, but the rest were in a different part of it. Two hours later, the loss of life would have been double, as the second shift would have been down.

The exact cause of the catastrophe is unknown and probably will remain so for ever. The pit has always been remarkable for its good ventilation, no complaints having been so much as whispered on that head. The seam below the Benchamseam, which is that where the workings are situated, requires to be bored or tapped every now and then to let out the carburetted hydrogen gas. But that the destructive element did not proceed therefrom is to be satisfactorily established from the evidence given on the inquest. The likelihood is [illegible] that the explosion was occasioned by gas which had accumulated in the upper part of the drift, and which had not been carried off by the current of air passing through it on account of some unevenness in the height of the roof, which varies from 5½ feet to 11 or 12. The gas which occurs so seasonably from the unwrought coal, being lighter than atmospheric air, rises and fills these cavities, but it was never before known to do so to such an extent as to be dangerous. It is supposed that the violent thunderstorm of the previous evening had deranged the ventilation of the pit, and that the tube passing along the train-way at the same time had caused the gas to flow out, and when it came in contact with the men's lighted candles. The spot where the explosion took place is about half-a-mile from the down-cast shaft. It is distinctly marked by the timber supports in the west of it being charred on the east side, and those to the east side of it on the west side. The man who was employed in boring through to the lower seam was found in a different place, dead, with his Clanny lamp at a little distance, quite perfect, only the gauze somewhat ruffled. Those nearest the fatal spot were frightfully burnt and mutilated one of the bodies, we understand, being taken up in three pieces. Others more at a distance presented no external marks of injury, having been killed by the altered damp. The man who escaped was thrown down violently by the shock, and lay for some time insensible. He could give no account whatever of the way in which it happened. Four horses were killed.

On hearing of the accident on Tuesday forenoon, we took a boat and repaired instantly to Hebburn. The scene which there presented itself to our eyes was painful in the extreme. Friends and relations flocking from all quarters, eager to gain intelligence as to the number and names of the sufferers; an anxious crowd thronging round the pit mouth, and watching intently the bucket as it was raised or lowered: carts bedded with straw, waiting to carry home the corpses; groups of sorrowful women, excepting possibly the remains of a father, a husband, or a son, to be next brought up; most touching, perhaps, of all, poor little children, amusing themselves, amidst the unusual bustle, with their joyous gaps and pranks, as if nothing had happened. The small out village wore an aspect of deep funeral gloom. In almost every other house the snow-white window blinds were drawn closely down, and through the open doors could be descried the bodies of the deceased, decently laid out and covered with sheets. Here and there, at corners, were strong full grown goodly men, brothers or some of the sufferers, unable to conceal their grief, weeping like babes and groaning aloud. We never saw such a scene before, and devoutly pray we never may again.

The majority of the men, we believe, were members of a sick and burial club, and their surviving relations will thus receive a little to assist them in getting over the melancholy occasion. But many of them, we have no doubt, will be destitute enough. We trust they will not be overlooked among the many competitors for Christian charity.—*From the North and South Shields Gazette.*

SHORT PARLIAMENTS.—A bill has been brought into the House of Commons, in accordance with the recent vote of that assembly, for shortening the duration of Parliament. It is prepared by Mr. Tennyson D'Eyncourt and Lord Dudley C. Stuart, the members for Lambeth and Marylebone. Clause 1 repeals the act of 1st George I., cap. 32 (second statute) and clause 2 enacts that henceforth this present and all future Parliaments shall and may respectively have continuance for — years, and no longer, to be accounted from the day on which the then Parliament was summoned to meet by writ, unless sooner dissolved by Her Majesty, her heirs and successors. The blank space will be filled up in committee as the House may determine.

The London papers announce the death of the Right Hon. Sir Charles R. Vaughan, who for a number of years resided in the United States, in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary, where he was most highly respected. On leaving the United States, he was appointed on a special mission, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Constantinople.

THE VALUE OF LAND.—The following is the altered value of a farm in the parish of West Kilbride, Ayrshire, during the last 90 years:—In the year 1759 the farm in question consisting of about 90 acres, was sold at £365. A subsequent sale took place, at which it brought £1,800. In 1836 it was sold for £3,650, and during the current year, it has been again disposed of for £8,000.—There is no mineral value, nor anything connected with speculation of any description influencing this last purchase, which has been made exclusively on account of the improved state of the land, and a reliance on a return purely from its agricultural productions.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

We are glad to learn that the prospects of this valuable Society are daily becoming brighter. Active preparations are making at Kingston by the Executive Committee for the Exhibition, in September, on a much larger scale than on any previous occasion.—Then acres will be enclosed within the limits of the city, on a most convenient and picturesque site, and ample buildings are to be erected, the contracts for which have already been made. Particular attention will be taken of choice horticultural productions, Colonial manufactures, Ladies work, &c. A large number of American visitors is expected.—Kingston and its vicinity possess means of accommodating as large a number of strangers as will be likely to attend, and we understand that arrangements are being made for securing the public against immoderate charges. Fifteen hundred pounds are required to carry out the Exhibition on a scale commensurate with the magnitude and multiplicity of its objects, and we are happy to be informed that eleven hundred pounds have already been subscribed inclusive of the Government grant of £250. Mr. Buckland the Secretary is going over the Province soliciting subscriptions and grants from Agricultural Societies. The Government has come forward to the aid of this institution in a spirit the most liberal and praiseworthy, having in addition to an annual grant of £250 given a further sum of £350 towards enabling the Society to pay off its outstanding liabilities, an act which the farmers of Canada will know how to appreciate. We now hope and believe that the Agricultural Association of Upper Canada may be regarded among us as a permanent institution possessing the strongest claims to support on all true friends of their country, and long may it continue to run a career of increasing usefulness and prosperity.—*Globe.*

We learn that arrangements on a large scale are being made for the next exhibition of this very valuable Society, which will take place at Kingston, in the third week of September next. Ten acres erected for the reception of agricultural and horticultural products, implements and machines, manufactures, the fine arts, ladies' work &c. The ground is conveniently situated within the limits of the City; and from the very eligible position of Kingston, it being easily and cheaply accessible from all parts of the United Province and also from the States, a large number of visitors will no doubt avail themselves of the opportunity that will be afforded of seeking healthful and rational relaxation, combined with the promotion of the best interests of the country. From twelve to fifteen hundred pounds will be distributed in premiums for whatever is useful or ornamental that our soil or skill can produce; and we understand that a small premium list is intended for articles of foreign production. The Secretary, Mr. Buckland, has been engaged some time in visiting the Agricultural Societies in different parts of the Province for pecuniary aid, and it affords us sincere pleasure in being able to state that eleven hundred pounds have been subscribed already—the City of Kingston and the Midland District having contributed six hundred, Prince Edward and Victoria Districts have each given £50, and there is now little doubt that the whole sum will be ultimately forthcoming. It is not right to add that Government have taken a just and patriotic view of the character and objects of this truly national Society, and have accordingly made an annual grant of £250, with a special grant of £350, to enable the Society to meet its outstanding liabilities. The Agricultural Association of Upper Canada may now, we should hope, be considered as permanently established, and with the zealous support that it deserves from all well-wishers of this country, combined with judicious management on the part of its conductors, it cannot fail to be productive of great and enduring benefits.—*Examiner.*

The Eve Journal of Monday relates the occurrence of a singular and painful incident at Whitehall. A young man by the name of Perry died in New York on Wednesday. His body was sent to Whitehall, to his parents, to the care of a merchant. The merchant knew no such family in Whitehall, who had a son in New York, but he did know such a family in an adjoining town. The body was accordingly sent to that family, who mourned a son lost. But on opening the coffin, just before burial, the body was found not to be that of their son. Upon inquiry, it belonged to a family of the same name at Whitehall, who had not, until the sad news was announced to them, heard of the illness of their son.—*Sun.*

THE 4TH JULY IN CANADA.—Yesterday, public feeling was exhibited by the display of the Stars and Stripes in two places in Montreal—one by a supporter of liberalism, formerly an active member of the Royal Repeal Association, during the time that Society enjoyed the distinguished patronage of some of Her Majesty's present Ministers, and was supposed to be useful in carrying elections for the liberal interest.

At Saint John's a similar display took place the flag having been fastened to the telegraph wires, from whence it was speedily taken down by J. Mott, Esq. the Mayor.

Another flag was hoisted at Chambly, at which place, we believe, there was some little rowing thereupon; but we have at present no reliable information on the subject.

No doubt all these demonstrations partook, more or less, of the character of jokes; but it is not long ago since such jokes would have led to something serious, and they may be still the precursors of something serious enough. At any rate, they know what people are thinking about.—*Mont. Herald.*

SCHOOL MONEY.—The following is the apportionment of the Government School Grant for the Victoria District, for the year 1849.

Township.	No. of Children.	Amount.		
Thurlow	1424	£104	5	4½
Sidney	1344	98	8	7½
Tyendinaga	2185	159	16	0½
Rawdon	955	69	18	10½
Huntingdon	738	54	1	2½
Hungerford	961	70	7	7
Madoc	539	39	8	0
Marmora	323	16	6	8
Elzevir	55	4	0	6½
Total from 5 to 16,	8420	£616	13	4

The amount of grant to each child is 1s. 5½, and 7½, to every 100 children over, which will be payable by the Superintendent of Education about the 20th August next.

CRIME IN IRELAND.—Some returns relative to crime in Ireland, presented pursuant to the act of 66 George III. cap. 120, show that in the year 1848 the total number of persons committed to prison in Ireland amounted to 33,116; of whom 18,050 were convicted, 8,438 acquitted, 7,397 discharged by the Grand Jury, 4,348 discharged owing to the non-appearance of prosecutors, and 886 bailed and not tried, or found to be of unsound mind: 69 persons were sentenced to death, 77 to transportation for life, 2,572 to transportation for certain periods, 15,060 to imprisonment, and 2,505 to other punishments. The total number convicted and sentenced was 17,978, and the total number acquitted and discharged 21,081.

COLLECTION OF PETER'S PENCE.—Yesterday at the Roman Catholic Churches, throughout the city and suburbs, very large sums were collected for the relief of Pope Pius IX. At Saint Peter's Church, Barclay Street, the handsome sum of $750 was received; at St. James' Church, James Street, over $500 were taken, and the sums at all the other churches were proportionately large. Supposing the seven Catholic Churches of New York, Roman Catholic Churches of New York, Jersey City, Brooklyn, and Williamsburgh to be twenty-five, (and that is about the number) and the receipts to average $250 at each, the total realised would be about $6,260.—Multiply this by the United States, and at least ten times six, that is, £60,000 shall have been received. The writer of this intelligence took every pains to ascertain Peter's pence yesterday, and he must do the Roman Catholics the justice to say—indeed he does so most willingly—that every man of them repudiated the idea of giving Pio Nono a cent except for the purpose of his personal support at Gaeta as an exile and a wanderer, deprived of his usual means of living.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ COMMERCIAL BANK.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, held at the Bank on Tuesday the 3rd instant, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:—Hon. John Hamilton, Hon. J. A. Macdonald, Hon. John Macaulay, Douglass Prentiss, Esq. John Macpherson, Esq. Jas. Nickalls, Esq. Wm. Logie, Esq. John Fraser, Esq. Joseph Bruce, Esq. F. Henderson, Esq. At a meeting of the Directors, held on Thursday the 5th instant, the Hon. John Hamilton was re-elected President of the Institution, and the Hon. John Macaulay Vice-President for the ensuing year.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Friday Night's Report.

MONTREAL, July 6, 7½ P. M.

No news in the City. Weather stormy. The City is very healthy. The report of the existence of Cholera is unfounded.

English papers state that the Queen has been pleased to grant a pension of £100 per annum to Major Gen. the Hon. C. Gore, as a mark for distinguished services.

Arrivals in Port, Blonde, Glasgow, coals and iron, Fadoussac, Halifax, sugar; Porthy, London, general cargo; Virginie, Picton and Mayellow Islands, coals and Oil. English Mail just arrived.

NEW YORK, 2½ P. M.

63 cases of cholera, and 23 deaths since noon yesterday.

LONDON, June 23, 11½ o'clock.

The intelligence from India does not possess any feature of importance. Tranquility reigned throughout the Indian Empire.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Our advices from China are of the most important character, and as already intimated, are a month later. The Emperor of China has refused to open the trade of Canton to the British on the terms of the co-existing treaty. This determination may give rise to very serious consequences, since the British Government will, no doubt insist upon their rights.

Rumours are afloat in the political circle that Lord Stanley intends to make a motion condemnatory of the Canadian Indemnity Bill, and it is thought that he will obtain a majority on his motion; if so, Lord Elain and his colleagues may prepare to give up their snug berths instantly.

The *London Times* of this morning (23rd) contains a letter from its correspondent, dated Civita Vecchia, 16th, with the latest news from Rome, which, up to the eve of the previous day, says,—On the 13th negociations were again attempted to be opened by General Oudinot, but they failed in the same manner and on the same grounds as before.—General Oudinot having summoned the city to surrender was met by a peremptory refusal. He commenced a vigorous attack upon the 14th. The batteries played upon the bastions for 24 hours incessantly, and no practicable breach effected up to the latest period. A reinforcement of troops and guns from Toulon was being landed at Civita Vacchia on the 14th.

PHILADELPHIA, 6th.

Thirty-six cases and twelve deaths from Cholera since last report.

NEW YORK, 6 P. M.

FLOUR.—We noticed increased receipts of Western Canal, particularly of the better grades, for which the market is easier. Low grades are less plenty. Sales 11,000 bbls a $3 95 for sour, $4 a $4 12½ for fine.

PORK more active; sales 1000 bbls at $10½ for Mess, $8 75 a $9 for Prime.

LARD dull at 6½ a 7 for fair and prime.

Saturday Night's Report.

MONTREAL, July 7, 6½ P. M

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Dr. Jas. Colman to be an Associate Coroner for the Western District; the Hon. H. Moore, Jacques Viger, John Simpson, W. Crosbie Hanson, and Obid Le Blanc Esqrs. to be Commissioners under the Act 12 Vic., Chap. 58., and W. Newhouse Esq., to be Clerk to the said Commissioners.

NEW YORK, 2½ P. M.

CHOLERA.—64 cases and 22 deaths since last report.

In Pittsburg 4 cases cholera and 2 death within the last 24 hours.

CINCINATTI, 6th.

One hundred and forty-eight deaths in this city during the last 24 hours—91 from cholera. Weather wet and cold and fire necessary to comfort.

JAMAICA.

Dates to the 15th ult., says,—A great deal of discontent prevails in consequence of the policy of the Home Government.

WASHINGTON, 6th.

Board of Health reported that there had been 13 cases and 7 deaths from Cholera since 25th ult.

Ashes—Steady, in fair demand, sales [illegible] bbls at $6 68 a 6 62½. Flour [illegible] Western Canal to good demand and for [illegible] is a shade firmer. Sales 11,000 bbls at [illegible] a 8 91 for Sour, to 12½ for fine, 1 62 a 1 [illegible] Straight and Mixed.

Grain—Fair demand for wheat for milling, but the firmness of holders restrict sales, Corn rather lower, sales 50,000 bush at 51½ a 52 for heated, 54½ a 55 for Western mixed. Provisions—Pork market dull, holders firm, sales 500 bbls at $9 for Prme 10 50 for Mess, also 250 bbls Sour Mess 9 75.

The Hon. D. Webster with thomas Cowin, and ex-secretary Walker were in Philadelphia *en route* Northward. Father Matthews is staying with Dr. Tyso and is to assist at High Mass to-morrow in St. Peters' Church. He commences administering the Pledge next week.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

London Money Market, June 22nd.—The Market to-day has been firmer. Consols have risen to 91¼ a 91½. Corn—Western Canal is being been 9[illegible] a 9[illegible]. Flour—Ohio and Baltimore flour 23s 6d a 24s. Inferior Sour 6d. a 22s. Wheat has advanced 2d per 70 lbs and is quoted at 6s. a 7s.

Monday Night's Report.

NEW YORK, 6½ P. M.

In Philadelphia 29 cases and 20 deaths from Cholera since yesterday.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.

Eight cases and two deaths from Cholera.—Nine cases and four deaths since Saturday in Brooklyn.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.

The city is very healthy. The deaths during the week from Cholera are 29, from other diseases 84.

CHARLESTON, July 7.

On the 5th itst. a destructive fire broke out at Georgetown, South Carolina: a large number of buildings, embracing many of the principle stores, were destroyed.

☞ The Agents of the British America, Hartford, Columbian, Globe, Montreal, and Quebec Fire Companies, in Toronto, have adopted the resolution, "That it is expedient that the Insurance Companies should, from and after the fifteenth day of July next, abstain from granting any further Assurance on property within the City and liberties thereof, either original or by the renewal of existing policies, until some arrangement is made for securing to the inhabitants the efficient application of the Engines and other apparatus hitherto used on such occasions.—*Examiner.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Sunday, July 1, a fire broke out on the premises of Wm.