# AUCTIONS.

## BARBADOES SUGAR.

MESSRS P. MURPHY and SON will offer for Sale, on THURSDAY, AUG. 23rd, Sale at One o'Clock,
60 Hhds., 10 Tierces, 20 Barrels, } BRIGHT and MIDDLING SUGARS.

P. PENNINGTON, *Broker*.

Aug. 18th, 1860. [2523]

POSTPONED TO TUESDAY, 21ST INST.

No. 7, ST. LUKE'S PLACE, SUMMER HILL.

## UNRESERVED AUCTION

Of Excellent HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Brilliant Toned Piano Forte, Chimney Glass, handsome Framed Engravings, &c., &c.

WM. MARSH & SON beg to announce that they have been instructed by the Proprietor to Sell by AUCTION without Reserve on the Premises, No. 7, St. LUKE'S, PLACE SUMMER-HILL (directly opposite the Church), on TUESDAY, 21st August, inst., at the hour of 1 o'clock, the Excellent Household Furniture, &c., including Drawing-room and Dining-room Chairs, Sofa, Lounger, Easy Chairs, Pier Table, Set of Dining Tables, Carpets, Rugs, Fenders and Fire Irons, Chimney Glasses, a Brilliant-toned Square Piano Forte, handsome Framed Engravings, Albert and other Bedsteads and Hangings, Prime Beds, Curled Hair Mattresses, Dressing Tables and Stands, Slab Glass, Night Chairs, Toilet Ware, Cane Chairs, Window Curtains, Book Stand, Work Tables, Stair Carpeting, Tarpaulin, Hall Table and Chairs, Hat Rack, Kitchen Utensils, articles of Ware and other useful effects, all of which will be Sold without reserve.

The above Auction is Postponed until TUESDAY, 21st inst., the family not being able to leave Ireland as early as was expected.

(2444) WM. MARSH & SON, *Auctioneers*.

NO. 40, SUNDAY'S WELL, OPPOSITE BUCKSTON HILL.

## UNRESERVED AUCTION

Of all the Excellent Household Furniture, Brilliant Toned Piano Forte, Framed Engravings, Glass and China, Plated Articles, House Linen, Moderateur Lamps, Canaries, Cap Glasses, Garden Implements, Gig Punt, &c.. &c.

WM. MARSH & SON respectfully announce that they have received instructions from SAM DAVIS, Esq., who is about to leave Ireland, to sell by UNRESERVED AUCTION at his residence, No. 40, SUNDAY'S WELL, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, Inst., at half past Twelve o'Clock, the entire of the Excellent Furniture and Effects (mostly London made), including solid Mahogany Chairs, Easy, and Priedieu Chairs, Superior Pillar Dining Table, Fine Pedestal Sideboard, Pile and other Carpets, Zebra Wood Loo Table, Pair of Pillar Card Tables, Work Table, Cheffonier, Damask Curtains, a Brilliant toned Piano Forte by TOMKINSON, Reading Stands, Framed Engravings, Fenders and Fire Steels, Piano Stool, 3 Canaries and Breeding Cage, Secretary, Library Table with 6 Drawers and Desks, two very Superior Moderateur Lamps, Mahogany Hall Seat, Brussels Stair Carpeting, Hall Globe, Umbrella Stand, Tarpaulin, 4 Post and other Bedsteads and Hangings, Prime Feather Beds, Hair and other Mattrasses, Blankets and Counterpanes, Mahogany Double Winged Wardrobe, Chests of Mahogany Drawers, Dressing Tables, Slab Glasses, Marble top and other Washing Tables, Toilet Ware, House Linen, Large Night Commodes, Bidet, Brass Mounted Iron Bedstead and Curtains, Child's Mahogany Bedstead, Sponge, Hip and Foot Baths and Jugs, Cane Chairs, Towel Horses, Clothes Presses, Servants' Iron Bedstead, a variety of useful Cut Glass, Dinner, Breakfast, Tea and Sets, Several Articles of Plated Goods, a variety of Kitchen Utensils, Filterer, a quantity of Garden Tools, Large Sized Cap Glasses, Metal Gravel Roller, a Gig Punt with oars, Rudder, Boat Hook, Anchor, with Mainsail and Jib (nearly new), together with a variety of other useful effects, all of which will be sold without reserve.

WM. MARSH & SON, *Auctioneers*.

Cork, 20th August, 1860. (2540)

CASTLEMARTYR FARM, COUNTY OF CORK.

## UNRESERVED AUCTION

Of Two-year old Bullocks, Fat and Breeding Leicester Sheep, Imported and Home-bred Shropshire Ewes, Highly-bred Ewe Lambs, One and Two-year old Rams, Horses, Farming Implements, Harness, &c., &c.

WM. MARSH & SON respectfully announce that they have been favoured with instructions by the Right Hon. the Earl of SHANNON (who is reducing his sheep stock and devoting the land to Horned Cattle, for which it is more adapted), to Sell by Unreserved Auction at CASTLEMARTYR FARM YARD, situate within an hour's journey of Cork on the Youghal Railway, within less than a Mile of the Mogeely Station, on the same line, and within 9 Miles of, and only 20 Minutes journey from Youghal, on TUESDAY, 18th September Next, at half-past One o'Clock, the following valuable Stock &c., viz.:—

9 Well-bred Two-year old Bullocks, in forward condition.
110 Leicester Ewes, all well bred—some fat and others fit for breeding, 4 and 5 years old.
35 Well-bred Leicester Ewes, 2 years old.
50 Highly-bred Ewe Lambs.
37 Fine Shropshire Ewes, 2 years old.
18 Superior Imported Shropshire Ewes, 4 years old.
1 Handsome highly-bred Shropshire Ram, 2 years old.
1 Highly-bred Leicester Hogget Ram.
1 Strong Cart Horse, 4 years old.
1 Do. Mare, Aged,

together with some Implements, Harness, and other Farm Property, all of which will be Sold without Reserve.

N.B.—The Sheep will be sold in Pens of 10 each.

☞ The Eleven o'Clock Train from Youghal will arrive at Mogeely Station at 20 minutes past 11, and the 20 minutes past 11 train from Cork arrives at 17 minutes before One o'Clock. Luncheon on the table at the Farm at One o'Clock.

Visitors to the Auction can enter by the principal front Gate at Castlemartyr as well as by the Farm Yard Gates.

WM. MARSH & SON, *Auctioneers*.

Cork, 20th August, 1860. (2539)

## FANCY PIGEONS AND FOWL.

TO BE SOLD, Unreservedly, at the MART 70, SOUTH MALL, on THURSDAY, 23rd AUGUST, at the hour of One o'Clock, a Large Collection of First Class Fancy Pigeons, including Carriers, Pouters, Fantails, Capuchins, Trumpeters, Nuns, Barbs, Almond and other Tumblers, with a few choice Fancy Fowl.

August 15th, 1860. (2515)

## CAVALRY HORSES.

COLONEL STEWART, C.B., Commanding the 14th King's Light Dragoons, will attend at COPLEY'S Hotel, CHARLEVILLE, on SATURDAY, the 1st September, for the purpose of Purchasing HORSES or MARES, 15 hands 2 inches high, 4, 5, or 6 years old, for the above regiment. Colour or condition of no consequence. Also, a few superior Horses or Mares as Officers' chargers.

August 18, 1860. (2529)

## APPEAL TO THE CHARITABLE.

THE Undernamed take leave to solicit assistance for the relief of the Widow and Children of LOUGHLAN CRANNEY, who met a sudden and untimely death on Thursday, the 9th inst. at Dunkettle Bridge.

CRANNEY had supported himself and family by his earnings as a Gingle-driver. He uniformly maintained a good character; and while engaged in the act of driving, the Horse took fright, he was thrown from the car, and killed on the spot.

By this unforeseen calamity his Widow and five Children are deprived of support, and in the hope of enabling his Widow to provide for herself and otherwise helpless Children, a Subscription is being made, to which the humane are earnestly solicited to contribute.

Sir JOHN ARNOTT, M.P., Mayor.
The LORD BISHOP OF CORK, Palace.
JOHN ENGLAND, Esq., Passage West.
DENIS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.D., Camden Place.
JOHN BESNARD, Jun., Patrick's Hill.
The Rev. GEORGE BRENNAN, Cove-street.
RICHARD PERROTT, Esq., Hive Iron Works.
M. BARRY, Esq., Queen-street.
PATRICK O'HALLORAN, Esq., South Mall.
E. M. FITZGERALD,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Anneville.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amount already acknowledged | £19 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Jennings | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Professor Murphy | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| T. H. Corbett, M.D. | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| A. Sutton | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| David Barry | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| M. O'Regan | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| R. Donovan | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| John Daly | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| James Dwyer | 0 | 10 | 0 |

(2524)

## GILT CHIMNEY & PIER GLASSES.

M. LINEHAN & CO'S. stock of the above will be found, on inspection, the Largest in the City, comprising every Shape and Size, of Superior Quality.

GREAT FURNITURE WAREHOUSES,
*Nos. 30 and 31, South Mall.* [2543]

## TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE CORK NORTH INFIRMARY.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—I beg to thank you for the honour you have conferred on me in appointing me Assistant Physician to the North Infirmary.

It shall be my constant care that the applicants for medical relief at your hands shall not suffer by the medium you have selected to administer it.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. PUNCH GOULDING, M.D., M.R.C.S., Eng., &c.
(2516)

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

WE, the Undersigned, having this day mutually agreed to dissolve Partnership, hereby give notice that all claims on, and debts due to, the firm of BUCKLEY, AMBROSE and Co., are to be made (and paid) at the WAREHOUSE, on or before the 8th day of SEPTEMBER next.

JOHN BUCKLEY, and
JOHN AMBROSE.

17, Great George's-st., Cork, August 20, 1860. (2537)

## WRITING CLERK.

BAKER, SIMPSON and COMPANY have an open for a Respectable YOUNG MAN in the above capacity. He must write a good, free hand, and be smart at figures.

Application to be made, in own handwriting, to BAKER, SIMPSON & Co., Biscuit Manufacturers, Cork. [2542]

## PRESENTATION.

A DEPUTATION of the Gentlemen of Messrs. TREACY and Co.'s Establishment waited on Mrs. JOHN F. LACY, on Thursday last, previous to her departure from Cork, when they presented her with the following Address, and an exquisite and valuable GOLD BROOCH:—

ADDRESS PRESENTED
TO
MRS. JOHN F. LACY,
ON HER LEAVING CORK;
August, 1860.

MADAM,—We cannot permit you to depart from amongst us, without participating in the general regret such an event must cause to all who come within the happy sphere of your acquaintance. At the same time, to express our unfeigned joy at seeing you restored to the bosom of your family, after a long and protracted illness.

We now beg your acceptance of this slight, but inadequate token of our esteem, trusting it will serve as a record of the sentiments of admiration with which we are animated, for the many virtues that adorn your character.

We have now only to add, that you and your amiable Partner may long continue in the enjoyment of those blessings, which an all-wise Providence has bestowed upon you, and that the gift of your mutual affection may long remain with you to strengthen the holy tie of that happy union.

JOHN R. FOWLES, Chairman.
HENRY ROE, Secretary.
EDWARD HOLDEN, Treasurer.

REPLY.

GENTLEMEN,—On the part of Mr. LACY and myself, I beg to return you my most sincere and grateful thanks for your beautiful and valuable gift.

I am sure I cannot adequately express how deeply I feel your kindness, and cannot sufficiently thank you for your many good wishes. I can only say I shall ever prize most dearly your very handsome present, and particularly so, in memory of the kind friends I am so soon to leave. Permit me again, Gentlemen, to thank you.

The Deputation having partaken of luncheon, Mrs. LACY invited all the members of that establishment to a Supper that evening. (2538)

## THE MARKETS.

CORK MARKETS—AUGUST 20.

☞ No Quotations for any kind of Produce this day, Monday.

| Barrels. | | SATURDAY. | Currency. |
|---|---|---|---|
| — | White Wheat | 00s 0d to 00s 0d—00s 0d | —20 Stone |
| 6 | Red Wheat | 30s 6d to 00s 0d | 00s 0d—20 do |
| — | Ditto | 00s 0d to 00s 0d | |
| — | Ditto | 00s 0d to 00s 0d | |
| — | Barley | 00s 0d to 00s 0d | 00s 0d—16 |
| — | Ditto | 00s 0d to 00s 0d | |
| — | Ditto | 00s 0d to 00s 0d | |
| 9 | Bere | 13s 6d to 14s 3d—00s 0d | |
| 123 | Oats New | 14s 0d to 14s 10d | 00s 0d—14 do. |
| 29 | Ditto Old | 14s 8d to 16s 6d | |
| — | Ditto | 00s 0d to 00s 0d | |
| — | Pigs | 00s 0d to 00s 0d—00s 0d | per cwt. |

Barrels Oats at lowest price... ... 4
Clover......... 6½d to 9d per cwt.

*Quantity Sold at the Highest Prices:—*
00 Barrels White Wheat; 0 Red; 0 Barley; 6 Bere; 8 Oats; 0 Pigs.

In addition to the price the merchant has to pay brokerage—six-pence per barrel in Wheat, and four-pence on Barley and Oats severally.

*Quantity of Grain and Number of Pigs Sold Last Week.*
Wheat, 6 ...Barley 0... Bere 26...Oats, 255... Pigs 0

PRICES OF BUTTER THIS DAY.

| CANT. | | CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Quality | 105s | First Quality | 95s |
| Second Quality | 101s | Second Quality | 91s |
| Third Quality | 94s | Third Quality | 84s |
| Fourth Quality | 92s | Fourth Quality | 82s |
| Fifth Quality | 85s | Fifth Quality | 75s |
| Sixth Quality | 64s | Sixth Quality | 54s |

SATURDAY.

| CANT. | | CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Quality | 105s | First Quality | 95s |
| Second Quality | 101s | Second Quality | 91s |
| Third Quality | 95s | Third Quality | 85s |
| Fourth Quality | 92s | Fourth Quality | 82s |
| Fifth Quality | 85s | Fifth Quality | 75s |
| Sixth Quality | 64s | Sixth Quality | 54s |

*Number of Firkins and Kegs of Butter Weighed at the Weigh House of the City of Cork*

| | 1st. | 2nds. | 3rds. | 4ths. | 5ths. | 6ths. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aug. 17— | 960 | 1179 | 1006 | 104 | 4 | 0 | —2553 firkins—0 kegs. |
| Repacked and Dairies... | | | | | | | 00 |
| Aug. 18— | 657 | 1037 | 445 | 125 | 14 | 3 | —2281 firkins—0 kegs |
| Repacked and Dairies... | | | | | | | 34 |

*Return of Cattle Sold in Cork Cattle Market for Week ending Aug. 18, 1860.*
Pigs, 202......Sheep. 312......Cows, 137.

FLOUR—First, 16s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.; extra, 18s. 6d.; Seconds 14s 0d. to 15s. 0d.; Households, 10s 0d. to 13s. 0d.; Thirds, 8s. 0d to 10s. 0d. per cwt.
MEAL—Indian Meal, 7s. 9d. to 8s. 0d.; Oatmeal 14s. 6d. to 15s. 0d.; Wheatmeal. 11s. 0d. to 12s. 0d. per cwt.
INDIAN CORN—£7 10s. 0d. to £7 15s. 0d. per ton.
BRAN—£5 10s. 0d. to £6 0s. 0d. per ton.
HAY—Farmers, 43s. 0d. to 55s.; average, 00s.; Dealers' 60s 0d. to 00s.; average, 00s. per ton.
STRAW—Farmers, 48s. 0d. to 63s. 0d.; average, 00s.; Dealers 80s to 00s. 0d.; average, 00s. per ton.
BREAD—Wheaten Loaf 8d. to 00d.; Household Loaf. 7d. to 0d. per 4lb.

DUBLIN DAILY STOCK & SHARE LIST—FRIDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Three per Cent. Consols | 92⅞ |
| Do. for Acct. Sept. 12 | 92⅞⅞ |
| New 3 per Cent Stock | 92⅞⅞ |
| Do. for Acct. Sept. 12 | 92⅞⅞ |
| 4 per Cent. Pipewater Debs. (New) of £100 | 85½ |
| Bank of Ireland Stock, £100 paid | 237 |
| National Bank, £25 | 61¾ xd & b |
| Atlantic Steam (limited) | 6 |
| British and Irish Steam, £50 | 47½ xd |
| Dundalk Steam (Limited) | 10½ |
| Connorree Mining Company (limited) | 19s. 6d. |
| Mining Company of Ireland | 12¾ |
| Great Southern and Western Stock | 112¾ xd |
| Do. 4 per cent. perp. | 98½ x int |
| Midland Great Western and Royal Canal | 54⅞⅞ |
| Dublin and Wicklow, and Wexford | — |
| Do. 6 per cent. perpetual | 13 |
| Dundalk and Enniskillen | — |
| Do. 5 per Cent., Perpetual class B | 9½ |
| Cork and Bandon | 14½ |

SATURDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Three per Cent. Consols | 92⅞ |
| Do Acct. Sept. 12th | 92⅞⅞ |
| 4 per Cent. Ballast Office Debs. of £92 6s. 2d. | 92⅞ |
| Atlantic Steam (limited) (acct.) | 6 |
| City of Dublin Steam Packet Company, £100 | 105 105½ |
| Connorree Mining Company (limited) | 19s. 6d. 20s. 0d. |
| Mining Company of Ireland | 12¾ |
| Patriotic Insurance | 6¼ |
| Dublin and Drogheda, £75 | 77 |
| Great Southern and Western Stock, £100 | 112 xd |
| Do. 4 per cent. perpetual (acct.) | 98½ x int |
| Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrover | 6¼ |
| Dundalk and Enniskillen | — |
| Do. Class A | 10½ |
| Londonderry and Enniskillen ½ shares, 5 pr. ct. ('49 & '51) | 12½ |

The next Account Day for Shares will be the 31st of August. Names to be furnished on or before the 30th.

SHIP NEWS—CORK HARBOUR.

August 17, 1860.

ARRIVED—Marie, Lewis, Glo'ster, iron and brick; William and Jane, Rees, Carnarvon, slate; Six Brothers, Spears, Runcorn, salt; Vigo steamer, New York, for Liverpool, landed passengers and proceeded; Girl I Love, Sutton, Barbadoes, sugar; Madre Membelli, Orevich, Marianople, wheat; Persian, Savage, Pensacola, timber; Innisfail, Gregg, Paribia, sugar; Leman, Leslie, Buenos Ayres, hides.

Colliers—Bridget Smith, Catherine, Smith, Markland, Unity, Hudson, Alexandrina, Victoria, Actress, John, Enterprise, Eliza Ann, Active, Perilla, Hibernia, Leighton, Beaver, Garland, Queen Adelaide.

SAILED—H.M.'s frigate Diadem; Helen Swanton, Newport, scrap iron; Oak, Chalk, Portsmouth, butter; Aura, Belcher, Dublin, sugar; Blackburne, Douglas, London, general; Persian, Savage, Hull, timber.

Ballast—Pegans.

August 18, 1860.

ARRIVED—Wilton Wood, Collinson, Buenos Ayres, bones; Pandora, Purdoe, Manzanilla, timber; Indian Queen, Martin Barbadoes, sugar; Evergreen, Daken, St. John's, N.B., deals.

Colliers—Æneas, Thomas and Francis, Orleans, Darnley.

Off Port—British Trident, Boyce, Melbourne, general and passengers. for Liverpool—ninety days—landed passengers and proceeded.

SAILED—Girl I Love, Sutton, Dublin, sugar.

August 19, 1860.

ARRIVED—Africa steamer, for New York—embarked mails and passengers and proceeded.

SAILED—Indian Queen, Martin Liverpool, sugar; Alma, Paris, Glasson Dalk, maize; Pondora, M'Mardi, London, timber.

Ballast—Antonette, Giovanni, Impreatrice, Sarsfield, Jane, George Laurence, George and Henry.

*(By Magnetic Telegraph.)*

ARRIVED—Gibraltar, from Callao; Underwood, Belfast, for Quebec, in ballast—pumps choked; Wreath, from Porto Rico.

SAILED—Amalia, Plymouth.

BIRTHS.

At Petrie's Hotel, Dingle, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Petrie of a daughter.

At Grennanstown-house, Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary, the Countess D'Alton, of a son.

August 13, at Langley Villa, Clifton-hill, Brighton, the wife of Lieut.-Col. F. A. Close, of a son.

August 12, at Dundee, the wife of Captain Sherlock, 74th Highlanders, of a son.

August 13, at Winton Cottage, Taylorshill, Galway, the wife of Lieut. and Adjutant Rance, 28th Regt. of Foot, of a son.

August 13, at Moyne Glebe, county Wicklow, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Orme Fetherston H., of a son.

August 10, at Calina Cottage, Labasheeda, the wife of Daniel Moloney, Esq., jun., of a son.

August 12, at Woodmount, county Wicklow, the wife of Wm. Courtenay, Esq., of a son.

August 16, at Belfield, Roebuck, the wife of Frederick Manders, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 18th inst., by the Very Rev. Archdeacon O'Shea, P.P., of St. Patrick's, John M. Moriarty, Esq., son of the late Dr. M. Moriarty, of Killarney, to Ellen Theresa, daughter of the late Henry Wallis, Esq., of Mine-hill, in this county, Lieutenant in H.M.'s. 52d Regiment.

July 25, at Toronto, Robert Persse, Royal Canadian Rifles, eldest son of R. Persse, Esq., of the county Galway, to Anne Murray, second daughter of Lieut.-Colonel O'Hara, Portuguese Service, of Toronto.

August 15, at Monkstown Church, Dublin, Wm. S. Stack, Esq., eldest son of the late John Harnett Stack, Esq., of Listowel, county Kerry, to Nannie, only child of the late John L. Cochrane, Esq., of the National Bank.

August 15, at Bangor, North Wales, by the Very Rev. E. Egan, Benjamin I. Whitaker, Esq., Meeanee, Kimmage, county Dublin, to Lizzie Eugenie, second daughter of Thomas Kingsley, Esq., Parsonstown, King's County.

DEATHS.

At Lismore, on the 18th inst., Mrs. Bible, relict of the late Mr. Walter Bible. Possessed of a high order of intellect, and gifted with a cultivated mind, a generous heart, and every social virtue calculated to awaken the warmest admiration and the deepest affection, her untimely death is a source of irreparable affliction to her bereaved family, to whom her whole life was devoted with the most untiring energy, the most patient, self-denying love, and to the few outside her domestic circle, whom she admitted to her friendship.

THANKS.

The Confraternity of the Holy Family, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of Two Pounds, from William Hayes, Esq., of Ciarence-place, through his Lordship the Bishop. Also, 10s. from Rev. J. J. Canon Murphy, SS. Peter and Paul's, through Miss Kate Dwyer.

NATIONAL OPERA C[illegible]MPANY.

ON Friday night, the performance b[illegible]ing for the benefit of Mr. HAIGH, the house was crowded. The opera of *Martha* was exceedingly well brought out, and received with great applause by the audience. The *Bohemain Girl*, on Saturday night, engaged the best powers of the performers and was very successful.

This evening *Trovatore* will be produced, for the benefit of Miss HEYWOOD, whose acting and singing of the part of the Gipsy *Azucena*, we have so frequently had occasion to commend. Miss HEYWOOD'S fine contralto voice, full, powerful, and well cultivated as it is, suits in an especial manner this very trying part. We feel confident the attraction of the occasion will be quite sufficient to ensure for Miss HEYWOOD a bumper house.

The benefit of Mr. BURKE, the proprietor of the Theatre, takes place to-morrow evening, and, we regret to say, concludes the stay amongst us of this very effective company.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL letters sent for insertion should be authenticated by the signature of the writer in confidence, if his name be not openly attached. When letters not so authenticated do not appear that circumstance alone may be assumed as the cause.

Correspondents should be careful to write their communications upon but one side of the paper, and on slips or pages of moderate size.

All communications to be addressed to the EDITOR.

THE MOON—AUGUST.

Full Moon, Wednesday 1st, 7 min. 56 sec. past 5 aftern.
Last Quarter, Thursday 9th, 57 min 44 sec. past 8 aftern.
New Moon, Thursday 16th, 44 min. 0 secs. past 9 aftrn.
Second Quarter, Thursday 23d, 24 min. 50 sec. past 12 aftern.
Full Moon, Friday 1st, 32 min. 50 sec. past 8 morn.

HIGH WATER AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Aug. 21—Morn. 50 min. p. 7 ........... Even. 11 min. p. 8.
Aug. 22—Morn. 38 min. p. 8 ........... Even. 55 min. p. 8.

HEIGHT OF TIDE AT CUSTOM HOUSE.

Aug. 21—Morn. 18 feet 5 inches......Even. 18 feet 0 inches.
Aug. 22—Morn. 17 feet 10 inches......Even. 17 feet 10 inches.

STATIO BENE FIDA CARINIS

# The Cork Examiner

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 20, 1860.

ENGLISH ideas of equality in this country are very extraordinary, whether they are expounded by the leaders of the *Times*, or by the legislation of the House of Commons. The leading journal, in a fit of the most fiery indignation, the other day denounced the Galway subsidy, as a direct robbery of England. "We English," said the angry writer, "pay for the transmission of the Imperial post;" "we English, notwithstanding, have to give this money to Galway." The writer might have gone on to add (but he did'nt), "We English keep for ourselves every penny of imperial expenditure that by hook or by crook can be kept in our own country, whether it be for the rearing of palaces on the banks of the muddy Thames, or arsenals for its defence; we English keep all the dock yards in our own country, and having all the dock yards we must have all the fortifications; and we English raise eleven millions for the last off the entire empire, and for fear Ireland should grumble we give her the hundredth part; we English change a dollar notours, and we give Ireland a cent. of it." This was something like what the *Times* ought to have written, but we need hardly say a very diligent reader would pore over its columns long before he would discover these or kindred sentiments expressed there. No, every, even the smallest, boon that is granted to this country is given with grumbling and ill-grace; scarcely has the gift reached the hand for which it is intended, but it is followed by a snarl, and an attempt to snatch it back. Even the imperial advantages of rapid communication *via* Galway are forgotten by a commercial nation, in its indignation at having even a beggar's portion of the imperial treasury allowed to reach this country. Hence the thunder of the *Times*.

More recently still we have been honoured with another leader from the popular instructor. The *Times* has reviewed the proceedings of the Assize Courts, and startling to relate, has found out that we are not near so bad as it always said we were. Here is part of its review of the Irish assizes:—

"The assizes now nearly over throughout Ireland are remarkable for the very considerable diminution of crime. In the county of Antrim one of the largest in Ireland, there were only three custody cases. Mr. Justice FITZGERALD very properly called attention to the Party Processions Act and urged the Grand Jury to unite vigorously with the authorities in putting down these processions—provocative as they nearly always are of party riots. But the exceptional nature of these crimes—arising from old party feuds not yet quite dead—is shown very clearly by the state of the calendar laid before the Court. The other counties of Ireland show gratifying results similar in kind. In Armagh disgraced the other day by the Lurgan riots, the calendar—not including, of course, these very recent offences—was so light as to simply give the judge the pleasant task of congratulating the Grand Jury. In MONAGHAN, another Northern county, Judge BALL had to announce to the Grand Jury that 'there were but two prisoners, and those for petty larcenies.' At the Roscommon Assizes there were only seven for trial and the heaviest of these was a case of manslaughter arising out of a drunken fray; the whole of the cases were disposed of in half-a-day. In Clare Judge HAYES announced only four prisoners for trial, and only one serious case among them. In Meath the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE said, 'The calendar is perfectly free from agrarian crime.' In Limerick, Baron FITZGERALD, addressing the county Grand Jury, said, 'It is very gratifying to find that in such an extensive county there are only seven cases for trial, and only one of magnitude.' At the City of Limerick Assizes there was no criminal business, and Judge HAYES received a present of 'white gloves' from the High-Sheriff. At Wexford Mr. Justice O'BRIEN had a light task; he had only 'a few words' to address to the Grand Jury, and though the two only cases were both technically manslaughter, one was in fact more like a police case of furious driving. Mr. Justice KEOGH told the King's County Grand Jury that 'no crime had been committed since the last assizes,' and there were but four bills sent up, old cases remaining over. In Westmeath the same judge again congratulated a grand jury, and declared that 'that there never was so little agrarian outrage in the county.' In the extensive county of Down Judge Ball found that 'substantially the cases on the calendar were reduced to three.' In Wicklow the Lord Chief Baron said, 'The calendar is very light, and there are only two cases, neither of which will take much time.' In Leitrim, Mr. Sergeant Howley told the Grand Jury that 'there were only two cases, the most important of which was the charge of maliciously killing a goat,' and the learned sergeant added, 'I am bound to congratulate you on the very peaceful state of your county, which is a credit to you, gentlemen.' We might add to these extracts, but we have given enough. This *toujours perdrix* of congratulations may tire our readers, but it 'points the moral' that the great body of the Irish people is engaged in peaceful industry."

A foreigner who was informed of the perfect equality reigning between the Sister islands, after reading this remarkable proof of the peace and morality of the country, would probably be a little astonished at the sort of legislation which was passing through the House of Commons for the benefit of Ireland, at the very moment almost that those lines were being written. It was a bill for the repression of crime in Ireland of a character so oppressive and insulting that similar legislation had never been applied to any other portion of the United Kingdom; it was a bill depriving the people of this country of the privileges of freemen, placing in the hands of the Government the most arbitrary and irresponsible power, and exposing the inhabitants to any and every vexation at the hands of those sent to rule them. Almost every Irish member in the House of Commons protested against an insult so wanton, but without avail. The equality by which England is arbitrary and capricious mistress of our destinies should be vindicated; Ireland should be treated to an occasional rattle of the chain she had escaped from to remind her of her position. The Coercion bill was therefore passed.

WE cannot bring ourselves to admire or sympathise with that West British feeling which induces so many Irishmen to wish to denationalize their own country, to abolish Irish traditions, memories, and even language, and to reduce us to a mere dependency of England, with a very awkward assumption of equality. This anti-national sentiment has had the effect of arousing considerable reaction, and it is almost as one of its consequences we see springing up amongst many sincere lovers of Ireland a Philo-Gallican feeling, with which we have likewise no sympathy. In their resentment against England many would desire to see this country actually invaded by France. We trust we may never see so evil a day. We love and admire the French people, but we do not reverence their laws and we have no faith in their ruler. While they are reaping glory in foreign fields they are barren of liberty at home. That fatal glory has done to their great nation a mischief almost irreparable. During the life of NAPOLEON they paid for his splendid career by the blood of a million of France's best men; now that he has passed away, they are expiating it by being subject to a most absolute despotism. The most intelligent and best educated people of the civilized world, scarcely dare breathe a word in reference to the politics of their own country. The greatest Catholic nation has been made the instrument of disturbing the security of the POPE, and opening his dominions to the grasp of the plunderer. The partizans of NAPOLEON in this country fondly assert that he is the zealous supporter of the Head of the Christian Church. That assertion is contradicted upon no less an authority than that of the POPE himself.

Knowing that such a state of feeling exists, we rejoice to see it censured in the mild and temperate accents of so distinguished a patriot as WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN. The man who has suffered so much at the hands of England, and in the cause of Ireland, is surely no mean authority upon a question of this kind. At all times his words are received in this country with the respectful attention that springs from a people's gratitude; we hope their distinct pronouncement will lead many to retract opinions based rather in passion than in reason. At least they must be struck with the fact that one of the most self-devoted men this country ever produced is opposed, like ROBERT EMMETT, to that sort of rescue of this country, which would infallibly place her destinies in the hands of despotic France.

Mr. O'BRIEN's letter, which appears in the *Irishman* of this week, is addressed to M. MARIE MARTIN, the writer of the famous pamphlet *La Question Irlandaise*:—

Cahirmoyle, August 6th, 1860.

DEAR SIR—I have to thank you, not only for your pamphlet, *La Question Irlandaise*, which you have been so good as to present me, but also for the complimentary terms which you apply to my public character and conduct.

I can assure also, that, though I am not one of those who desire to witness an invasion of this country by France (believing that such an invasion would be disastrous to both France and Ireland,) I yet ardently desire that friendly sympathies and active intercommunication should continually exist between the French nation and the people of Ireland.

Whether it be our destiny to remain politically incorporated with England, or to re-establish a domestic parliament in connection with the Crown of England, or to acquire an independent existence as a nation, under any of these contingencies it is desirable that we should find in the French people sympathisers and allies.

We are habitually misrepresented and calumniated by the English press, and, as foreigners seldom see the Irish newspapers, it is of the utmost importance to us that foreign writers who, like you, take the trouble to investigate facts should be ready to vindicate our character and our claims, and thus induce the public opinion of Europe to render justice to us.

I am happy to find that the conditions, rights, and prospects of the Irish people are becoming more than at any former period a subject of discussion in France. My friend, Mr. Leonard, has done much towards bringing about this result. Being always in Paris he is able to supply correct information to many influential foreigners who might otherwise be misled by the representations of the English press. The translation of your pamphlet has been read by many thousands in this country.

There are many points of affinity between the French and the Irish character, and the traditions of this country lead a large portion of my countrymen to entertain towards France sentiments of affection and gratitude.

You may therefore rely upon the existence of a disposition on the part of the Irish people to appreciate your desire to champain their rights and to defend their character.

Such being my conviction, I venture in their name to thank you for your past labours in their cause. I have the honour to be yours, very faithfully,

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

M. Marie Martin, Paris.

THE South Dublin Union is still busily engaged in recruiting for the gaol. The proceedings of the last meeting were confined to the following:—

"Six girls were brought before the board charged by the matron and other female officers with insubordination. Some of them were further charged with using abusive language towards Dr. SHANNON, requiring him to put them on better diet.

"Mr. ROGERS said he was sorry to hear from the matron that these girls were causing a great deal of annoyance by their conduct. At the admission board on the previous day one of the girls who had just returned from undergoing a punishment by imprisonment upon the order of a magistrate stated in reply to one of the guardians who remonstrated with her that if the officers of the house let her alone she would let them alone.

"The CHAIRMAN thought that unless an extreme course were adopted the discipline of the house would not be maintained.

"After some discussion it was resolved that the six girls should be sent before a magistrate."

It seems that the Guardians are determined to persevere in the conduct which has won a bad pre-eminence over the other unions in Ireland. The Chairman (Mr. BONSALL) even appears to be under the impression that sufficient severity has not been already exercised, but that an "extreme" course, whatever that may be, should be adopted. We fancy it ought be extreme enough to send them for a mere workhouse offence before a magistrate, as a preliminary to their being packed off to herd with felons, and so acquire fit training for the convict prison. What worse could be done to them we are utterly at a loss to understand. We think the Guardians ought consider seriously the saying of one of the offending girls "if the officers of the house let her alone she would let them alone." Judging of the conduct witnessed by the Rev. Mr. FOX, it is not at all unlikely that the officers of the house are quite as much to blame as the paupers who are sent to prison.

IT is with very great satisfaction we observe the defeat of an attempt to job the city out of two hundred pounds a year, and to convert the organization of the Liberal party into a mere machinery for private use. The original intention of meetings at which the Liberal party could resolve upon a united course of action had reference only to public questions, and was intended to serve public interests. We trust that so long as the organization exists the good sense and good feeling of the Liberals will always be as satisfactorily exhibited as they were on Saturday, and induce them to repudiate similar essays at misapplication of the public funds. We presume the question of the Treasurership will be finally settled to-day.

## THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

IN the House of Commons, on Thursday night, on the bringing up of the estimate for the National Board, by Mr. CARDWELL, a highly interesting debate ensued. We have received a special report, but of too extended a character for insertion this evening. It shall, however, appear on Wednesday. The London correspondent of the *Freeman* has the following in reference to the discussion:—

"LONDON, FRIDAY.—The Education debate, which was looked forward to with so much interest, came off last night in the House of Commons. Mr. CARDWELL rose to propose the vote shortly after the SPEAKER had taken the chair, and entered at great length into the subject, explaining, in the course of his remarks, the operation of the system of late years, and enumerating the changes which the government proposed to make. The right hon. gentleman denied that the mixed education, as at present administered, had a proselytizing tendency, but admitted that it would be desirable that the Catholic body should be equally represented at the board. Mr. MAGUIRE, who some months ago had placed a notice on the paper expressive of his intention to bring under the notice of the house the correspondence between the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland on the subject of substituting a separate denominational system of education for that now in vogue, followed the Chief Secretary, and in a speech of great power exposed the mal-administration with which the present system was chargeable. He complained of the tendencies of the books published by authority of the Commissioners—of the partial and unjust constitution of the board—and generally of the anomaly of a "national" system which ignored the circumstance that the vast majority of the Irish people professed the Catholic faith. The hon. and learned gentleman spoke for more than two hours, and repeatedly elicited the applause of the house. I regret that your readers will be unable to form a fair estimate of this remarkable speech, as the topic being purely Irish was what they call "scamped" by the London newspapers, and nothing but an outline appears in the journals of to-day. The Attorney-General for Ireland replied to the hon. member for Dungarvan in a speech which, however able, certainly failed to give satisfaction to the Irish members. The right honourable and learned gentleman defended, in animated terms, the present system, and declared that, whatever the Catholic hierarchy might say to the contrary, it was that alone to which parliament would grant a subsidy. He admitted the great political and spiritual influence which the bishops exercised, but he denied that although it might be powerful enough to withdraw the children from the schools and to send public men into the obscurity of private life, it would be able to extort from parliament a separate system. When the right hon. gentleman concluded there were loud cries for Mr. More O'Ferrall, which that right hon. gentleman responded to. He expressed the deep regret with which he had listened to the unexpected defence of the present system by her Majesty's Attorney-General and painted in graphic terms the reasons which induced him, in common with 28 of the Catholic Archbishops and Bishops, to withhold his approval from the system as long as the board remained constituted as at present. He repudiated on the part of the Catholic Hierarchy, an imputation which had been thrown out, that they had used their influence in favour of Lord Derby, in order to obtain a remodification of the system. He declared his belief that the Irish people would rather resign all participation of the grant than continue to receive it clogged with its present partial and unjust restrictions. The debate subsequently became general, and was ultimately wound up by an able and tolerant speech from Colonel Dickson who, himself a Protestant, frankly admitted that in a case where numbers were so overpowering, as in Ireland, a system of education ought to be adopted which would be acceptable to the people and not to the government. Lord Palmerston (at two o'clock in the morning) suggested the termination of the debate, and emphatically declared that he at least would never be a party to any separate or denominational system. The vote of £270,000 was then agreed to, and the house passed to the consideration of other business also relating to Ireland. The peace preservation (Ireland) bill was read a third time and passed by a majority of thirty-eight, Mr. Blake and Mr. P. O'Brien opposing it to the last."

## QUARANT' ORE AT THE HOLY TRINITY.

THE ceremonies of the Quarant' Ore will conclude to-morrow by a High Mass, commencing at eleven o'clock. Several members of the Opera Company have kindly volunteered their services for the solemnity, and the choir will include Miss DYER, Miss HEYWOOD, Mr. HAIGH and Mr. DURAND. HERR LUTZ, the conductor of the company, who is organist to Cardinal WISEMAN's Chapel, will preside.

## CORK AND LONDON *VIA* BRISTOL.

WE received on Saturday evening the *Times* of Friday, per the Sabrina, Capt. STAVELEY. The Sabrina did not leave Bristol until near seven o'clock, p.m. on Friday, and had to contend with a strong head-wind all the way.

## CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION AT FARRAN.

YESTERDAY the ceremonies which enrolled this building amongst the sacred edifices devoted to the purposes of Catholic worship were performed with a pomp not usually seen in remote country churches. The occasion was regarded with an interest proportionate to its importance, and numbers from the surrounding district, from distant parishes, and even from the City flocked to the spot to assist at the sacred rites. It is necessary to be acquainted with the circumstances fully to appreciate the interest excited by this event. The parish of Farran is inhabited by a scattered and far from wealthy population. The church replaced by the new structure was one of the very first opened after the relaxation of the penal code, and its aspect and condition gave evidence of the poverty of the times in which it was erected. It leaned against the side of a hill, which occupied half what should have been its available space, and it was covered with a roof of thatch. By the unsparing exertions and self-devotedness of the excellent pastor, the Rev. MAURICE WALSH, it has been replaced by a church, which, though not large, is of ample size to meet the requirements of the parish, and which, for simple elegance and suitability of construction, could scarcely be surpassed. The new building has been made after the design of Messrs. HADFIELD and GOLDIE, of Sheffield, and may be regarded as a model of a country church. Its style is early Gothic of the transition period, or between the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. It is a medium between the severity of the earliest form, and the redundancy of ornament which characterized later stages of developement. In shape it is oblong, with a northern aisle and an apsidal sanctuary. The exterior appearance is in this country somewhat unusual, but is very graceful. The gable turned towards the road contains a beautiful pointed window, with three large lights, and is surmounted by a high pitched roof, against which, at a lower angle, the roof of the northern aisle leans. A handsome belfry of cut stone, ornamented with open iron work, rises above the deep porch which forms the chief entrance. By the side of the sanctuary an independent building, connected with the church and uniform in style, forms a most commodious presbytery. The interior effect is not merely pleasing, but absolutely striking. Looking from beneath the gable window, the row of pointed arches springing from low octagonal shafts of cut limestone, the open timber roof with its interlacing rafters, the rood screen, representing in carved wood the scene of the crucifixion, and marking the division of the sanctuary, the elegant Caen stone reredos which forms a background to each altar, and the beautiful stained windows by which they are lighted, have the happiest effect possible. The principal altar, which is open, supported by pillars of Caen mixed with marble, is exceedingly handsome. In the reredos behind, tablets of encaustic tiles, with appropriate symbols have been very judiciously employed. The stained window which looks down upon it is one of the most beautiful we have seen. Its chief pictures represent the Assumption, and the crowning of the BLESSED VIRGIN. This work of art (for such it is) is not only remarkable for the brilliancy and harmony of its colours, but for the wonderful vividness of expression thrown into the countenances, by which the glass has been made to rival canvas. The design of the window is by Mr. GOLDIE, of the architectural firm we have named, and the work was executed by Mr. WALES, of Newcastle. The altar, reredos, and window in the aisle are of similar beauty. It is impossible to avoid remarking the completeness which pervades the whole edifice. Every portion has a marked suitability. The altar furniture has all the mediæval characteristics of form, elegance and durability; and the same may be said of everything connected with the church. The dimensions of the building are 87 feet by 36 feet broad, and the roof is about 25 feet high in the interior. Its accommodation is estimated as sufficient for 800 persons. Indeed that number, or very near it, must have been in the building yesterday, though the whole of the congregation in the aisle were seated. It is not unimportant here to mention that this church, including its fine presbytery, has been erected for £2,000, a fact which shows how much can be accomplished by judicious expenditure. Of this amount the largest portion has been generously contributed amongst the parishioners of the Rev. Mr. WALSH, though a considerable debt has been contracted, which however we feel confident the pious zeal of the people will soon cause to be discharged. We cannot here avoid allusion to the munificence of Mr. WILLIAM CLARK, of Farran, the proprietor of the soil, who, though himself a Protestant, gave gratuitously an acre and a half of ground in fee, for the erection of the church, beside a very handsome contribution towards its cost. This generosity has been met by the warmest gratitude on the part of the people.

This church is remarkable not only by its beauty, but by the fact that it has received the distinction of a full consecration, in place of the ordinary ceremonial of a dedication or blessing. The important rites connected with this ceremony were performed at a very early hour in the morning by the Right Rev. Dr. LEAHY, Bishop of Dromore, in the course of which the church was dedicated to our Blessed Lady of the Immaculate Conception. The vigil before the relics, the deposition of these sacred treasures and the anointing of the crosses had all taken place before the entrance of the public. This ceremony, which is only performed where the site of the church is held in perpetuity, lest any chance should lead to its profanation, consecrates every portion of the building, and makes its very walls as sacred as the altar. It is not quite certain that any other church in the diocese of Cork has been so honoured.

About eleven o'clock the church was thrown open for the celebration of the High Mass, which solemnised the consecration. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Delany, the Bishop of the diocese, in full pontificals, celebrated the High Mass, with the Very Rev. Dean Murphy as Assistant Priest. The Very Rev. J. Canon Falvey led the choir, the other members of which were the Rev. A. Maguire, Rev. F. Casey, and Rev. J. Willard. The Rev. Canon P. Murphy of the Cathedral acted as Master of the Ceremonies; the Rev. D. M'Sweeny as deacon, and the Rev. J. O'Connell as sub-deacon. Amongst the other clergymen present were—Rev. Maurice Walsh, P.P. Ovens and Farran; Rev. Mr. Cotter, C.C., do.; Rev. Dr. Russell, O.P., Dublin; Very Rev. J. Canon O'Brien, P.P., V.F., Bandon; Rev. Mr Gerelli, O. C., of the Reformatory, Innoshannon; Rev. Mr. Conway, O.P.; Rev. J. Daly, P.P. Kilmurry; Rev. Mr. Foley, P.P. Innoshannon; Rev. J. Crowe, P.P. Carrigaline; the Rev. C. M'Carthy, P.P. Aghina; Rev. D. Horgan, P.P. Ballincollig; Rev. J. Walsh, Carrigaline; Rev. J. Parker, SS. Peter and Paul's; Rev. J. Carbery, O.P.; Rev. Denis Murphy, P.P. Ballinhassig; Rev. Mr. Holland, Kilmurry; Rev. P. Riordan, St. Patrick's; Rev. Cornelius Murphy, of the Indian Mission, &c., &c.

In the course of the High Mass the rescript of indulgence from the Bishop was read, and at its conclusion,

The Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Bishop of Dromore then ascended the altar to preach the consecration sermon. The right rev. preacher took for his text the passage in the 29th chap. of the 1st. book of Par.—"The work is great, for the house is not prepared for man but for God." These words were those of David, who after years of successful warfare and numerous victories—when his dominions enjoyed the blessings of an uninterrupted peace, and happiness and prosperity reigned in the land—thought it his duty in return for all the benefits God had showered down on him to earnestly turn his attention to a project which had long engaged his thoughts—the erection of a temple to God on a scale of costly magnificence, compared with which the proudest structures then existing would dwindle into utter insignificance. He accordingly began the temple; but it was not permitted to him to finish it, and his son Solomon continued the work his father commenced. He lavished vast sums of money on it, and the temple when completed remained a magnificent and glorious monument of devoted piety, and an object of wonder and astonishment to the vast numbers who assembled to view it from all parts of the world. The right rev. gentleman then described the powerful and reverential love the Israelites retained for the temple ever after. Even in exile in another land their thoughts reverted to it, and their minds were filled with a desire to see it restored to its pristine glory,—a desire they tried to carry into execution, as their means permitted, on their liberation by Cyrus. This veneration for the house of God did not cease with the Mosaic dispensation. Although the early Christians were compelled to assemble for the purpose of performing the sacred rites of their holy religion in catacombs, in prisons—even in stables, yet in every lull of the storm they were found to be erecting such churches and places of worships as their means or opportunities would permit. In the third century even, in the city of Rome, the capital of Paganism at the time, and under the cruel persecution of the Roman Emperors, they were found to have built no less than forty churches. Afterwards when Constantine—the first Christian Emperor—came to the throne, and when they were permitted to prosecute the sacred rites of the Christian religion uninterruptedly—then the real love of the Christians for their God was evinced in the noble structures raised to his glory. There arose on every side magnificent edifices, in the adornment of which was lavished silver, gold, precious gems, and the richest marbles. The very gates were of ivory or silver; the walls around were incrusted with mosaics; and valuable pictures presenting some remarkable events in church history or in the life of the patron saint of the church hung upon the walls. The Protestant writer Bingham, even, described the respect which the early Christians had for their churches. And that this love for the house of God had not ceased to exist as warmly now as then, we have only to look through the length and breadth of our land. In every city in Ireland there are beautiful and exquisite structures in existence, and more rising up every day, erected by the pious Christian for the greater glory of God; while in every parish and district there are vast numbers of others building, not rivalling of course those in the richer and more populous cities, but still beautiful and noble monuments of the gratitude of the pious people of this country for the vast benefits God has showered on them. And this, when the people of the country are only trying to emerge from the baneful effects of a satanic code of laws, administered by another nation, and ordained by members of another creed; besides a famine which had but very recently swept over the land. The answer to this was to be found in the religious feelings of the Irish heart. The right rev. preacher then described in eloquent terms the many uses and advantages of the Church to the Christian. The Church is the spot devoted to the highest and most important duty of this life—for the reverence of Him who formed us to His own image and likeness. In the Church, again, the happiest tidings that ever fell upon the human ear are conveyed to mankind; for there is taught the Supreme grandeur of man's immortal destiny; and there is received the consoling assurance, that poor and wretched though we may be for the few years of trial in this earth we are the sons, not of some great nobleman or mighty potentate, whom death will strip of all his grandeur, but of the King of Kings and the Lord of Lords. In the Church we learn we are the co-heirs of Christ himself, and entitled to a birth-right carrying with it happiness and advantages more than the human imagination, in its loftiest soaring, ever conceived, or the human heart, in its wildest dream, ever wished for. There we hear truths that are necessary for us to be learnt for our immortal salvation. We are told in the Church that the Son of God gave His back to the scourge; His hands and feet to nails; His body to the cross—and all for us. And where is the soul that could listen to such stirring truths unmoved, and not find his heart still more yearning after the great Giver of all things, for his inestimable goodness and unlimited outpouring of gifts for us? In the Church we have the means of turning poverty into riches; sorrow into joy; death into immortal life, and the grave into a gate that opens into a magnificent kingdom. There you find God ever ready to clasp you in his arms, and receive you back from sin into his loving heart. The Church is not alone the school where we learn most important truths; the throne of grace where sin and sorrow is relieved; the house of prayer—where we can receive the effects of God's bountiful mercy, and enter into communication with him; it is, besides the real house and dwelling of God himself. It is our privilege to know that God sits as truly on its altar, as He does in high Heaven itself; and we are as really in His presence in the Church as we will be before him on the great judgment seat. For these and other reasons the Church of God is the object of the deepest respect and love to every Christian heart; and for this reason is it that Christianity has ever since the time of its omnipotent founder been remarkable for the great magnificence and beauty of its churches. But let those who listened to his words ever remember that, after all, the true temple God loves is the human heart. Here is the spot he wishes to have his seat; and that is the subject he wished to have obey his counsels. Might that seat be ever retained by God in the hearts of all those who heard him! Might that gentle joke never be cast aside, and that sway never be overturned by any one of them, till they would be called on to yield up their spirit to the God who gave this world all things—till they would be received into that lasting temple, where a treasure was laid up for them which "the moth and the rust could not consume, and where thieves could not break in and steal." The eloquent preacher then concluded a beautiful discourse, of about an hour's duration, of which the above is but a bare outline.

After the ceremonies of the day had concluded, the dignitaries and priests who had been engaged in them were sumptuously entertained at a *dejeuner* by Mr. Clark, at his residence in the neighbourhood.

## THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.

WE have been handed the following extract from a letter written in the neighbourhood of Abbeyfeale, to a gentleman in this city:—"It is frightful to look at the state of the country in the district from here to Rathkeale this morning, covered with water for the last three days without any intermission. Hay saved, floating; hay cut for the last three weeks, rotten; and hay uncut, lodged, and rotting in the ground, so that God only knows what will be the consequence."

We sincerely hope that this very gloomy account may prove a little exaggerated. Certainly, we are glad to be able to say, from our own observation, that in this neighbourhood things are in a very much more promising condition. The hay, for instance, has been better saved, and is in fair abundance. The corn has not yet suffered to any serious extent from lodgment, but the grain undoubtedly is not as well developed as it would have been had we a hotter temperature throughout the summer. Many fields are ready for the sickle, and some have been already reaped. The great bulk however has yet to ripen. With regard to the potato crop, there has been a very agreeable disappointment, as the threatened blight has, up to the present, been in some degree checked, and its ravages have proved far less than were anticipated.

Yesterday was remarkable by the occasional appearance of the sun and considerable warmth, and this day though dark is also fine. During the night, too, the temperature was higher than it has been latterly.

## THE SMUGGLING TRICK.

IT has become very common in suburban houses about this city to have the lady of the mansion summoned to speak to "a stranger—a gentleman—on particular business." The lady sees a richly attired individual, bearded like a Turk and blazing with jewellery. In a semi-foreign accent and a half whisper he intimates that his business is of such a nature that nobody else may hear. The lady consenting to hearken to the mysterious communication, the stranger, with many fearful glances around, draws forth from the depths of a capacious pocket, a shawl of glorious dyes, in which the Tyrian purple, the Venetian red and that blue which comes from beyond sea, vie for supremacy. "Madame must know that this is a shawl he has succeeded at great risk in smuggling, and he must sell it for nearly nothing—would she buy it?" No, Madame would not, if she a be sensible lady. "Madame, perhaps, would prefer some Lyons silks," which can be drawn from the same mystic depths. Does madame refuse, she is tempted with a dozen other fabrics, all offered by this bold smuggler with the imaginary halter round his neck, and in an accent whose foreign peculiarities rapidly wear off, not infrequently in the course of a short conversation acquiring the true vernacular smack. Ladies of sense will not only resist these temptations but will be very careful to see the intrepid defrauder of the revenue off the premises.

Strange as it may seem, this wretched cheat still delude many people, who are induced to buy paltry trash especially made up in some of the English factories to serve the ends of this particular pursuit. Long before the duties were abolished this trade of buying a sort of cheap flashy wares, and then selling them as valuable smuggled goods, was quite common and very flourishing. Then there was a shadow of excuse for the dupes, now there is not the slightest, as under the recent Commercial Treaty there is not a penny of duty to be paid upon any foreign textile fabric. There is in fact no more occasion now for smuggling French silks or Brussels lace than for introducing contraband butter into the weighhouse. Persons should therefore be on their guard against this species of fraud. Ladies who think they are so cheating the revenue are only cheating themselves. The parties who sell on these pretences are mere sharpers. It is not long since the visit of one of them to a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood was signalised by the loss of a diamond ring.

It must be born in mind that these observations only apply to the class who affect the smuggler. There are several parties engaged in the dealing and hawking trade of most excellent character, and quite respectable and trusworthy in their transactions.

## TREASURERSHIP OF THE CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the liberal members of the Council was convened for one o'clock on Saturday, on a requisition addressed to the Mayor, for the purpose of consulting as to the course which should be taken in reference to the treasurership of the Corporation, vacant by the death of Mr. Dan. Meagher. About twenty gentlemen attended.

The MAYOR presided.

His Worship on taking the chair, said, in reference to our reporter, who was the only one present—Oh, gentlemen, here is the enemy among us. This, I believe, is a private meeting.

Mr. D. Finn—I suppose nothing will occur here that anybody need be ashamed to have reported.

Mr. Burke—I move, Mr. Mayor, that the press be allowed to remain.

Mr. P. Fitzgerald—The usual course ought to be adopted, Mr. Mayor—the press are never admitted to private meetings.

Mr. Penrose—If this was a usual course the usual rule should be applied to the press; but the course taken on this occasion is a most unusual one—one without any precedent, and I think the press ought to remain.

Mr. Sugrue—We have a reporter from only one paper, and the reporters from the other papers were under the impression that no reporter would be permitted to attend here. Now it would be an injustice towards them to allow one gentleman to remain, and to deprive the others of an opportunity of reporting the proceedings. If you allow one to remain, you ought to send notices to the other offices.

Mr. Mark Collins—At all private meetings that I was ever at of the Liberal party the press were always excluded.

The Mayor—I was requested to call this meeting by a certain number of the council, and I understood it was to be private, but for my own part I have not the slightest objection to having the press present.

Mr. Burke's motion for allowing the press to remain was then put, when the Mayor declared the majority of voices to be against it. Our reporter then retired.

We understand that in the discussion which followed, it was proposed that the offices of treasurer and accountant should be kept separate and given to different parties, the principal argument in favour of which was that the one coould then act as a check on the other, but the great majority of those present appeared to be against it, and the proposal was not pressed. One of the gentlemen, who had expressed his intention of renewing the subject at the next meeting of Council to-day.

## CUNARD MAIL STEAMERS.

THE Africa, mail steamer, of the Cunard line, arrived in the Harbour yesterday morning, and having taken in mails, passengers, and the latest telegraphic intelligence, proceeded on her voyage to New York.

THE letter of "The Cockswain" of the Scotch Boat will appear in our next.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP.—The *Times* says, "We have much pleasure in announcing that Lord Stanley of Alderley will succeed Lord Elgin as Postmaster-General. Lord Stanley has had long and varied official and parliamentary experience, and is an excellent man of business."

CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY.
REVENUE for the past week, £496 15s. 2d. Subscription, £11 6s. 8d. Corresponding week last year, £341 11s. 8d. Subscription, £1 9s.

# BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

GARIBALDI.

PARIS, AUG. 17.—The *Patrie* of this evening contains the following despatch, dated Naples, 16th inst.:—"Tranquillity prevails in the city. Garibaldi is still reconnoitring the Neapolitan littoral. Tranquillity still prevails in Calabria and Abruzzi."

PARIS, AUG. 17.—The *Constitutionnel* publishes a letter from Turin, bearing the signature of M. Grandguillot, commencing as follows:—"Italy is now entering the most critical and most decisive period of her regeneration. Henceforth all the stakes on a single card either her safety or her salvation. Engaged as she is in the path upon which she has been thrown by the expedition of Garibaldi, Italy will, within two months, be either free and completely independent, or Austria will again reign, and this time from Messina to Turin." The letter then details the course of past events, and states that the negotiations between Naples and Piedmont were unsuccessful, by reason of Garibaldi's refusal to arrest his course, and on account of the enthusiasm prevailing throughout Italy having paralysed the measures which Piedmont might otherwise have taken to prevent further complications.

GARIBALDIANS IN CALABRIA.

NAPLES, AUG. 16 (VIA TURIN).—1,500 Garibaldians have disembarked in Calabria, and joined 2,000 insurgents, who had withdrawn to the mountains. The preparations for the defence of Naples are being continued.

VIENNA, SATURDAY.—The great Powers, in conformity with the wish of the English Cabinet, have agreed to discontinue all further negotiations for including Spain in the number of the Great Powers. The committee of 21 members of the Reichsrath, acknowledging the justice of the reasons adduced in the memorandum of the Archduke Maximilian against the reduction of the Austrian navy, proposed by the Minister of Finance, has unanimously decided that the Marine Budget may be increased by 1,000,000 florins.

PARIS, AUG. 18.—The *Moniteur* publishes a decree abolishing the duties on capillaire. Another decree abolishes the compensation duties established by a decree of February last on cushions made of cloth, and trimming in silk, wool, and *ganduras*. Another decree reduces the duties on alcoholic liquors to 6 francs 25 cents per hectolitre.

NAPLES AND PIEDMONT.

"Before M. Manna, the Neapolitan plenipotentiary, had left Turin for Paris," says the *Nord*, "the Sardinian Ministry having declared that its government was determined to remain neutral in the affairs of Naples, and that, consequently, the negotiations must be temporarily suspended, M. Manna replied that he accepted that declaration, and that he hoped Sardinia would for the future prevent any conveyance of arms and volunteers, more especially as the latter could no longer allege that they were going to fight against a government hostile to constitutional principles, and to all that has been done in Italy since 1859. It was with an understanding to that effect that the Neapolitan Envoy left the Sardinian capital."

The correspondent of the *Constitutionnel* for Milan, writing last week, says:—"I saw 7,000 volunteers enrol themselves. The Government cannot prevent the departure of the expedition, but as a pretext for doing so 20,000 francs are demanded of each volunteer. Those who had not much gave it without the last hesitation, and if the sum required were not complete they entreated, even with tears, to be taken at a lower rate. Half the population accompanied them to the gates of the city with cries and vivas."

The *Nazione* of Florence publishes a despatch, in which the Papal Nuncio at Vienna makes known to Cardinal Antonelli, that notwithstanding his efforts, only a small sum has been subscribed for.

SYRIA.

BEYROUT (VIA MARSEILLES), AUG. 5.—Syria is tranquil, but in the environs of Damascus attempts against the life and property of the Christians are of daily occurrence.

MARSEILLES, AUG. 18TH.—Count and the Countess Aquila have arrived at Marseilles on board a Brazilian Corvette, escorted by a Neapolitan steamer, and will leave this evening for Paris and London.

GENOA, AUG. 18TH.—News received from Naples, states that Colonel Cosenz with 4,000 volunteers had quitted Toorns, and taken the direction of the mainland.

TRIESTE, AUG. 18TH.—The motive for the assassination of Prince Danielo, originated in his opposition to the war party, which aims at the complete independence of Montenegro. Fears are entertained that serious consequences may result from the assassination of the Prince. Great agitation prevails in Montenegro, and fresh collisions between the Montenegrins and the Turks are expected.

The *Giornale di Roma* states that the total of Peter's Pence, which has reached the hands of the Pope from different parts, amounts to 5,990,000 francs. It adds that the subscription to the Roman loan has proved most successful. The *Perseveranza* states that the friendly attitude of the Prussian Embassy at Turin clearly shows that the interview at Toplitz has not produced a change in the sentiments of Prussia towards Italy.

The military Gazette of Turin announces that Bologna is now in a state to resist any siege.

A Paris correspondent says M. Lesseps has returned. He has obtained from the Viceroy all that he asked for. The works of the canal are advancing with great activity, and the natives have become excellent workmen.

A letter from Alexandria says, some Europeans of Cairo, fearing for the safety of that town, the Mussulman population of which exceeds 300,000 souls, the Consul of France informed the Viceroy. The latter replied that he would answer for the security of the Europeans not only at Cairo but in all Egypt. It appears certain that we shall not witness in Egypt massacres like those in other portions of the Ottoman Empire.

It is rumoured in Paris that the Queen of England will this year meet the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia at Coburg.

Yesterday morning another extensive conflagration took place at Ratcliffe Cross and lasted 12 hours.

The launch of the Gibraltar, 101 guns, took place at Devonport on Saturday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

*(From the Times City Article.)*

The tendency to a partial recovery in the funds has again been checked by a day of increased wind and rain; and the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take power to issue an extra million of Exchequer bonds as a precaution against the contingency of a bad harvest, and the consequent falling off in the revenue, assisted the effect thus created. Consols opened at a fractional decline from last prices of Friday and remained with an unaltered appearance to the close. The British Trident has arrived from Melbourne with 27,000oz. of gold, worth about £280,000. The railway market showed increased heaviness on Saturday. The accounts from America continue highly favourable for the harvest, and consequently also for the stock, money, and import markets. The *Times* Paris correspondent's letter, dated Friday morning, says the understanding between Austria and Prussia, come to at Toplitz, and of the reality of which nobody now seems to entertain a doubt, has produced a feeling of uneasiness here.

The *Daily News*, reviewing the condition of trade during the past week says, the accounts from the hardware districts are rather gloomy. The woollen interest is relatively in a better position than the cotton spinners and manufacturers, and therefore working people are in nearly all instances fairly employed. The Nottingham Mechlin lace lock-up still continues. In some branches of trade, owing to the weather, stocks remain on hands unsold; payments cannot be met with punctuality, and the difficulty of getting in money reacts upon the wholesale dealers. The prevailing uncertainty checks enterprise. Some branches of our home trade are beginning to complain. The necessity of importing unusually large quantities of corn, though calculated to stimulate our exchanges with foreign countries, and to benefit the shipping interest, will be attended with an immediate draught upon our resources, leading to disturbances in the money market. There is a prospect too that a deficient harvest may give some, though probably not a severe, check to the consumption of those other articles of foreign production which contribute largely to the revenue.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—THIS DAY.

OPENING PRICES.—Consols for Money, 92¼; do. for Account, 92¼ 93; New Threes, 93¼.

1 P.M. PRICES.—Consols for Money, 92¼; do. for Account, 92¼ 93; New Threes, 93¼.

2.15 P.M. PRICES.—Consols for Money, 92¼; do. for Account, 92¼ 93; New Threes, 93¼.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—THIS DAY.

Weather since Friday very wet. This morning dull and dry. Supply of English wheat short, but for which 2s. advance is asked at present; and holders very firm. Foreign good retail demand, at 1s. to 2s. advance. Barley and oats a good sale, at 6d. advance. Flour in fair request, and Norfolk 43s., or 1s. dearer from Monday last.

USBORNE'S REPORT.—Weather fine. Wheat, 1s. to 2s. dearer on spot, but on passage sellers want even more. Flour 1s. dearer. Maize strong at full prices. Barley 6d. dearer. Beans and Peas against buyers. Oats dearer.

MALLOW STREETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORK EXAMINER.

Mallow, 17th August, 1860.

SIR—The inhabitants of Mallow generally are indebted to your correspondent, "An Occasional Observer," for calling public attention to the manner in which these thoroughfares are now being repaired. But as your readers might possibly infer from "Observer's" letter, that the work was being executed by the Town Commissioners here, I have been requested by them to state thus publicly that that it is not so, and that they have no control over it, and feel as much dissatisfaction, as "Observer" himself, both with the material employed, and the way in which the work is carried on.

Being a county work, done by presentment, it is entirely in the hands of the county surveyor and the contractor, the latter of whom, on being remonstrated with, alleged the looseness of the specification as justifying him.

It may be premature to pronounce at all upon the matter until the contractor shall come finally to account for the work; but to prevent any possible supposition of even a tacit assent to the present proceedings on the part of the Town Commissioners, I, so far back as the 1st of August, called Mr. Treacy's attention to the matter by letter, as yet, however, without any apparent effect.

I am, your obedient servant,
HENRY BAGGS.

SUPPOSED INFANTICIDE.—An inquest was held on Friday, at a place called Faranastig, on the Mallow road, by Mr. Coroner Honahan, on the body of a new-born male child, which had been found on Thursday, by a girl named Mary M'Carthy, wrapped up in same cloth, on the brink of a neighbouring stream. A *post mortem* examination had been made, and the result of which went to show that the child had been born alive; that there was evidence of its having taken food; and that the death had been caused by violent compression of the head. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

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