THE LONDONDERRY STANDARD, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 17, 1869.

NOTHING AT ALL IN THE PAPER TO-DAY.

Nothing at all in the paper to-day!
  Only a murder somewhere or other—
A girl who has put her child away,
  Not being a wife as well as a mother;
Or a drunken husband beating a wife,
  With the neighbours lying awake to listen,
Scarce aware he has taken a life
  Till in at the window the dawn-rays glisten.
But that is all in the regular way—
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.

Nothing at all in the paper to-day!
  To be sure there's a woman died of starvation:
Fell down in the street—as so many may
  In this very prosperous Christian nation:
Or two young girls, with some inward grief
  Maddened, have plunged in the inky waters;
Or a father has learnt that his son's a thief—
  Or a mother been robbed of one of her daughters.
Things that occur in the regular way—
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.

There's nothing at all in the paper to-day,
  Unless you care about things in the City—
How great rich rogues for their crimes must pay
  (Though all gentility cries out "pity!")
Like the meanest shopboy that robs a till—
  There's a case to-day if I'm not forgetting,
The lad only "borrowed" as such lads will—
  To pay some money he lost in betting.
But there's nothing in this that's out of the way—
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.

Nothing at all in the paper to-day—   [riages,
  But the Births and Bankruptcies, Deaths and Mar-
But Life's events in the old survey,
  With Virtue begging, and Vice in carriages:
And kindly hearts under ermine gowns,
  And wicked breasts under hodden grey,
For goodness belongs not only to clowns,
  And o'er others than lords does Sin bear away.
But what do I read?—"Drowned! wrecked!"—Did I say
There was nothing at all in the paper to-day?

—*Fun.*

THE PRINCE AND THE PRINCESS OF WALES IN EGYPT.

The *Times* published nearly a page of correspondence about the tour of the Prince and Princess. The correspondent, describing their course up the Nile, says:—"The telegraph wires are stretched (with the exception of one break in the Desert, hundreds of miles from this) away to distant Dongola. The finger-posts are visible now and then as we follow the course of the river, on the banks of which plod for the reluctant and impatient camel and the patient peasantry. Pharaoh is bent to-day on swift intercourse with all parts of his far-reaching viceroyalty. The water-wheel in use thousands of years ago still works creakingly by the side of the ancient river, along which now stretch the silent wires through which the message is travelling inaudibly to relate how the Prince and the Princess of Wales reached such a place at such an hour on such a day. Before the smoke of the little fleet has been lost to the view of the half-scared labourers who stare at the pageant, Cairo knows how the guests of the Viceroy are spending and faring on their way, and the news travels faster than the steamers which stem the current towards that mystic South where, hid in the mountains of an unknown continent, lies the source of the great river which, ever changing and always the same, has been a wonder to us through all the centuries that man can count in his history. What good, then, to come lame and halting, like a broken-down, footsore dromedary, with the details of a story which is recorded at every stage as it is made? The details of such a voyage, interesting as they must be to all who are concerned in the well-being of the Prince and Princess, are necessarily, if given in full, beyond the limits of a newspaper; for every day has its own work, and the post only goes once a week. The 'fleet' placed at their disposal consists, first, of the steamer in which the Prince and Princess and their suite spend the day, which tows a diabyah, or Nile boat, in which they sleep, both being fitted up most comfortably and richly. Then there is a steamer in which all the cooking is carried on, which is called "the kitchen," having in tow a diabyah, with provisions, and ponies, and asses, needed for the personal use of the Prince and Princess. There is also a steamer to act as a tug in case of grounding on the banks. In another steamer there are embarked Colonel Stanton, C.B., her Majesty's Consul-General for Egypt, in attendance on the Prince and Princess; Mourad Pasha and his aide-de-camp, Abd-el-Kader; Professor Owen, Major Alison, Mr. Fowler, Mr. George, telegrapher, &c.; and a fifth is assigned to the Duke of Sutherland and his party. For six weeks past parties of men have been waiting and watching day and night for the arrival of the flotilla, to pilot them through the channels of the river. They have been sitting along the banks or in boats at every dangerous shallow and bend, and the course is marked out as far as the Second Cataract, by stakes and branches, while parties of men on horseback or on camels patrol the banks to render assistance in case of need, and to direct the helmsmen. The crocodiles do not know what to make of it, and as yet are asserting their right to act as fishes if they please, for the noise and shouting have so scared them that not one has been seen as yet. In addition to the fixed establishment of the navy, there is generally a steamer belonging to some local Governor of Mudir, who comes to wait on the Prince and Princess as long as they are travelling through the jurisdiction of each; and the 'Inspector-General of the Nile' himself has been in attendance to do them honour; in fact, no care and no expense have been spared to render the excursion agreeable; and generally speaking, the weather has played the courtier too, and has contributed materially to the pleasure of a very delightful tour."

THE TEMPLE OF THE KARNAK.

FEB. 18.—The Royal tourists went over to the west bank again this forenoon, and attended as before, went to the ruins at Assaseef, Koorneh, Medinet Abu, Deyr-el-Meheeneh and the incomparable Memonium, returning by the two colossi and the vocal Menon. It was a long and delightful day, but the crowning glory of the Royal visit was yet to come. After dinner the Prince and Princess and all the travelling party set out for the ruins of the Temple of Karnak on donkeys and horses, attended by footmen with lanterns and torches. There was a moon but a few days old, but capable still of casting a strong shadow and marking the outlines of the mounds of the deserted towns which lie outside the ruins of the temple. The most enterprising spirits dashed on ahead and woke up the night owls with imitations, for the most part rather meritorious, of the native warcries. At last the dim outlines of the Great Ruin commanded silence. Still cantering on past the avenue of the Sphinxes, the horsemen plunged into the darkness and were in among the columns of the Temple, where dim shapes became visible moving inside, and presently sang out the voice of a British sailor, "This isn't the way in. Put your head about, if you please." In fact Colonel Stanton, Sir S. Baker, and a band of Egyptian sailors, with the men of the Ariadne, were there before us, with the materials for the surprise which was to await the Princess. The horsemen turned and headed back the procession, which, seen from afar over the plain, seemed like a street full of lights taking a walk by itself, lamps and all. They turned town the avenue of Sphinxes, and the sleeping peasants in the village they skirted in their way must have felt a strange fear as they heard the tramp of many feet, and the lights flashed through the chinks of their humble dwellings. Then the lantern and torch-bearers were ordered to keep outside the ruin, and the party, dismounting, entered the solemn pile, and were left to the light of the pale moon and of the watchful stars which had looked down on the sacred priest-kings who built it—the Pharaohs of thirty centuries ago. Suddenly there came on them a blinding gleam of intense whiteness from a recess in the temple. It grew in splendour and in power. In a moment more the towering columns of the portico, the plinths and obelisks, and grandiose blocks of carved stone, with all their strange language in bird and beast, their emblems human and animal, their secret histories were revealed as if the sun had burst out of the wall of hewn rock. What a mass of pale faces there shimmering ghostlike, screening their eyes from the dazzling wonder! What a hum of voices, swelling at last into a chorus of admiration. From column to column, casting the blackest of shadows on the confused order of their advance, as the Prince and Princess slowly made their way up to the colonnade, the brilliant wire threw out its rays like fixed lightning, and when they reached the end of the Great Hall blue lights burned on the projecting walls, and from broken pillars and heaped up ruins the Egyptian soldiers held, motionless as statues, blazing torches, and extorted words of approbation from the critical Jack Tars who drilled them. Then flew rockets on high, crossing over the obelisks in their flight, and throwing down showers of many-coloured stars on the broken towers and walls, exciting fresh murmurs of delight, while Colonel Stanton and Sir S. Baker and other aspiring persons were shown to us perched up on various "coins of 'vantage," magnesium wire in hand. Then for a time the Temple was left to darkness, and once more, when the party had turned into another hall, the illumination was renewed. No idea can be formed of the effect of all this through reading or writing many words, and the Prince and Princess, who must be well accustomed to all the devices of art in producing scenic splendour, expressed as much pleasure as the other spectators. There was need of repose after all this excitement, and seats were placed and carpets spread in one of the Great Halls, and the moon was left to assert its mild supremacy.

A LATER ACCOUNT.

The London correspondent of *Saunder's News-Letter*, writing on Saturday last, says:—After the interesting and gratifying account which we have just received of the Royal tour in Egypt, confirming to us, as it did, not only the enjoyment but also the health of the illustrious travellers, it is mortifying to learn tidings regarding them of a less agreeable nature. But I regret to say that I hear of telegrams having reached London within the last day or two, announcing that the increasing heat on the Nile had at length produced an injurious effect upon the strength of the Princess of Wales, and adding that she was no longer able to undertake the little journeys necessary for the inspection of the objects which she has gone so far to see, and, indeed, was almost unable to enjoy those which were to be seen without leaving her boat. I hear, also, that it has been thought advisable that her Royal Highness should be moved with all speed into a comparatively cooler climate, and that consequently the Eastern tour would in all probability be curtailed, Greece and Constantinople being erased from the route, and that the Royal party would at once turn their steps homeward, they arriving here, perhaps, early in April, instead of at the commencement of May, as was originally intended.

AN ELECTION RIOT.—Two men have been sentenced by Mr. Justice Keogh at Limerick to six months' imprisonment, for taking part in an election riot at the election for the City of Limerick in November last.

THE EDUCATION OF MINISTERS' FAMILIES.

A recent development of the feeling, that high-class schools and colleges for ladies are urgently required, has appeared in the correspondence that has been carried on for some time past in the newspapers, concerning the Education of Ministers' Daughters. The object proposed in the letters to which I refer is one of first-rate importance—to secure a thorough education for "the daughters of the manse," and to do so without subjecting the minister to that carking care which distracts his mind, breaks his spirit, and destroys his usefulness. For the accomplishment of this two-fold object it has been proposed to establish a "College for Ministers' Daughters," with a large boarding department, and a first-rate educational staff.

This is substantially the plan adopted by the Church of Scotland. Nine years ago, she set about establishing her "College for Daughters of Ministers of the Church of Scotland, and of Professors in the Scottish Universities." Through the kindness of an esteemed friend in Edinburgh, the Constitution, Prospectus, and Annual Reports of this institution are before me. On looking into these documents, I find that it is a high-class school, and not a college properly so called.

The educational staff consists of a lady principal, four visiting, and three resident governesses, and eight visiting masters. The number of pupils is between fifty and sixty. The lowest terms for Board and Education is £39 10s per session of ten months, and the highest about £55. Pupils are admitted by nomination, a subscriber of £30 having the right to nominate the daughters of one minister or of one professor. The school-buildings, which are situated in Kilgraston Terrace, Edinburgh, have been erected and furnished at a cost of upwards of £9,000. During the three years from 1863 to 1866, the institution was not self-supporting: the expenditure during that period exceeded the income by nearly £400. At present, however, the finances are more prosperous.

Now, while I give all honour to the Church of Scotland for her praiseworthy efforts to provide a first-class education for the daughters of her ministers and professors, and while I feel deeply interested in the proposal to make a similar provision in connection with our own Church, I am strongly of opinion that the Church of Scotland has not adopted the wisest mode of giving effect to her generous impulses, and I earnestly urge those kind friends who have proposed to establish amongst us an institution like the Kilgraston Terrace College, to pause and weigh the following objections to the scheme.

1. There is something unnatural in large numbers of persons of any one class living together. The statistics of Heriot's Hospital and of all similar institutions go to prove that the farther we depart from the divine arrangement of the family, the worse for the moral and religious training of all concerned. But it has been said that merchants and others would send their daughters to the proposed institution. Then, why place it upon a basis which is admittedly too narrow? Why call it a School (or College) for Ministers' Daughters if others are expected to avail themselves of its advantages? Besides, I believe the expectation would not be realized, since it would be impossible to prevent the school from bearing, in some degree, the aspect of a charitable institution.

2. Such a school would tend to make ministers' daughters into a caste. Its very existence would imply that they require different training and instruction from others, and would have the effect of keeping them from associating with the daughters of doctors, lawyers, merchants, and private gentlemen. Such isolation would be a loss in many ways to both parties, and could in no way benefit either.

3. The money which would be required in order to erect and maintain such a school might be otherwise expended so as to confer much greater educational benefits upon ministers' families; and this objection applies with tenfold force to the proposal to erect and endow a college, properly so called. If the Presbyterian Orphan Society had sunk its funds in a large Orphanage, how many of those who have been receiving valuable aid for the last two years would have been long ago in the workhouse, or, perhaps, in the grave!

4. Even if such a school as the Kilgraston Terrace College were established, and free of debt, very few of our ministers could afford to pay £40 or £50 a year for each of their daughters. After expending from £5,000 to £10,000 in erecting and furnishing the building, we should require to raise a large fund in order to bring the fees within their reach. It is, no doubt, urged that the daughters of merchants and professional men would attend the school in so large numbers as to enable the managers to reduce the fees to ministers' daughters to £12 or £15 per annum. I have already said that I believe this supposition to be highly improbable.—In any case, it would be very uncomfortable for ministers' daughters to be occasionally reminded at school that they were being boarded and educated on the profits derived from the fees of their class-fellows.

Having urged these objections against what seems to be the favourite proposal, it may be fairly demanded that I should show "a more excellent way." After much thought and inquiry, I am of opinion that the best way to attain the noble objects in view is to establish a *fund to assist ministers in educating their families.* It has been assumed, in all the letters on this subject that have come under my notice, that ministers have less difficulty in educating their sons than their daughters. This I believe to be a serious mistake. It has arisen, I think, from supposing that the minister is able himself to give his son such instruction as will prepare him for business, or enable him to compete successfully for college honours with boys who have been studying at the best classical schools; and that once the lad enters a merchant's office, or passes a matriculation examination, he will find it easy to work his own way. Now, it is forgotten, in the first place, that ministers are often not well versed in mercantile pursuits and requirements, and, in the second place, that they are fifteen or twenty years left college before they have sons requiring classical and mathematical instruction. Their official duties render it, in most cases, impossible for them to keep up their knowledge of classics and mathematics so as to enable their pupils, with any hope of success, to compete with the pupils of men who have made it their life-work to teach some one department of study; and if young men fail to obtain honours at college, they find it very difficult to get such engagements as tutors as will enable them to support themselves during a long curriculum. Through special circumstances, I have had ample opportunity of learning how ministers feel on this subject, and I know that they consider the difficulties connected with the education of their sons quite as great as those connected with the education of their daughters. Now, the money that would be required to erect and endow a school for the daughters, would if put into a fund for annual distribution, provide for both sons and daughters. Ministers' children could, in many cases, avail themselves of schools and colleges at moderate distances from the manse, instead of travelling at considerable expense to a central institution. The names of ministers receiving aid from the fund need not be made known to the public; all risk of failure would be avoided; and every shilling of the money subscribed would be applied strictly to the object that is so dear to many of our generous-hearted people. This plan would, I believe, be at once more natural, more efficient, more economical, and more considerate of the feelings of those whom it is intended to benefit.

Having arrived at this conclusion on independent grounds, I have been greatly strengthened in my opinion by ascertaining, on inquiry, that such a fund as I have described has been working most satisfactorily in the Free Church of Scotland for the last ten years. Some statements have recently appeared which seemed to imply that the want of a college or school in the Free Church scheme is merely an accidental defect. On the contrary, all the leading promoters of the "Society for the Benefit of the Sons and Daughters of Ministers and Missionaries" are of opinion that a fund is a much more desirable mode of operation. At the annual meeting of the Society in December last, and in a recent letter to the writer of this article, the Rev. Dr. Guthrie, of Edinburgh, has declared his decided preference of a fund to any separate scholastic institution; and there are few men whose views on such a subject are entitled to so much respect.

During the past year the Free Church Society distributed £1,895 among 55 sons and 69 daughters of ministers, belonging in all to 83 families. The system seems to work admirably, and, like the noble Sustentation Fund of the same Church, is eminently worthy of our imitation.

I cannot conclude this paper without expressing my cordial approval of the suggestion to associate the late Dr. Edgar's name with this object. His large-hearted philanthropy, and especially the warm interest he took in everything that had a tendency to promote ministerial comfort and efficiency, make it exceedingly appropriate that the fund proposed above should be designated "The Edgar Memorial Fund for the Education of Ministers' Families;" or, briefly, "The Edgar Fund."—*Extracted from an Article in the "Evangelical Witness" for March, by Rev. Professor M'Gaw.*

It is said that Mr. Disraeli's speech on Thursday will be not simply an attack on Mr. Gladstone's scheme, but a putting forward of a scheme on behalf of the Tories.—*London Letter.*

THE PERILS OF PROMOTION.—Mr. Bright told the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce a day or two back that he had no cause, personally, to be thankful for the penny post, Sir Rowland Hill's measure having made his life a burden to him.

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY OF ENGLISH LADIES IN ROME.—The two daughters of Lady Matilda Montgomery were assaulted a few days ago, at noon, on the stairs of their residence, in the Via della Croce, Rome, by an audacious robber, who cut a gold chain off the neck of one of them, and escaped with his booty.

THE LATE LORD GOUGH.—A few admirers and friends of the lamented Lord Gough, met on Wednesday afternoon at the house of the Right Hon. Abraham Brewster, ex-Chancellor, to consider the advisability of erecting a public monument to St. Patrick Cathedral to the memory of so distinguished an Irish soldier. The meeting was influentially attended, and arrangements were made for holding public meetings to effect the object desired.

OAT SOWING.—The sowing of oats will be completed earlier than usual in some districts. To what extent the open season may encourage wireworm is a common question—one that is receiving a very diversified answer. But a warm moist summer is more productive of this pest than the extra solar heat and drought of last summer, so that it is to be hoped the apprehensions of many will not be realised. At the same time it is a wise rule to use every precaution in the getting in of the seed in a fine, deep, well pulverised seed bed, so as to get an early established plant, and to pick off any small sods or roots of grass which the harrows have brought to the surface. Also roll early with a heavy roller loose porous soils, so as to consolidate them about the seed and rootlets. This prevents the easy locomotion of the insect, as well as promotes rapid growth; and it is preferable to prepare the seed bed, and then drill in the seed with a machine, than to sow broad-cast in the lea furrow; for in this latter plan the seed, by falling in between the furrow-slices, braids in the very places infested by the wireworms. On the other hand, when the green sod is well covered over with fine mould, the rapid decomposition which takes place at this season kills many of the insects in the first and tender stage of life, more especially if the decomposition is stimulated by a sprinkling of artificial manure along with the seed.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

THE ELOPEMENT OF MRS. VIVIAN WITH THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

Some further facts in connection with the elopement of the Hon. Mrs. Vivian with the Marquis of Waterford have become known. It seems that for some time past the lady's name has been mentioned in circles in connection with the partner of her flight, and that her disappearance was not wholly unexpected. She left her home on Monday morning, alleging that she intended to proceed to Brighton to see her mother, and would return the same evening. As, however, she failed to make her appearance, Captain Vivian proceeded to the Victoria Station, and there ascertained that the Marquis of Waterford and Mrs. Vivian had the previous morning taken tickets for Paris by way of Dover, accompanied by a friend. He followed them to the French capital, and soon found the object of his search at a well-known hotel. Mrs. Vivian heard of her husband's arrival, and locked herself up in an inner chamber. Captain Vivian, however, succeeded in obtaining assistance, and burst open the doors. He then ascertained that Mrs. Vivian had attempted to commit suicide by swallowing chloroform. The quantity taken was not, however, sufficient to cause more than partial insensibility. Captain Vivian is understood to have implored his wife to return for the sake of her children, of whom there are four, but that she peremptorily refused, although her husband assured her that her escapade should be kept a profound secret. The lady, however, remained firm in her determination not to return to the shelter of her home, but pleaded that she might be allowed to retain her youngest child. This request Captain Vivian declined to comply with, and returned to London without having encountered the Marquis of Waterford. The latter has, it is believed, caused a communication to be made to Captain Vivian that when the Judge-Ordinary of the Divorce Court shall have dissolved the legal ties which now prevent his marrying Mrs. Vivian, he will, as a man of honour, make her the only compensation in his power. Meantime, Captain Vivian has left town, and will not return to his place in the House of Commons until his presence is required for the division on the second reading of the bill for the abolition of the Irish Church.

TERRIFIC TEMPESTS IN FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The terrific gale which raged last week for two days in the Channel has spread round the whole western coast of France. It fell with especial violence on Saint-Malo and the neighbourhood. On the 2nd inst. the tide was unusually high, and the waves, driven by the fury of the wind, broke upon the dyke constructed by the Mosselmann Company, and made a breach in it of more than 500 yards in length. The districts of Bon, Saint Georges, Ardevon, Bouvoir, and many others on the shores of La Manche, are inundated. Houses have been swept away, cattle drowned, trees uprooted, and all hopes of the approaching harvest destroyed. In a few minutes the labours of 30 years were annihilated, and the scientific men who have visited the scene of the disaster declare that at least five years will be required to repair the damage. Happily, no lives were lost, but numerous families have lost all they possessed, and are plunged into the deepest distress. At Biarritz a portion of the Bains-Napoleon was washed away, and many houses seriously injured by the wind. At St. Jean-de-Luz two schooners at anchor in the roadstead were driven from the moorings and dashed upon the rocks, where they became complete wrecks. The crews were saved with the exception of the captain of one and the cabin boy belonging to the other. The vessels were the Coraly of Rouen and the Mary Charlotte of London. At St. Sebastian the total loss of a French lugger, the Courier of Lorient, took place, but the crew were rescued. The Marie Amanda, from the same port, was for some time in great danger, but owing to the strenuous exertions of some of the inhabitants, both ship and crew were placed in safety. At Bayonne a large part of the town was submerged, the Adour and Nive having both overflowed, and the water penetrated into many houses by the sewers. At Cubzac the suspension bridge over the Gironde was broken by the force of the wind, and part of it fell into the river. This structure, which was completed in 1840, cost 2,900,000 fr., and the approaches 900,000 fr. more.

£2,500 DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

The following case was disposed of last week at Limerick Assizes:—

Catherine Studdert v. Robert Hewson.

This case excited a good deal of interest. The court was crowded in every part, and the galleries were filled with ladies, who seemed to take the greatest interest in the proceedings.

It was an action for breach of promise of marriage, brought by Miss Catherine Studdert, of Elm Hill, in the County of Limerick, against Mr. Robt. Hewson, of Enniscouch, in the same county. Damages were laid at £5,000. The defendant pleaded that he did not enter into the alleged agreement, and that before the alleged breach the agreement was rescinded.

Mr. Jellett, Q.C., stated the plaintiff's case. It appeared that Miss Studdert and the defendant had been engaged for several years, but the defendant was not possessed of means to marry until his uncle's death, which occurred last April. Mr. Hewson had agreed to marry the plaintiff as soon as that event should take place. Two maiden sisters of the defendant, who was about 48 years of age, went to live with him last October, at Enniscouch, which was a portion of the property left him by his uncle. About a week after they went there, they were sent over to the plaintiff, and told her that they were sent by the defendant to break off the match. The cause alleged for this was that Mr. Hewson was in delicate health, and that his family were opposed to the marriage.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £2,500, and 6d costs, which was received with applause in court.

RAILWAY CASE.

At Limerick Assizes a verdict has been returned—in the case of Blundell and wife v. the Cork and Limerick Direct Railway Company—awarding £400 damages, for injuries received by Mrs. Blundell, on the occasion of an accident on the defendants' line. The amount claimed was £5,000.

ANOTHER BREACH OF PROMISE CASE—DAMAGES AGAINST THE LADY.

At the assizes at Aylesbury, on Saturday, before Mr. Baron Pigott, the cause Eden v. Ormond was heard. In this case the plaintiff was a widower, of the mature age of 60, and the defendant was a widow, who had passed the age described by the late Prince Regent as a very nice age for a woman, but who was possessed of about £700 a year, and who lived at Reading, under the care, to use a very mild expression, of a Mrs. Todd. The parties met in the first instance at Wargrave Regatta. The courtship continued with the usual attendant circumstances. They had excursions to many places, among which an excursion to Oxford seems to have made an impression on the defendant's mind. On the 28th Sept., 1868, the defendant signed a guarantee for the rent and taxes of a house in Oxford-road, taken by the plaintiff for their joint occupation. Soon afterwards she wrote:—"Your position in life is by no means in a station suitable to my own. This is the only and last reply I intend to give you. I return your *carte*, and will thank you to return my letters by return, as I never wish to meet you. The writ in the action was issued in November. The only witness called was Mrs. Pimm, the plaintiff's landlady, who proved that the defendant was introduced to her as Mr. Eden's intended. The cross-examination was directed mainly to the plaintiff's position in life, and it was elicited that he had not paid his rent of 5s per week for a twelvemonth, that he went out and solicited orders for a brewer, and there was, as the learned counsel said, a suspicion of tarure. It was elicited that he had once endeavoured to borrow money of the plaintiff, and this was promptly refused, the lady observing that, in such a case, friendship always ceases. It also transpired that the defendant's brother objected to her marrying any one without an established position, and to her going to Slough to live before being married in any case. The jury, a common jury, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £300.

OUTRAGES ON MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

SHANGHAI, JAN. 11.—I have already alluded to troubles in Formosa, and mentioned that they had been satisfactorily arranged under pressure by her Majesty's sloop Icarus; but directly she left for the north the officials fell back on their old impracticability, and it became necessary again to employ coercion. This case was so similar to that of Yangchow that I need hardly enter into particulars. At the instigation of officials—in some cases by hangers-on of the yamens—missionaries were assaulted, their converts ill-treated, and their residences sacked. In one case some British merchants were attacked and nearly murdered.—Finding that the officials not only refused to fulfil their engagements, but became more and more insolent and refractory, her Britannic Majesty's Consul called in the aid of the gunboats Algerine and Bustard, and, leaving the former to hold Anping, the port of Taiwan, went in the latter to Takao, to settle matters with the Taotai. During his absence the authorities attempted to occupy Anping in force. Previous experience had shown the necessity for holding a material guarantee, and her Majesty's Consul had left special instructions to keep possession of Anping for that purpose. Lieutenant Gordon accordingly attacked and drove out the garrison with a few casualties to the Chinese, and took their place. He was equally successful in defeating a subsequent attempt to recover the citadel, and held possession while Mr. Gibson completed his negotiations on the most satisfactory terms. Compensation has been given to the sufferers by the outrage, their assailants have been punished, and the delinquent officials removed; the illegal restrictions which had been placed on the camphor trade have been removed, and various minor questions have been arranged.—*Times' Correspondent.*

A man named Shepherd has been fined in London £414, for smuggling 430lbs of foreign cigars.

THE SAURIN AND STAR CASE.—We have been requested to state that the intended (Roman Catholic) collection to indemnify the Sisters of Mercy, Hull, in their own position of the costs of the late trial has been postponed pending the decision of the Court of Appeal, on the points reserved by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn.—*Freeman.*

NORTH-EAST AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.—The monthly meeting of the committee of this association was held at Belfast, on Friday. The secretary reported that the Town Council had granted the same site for the annual show as was occupied last year, and he submitted a correspondence with the agents of the London and Fleetwood steamers respecting the conveyance of machinery, &c., to and from the coming show.

A MODEL PARAGRAPH.—In order to accommodate newspaper language to the new theory that electricity is merely a "mode of motion" and not a fluid, the *Chicago Times* publishes the following model of a paragraph:—"During the thunderstorm of yesterday the stable of Mr. John Jones became subject to electrical conditions. There resulted a violent molecular electric agitation, whereby a hole was undulated or rotated through the roof of the barn. The peculiar motion of the molecules was finally carried to and communicated through a haymow, setting it on fire, and thence through the body of a horse, whereby death resulted."—*New York Tribune, Feb. 25.*

SEPARATE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

On last Monday morning, Alexander Lane, Esq., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, entered the Crown Court, Bishop-street, at eleven o'clock, and having made the prescribed declaration as Deputy Recorder, the business of the Quarter Sessions for this City was proceeded with. Thomas H. Babington, Esq., M.D., J.P., Mayor, occupied a seat on the Bench.

The Mayor, on taking his seat, congratulated Mr. Forrest Reid on the position to which he has attained as Crown Solicitor for the City and County of Londonderry.

Mr. Reid thanked his Worship for his observations.

THE GRAND JURY.

James W. Gregg, Esq., Clerk of the Peace and Registrar, called over the names on the panel, and the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—Messrs. Matthew James Alexander, foreman; Joseph Alexander, William Andrews, Patrick Bradley, John William Corbett, George Howatson, Robert Johnston, William M'Learn, John M'Neely, John Osborne, Thomas Robinson, Daniel Roulstone, Andrew Stilly, Joseph Thompson, Alfred Walters, Thomas Wilson, James Johnston, John Wiley, Samuel M'Quilkin, and Francis Cunningham.

The Deputy Recorder, in addressing the Grand Jury, said—Mr. Alexander, and gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the city of Londonderry, I have very great pleasure in congratulating you, as I do most sincerely, on the peaceable and prosperous state of this city. It seems to me that the spirit of your old city is still prominent in the well-directed energy and industry of its people. Gentlemen, there appear to be only two indictments to be sent up to you on behalf of the Crown, but they refer to the one case of Patk. M'Causland. He is charged in the first count of one of the indictments with wounding Anne M'Causland, who, I believe, is his wife, and doing her grievous bodily harm; and the second indictment charges him with an assault, occasioning grievous bodily harm. There is also a count for a mere assault. Gentlemen, I don't think it necessary for me to make any observations on the case. It is a painful and serious case in one respect, for it shows that a knife has been used in the assault. You are probably aware that it is a general principle of law that a wife is not a competent witness in a case against her husband, unless it affect her liberty or person; so that, in this instance, the wife may be examined as a witness. I am sure, gentlemen, that you will be glad to know that your learned and accomplished Recorder has so far recovered from his recent injuries as that he will likely be able to preside here at the next Quarter Sessions. Gentlemen, I need not detain you longer. If I can give you any assistance in looking over the indictments I shall be most happy to do so.

The indictments were then handed to the Grand Jury, and they retired to their room to consider them.

EXCISE LICENSE APPLICATIONS.

These applications were then heard by the Court, and disposed of as follow:—

Mary Jane Barnes, 6, Rossville-street—refused. Mr. Alexander Crawford appeared in support of the application, which was opposed by Mr. John Burgess on behalf of Messrs. Gibson and Rainger.

Charles Boyle, Bishop-street—granted. Mr. Forrest Reid represented the applicant.

Robert Cummins, Fountain-street—granted. Mr. Crawford moved the application.

Bridget Farren, Foyle-road—granted. Mr. Crawford appeared for Mrs. Farren.

Charles Logue, 59, Rossville-street—granted. Mr. Crawford supported the application.

Thomas M'Elroy, 13, Ship Quay—granted. Mr. George M. Dunn appeared for Mr. M'Elroy.

John O'Kane, 20, Rossville-street—granted. The application was supported by Mr. Crawford.

Henry Platt applied for a transfer of his license to the house next to the one that he now occupies. His application, which was allowed, was moved by Mr. Maturin.

Richard Gresham Smith was, on the application of Mr. Crawford, allowed a license for the "Imperial Hotel," of which Mr. Smith has become the proprietor.

John Swan obtained a license for a house in Clooney Terrace. His application was supported by Mr. Dunn.

David Walker, Waterside-street, did not attend to support his application, and it was struck out. Dr. M'Cay was instructed to oppose it.

Henry Savage applied for a license for the house, No. 105, Bishop-street. Mr. Crawford appeared to support the application, and it was opposed by Sub-Inspector Stafford on the ground of character. Savage admitted, upon his oath, that a seizure of illicit spirits had been made on premises formerly held by him in Orchard-street, and that he was convicted, and suffered a short imprisonment, for "taking" some timber from a house in Bishop-street.

The application was refused.

A HUSBAND ASSAULTING HIS WIFE.

Patrick M'Causland, butcher, was indicted for having stabbed his wife with a penknife, and inflicted upon her grievous bodily harm. The charge was varied to a common assault. The prisoner appeared to be still labouring under *delirium tremens.*

Mr. Crawford, who appeared for him, said he was prepared to plead guilty to a common assault. The prisoner was scarcely sensible of the occurrence. He would be the last person in the world to do the slightest injury to his wife, who has been his faithful helpmate for many years, and he was always a well-conducted man, unless when he happened to take drink. He would now plead guilty to a common assault, and throw himself upon the mercy of the Crown.

The Deputy Recorder—What does the Crown say?

Mr. Forrest Reid—Your Worship, as this is my first appearance for the Crown, I would prefer that the case should come before a jury in the ordinary way, rather than accept a plea of guilty of a common assault. I would prefer to try him on the count for a misdemeanor.

The Deputy Recorder—A misdemeanor; that is, for doing actual bodily harm.

Mr. Reid—Yes, your Worship.

The Deputy Recorder—I understand Mr. Crawford to plead guilty to that.

Mr. Crawford—No, your Worship, only to a common assault. They will have difficulty in proving anything more than that.

Mr. Reid—I would consent to withdraw the indictment for felony.

Mr. Crawford—Very well, I will plead guilty to the remainder of the indictment. We are in a position to give proof of good character. He has lived near the police-barrack, and is known to all the constabulary.

The Deputy Recorder—I see the man is still suffering.

Mr. Crawford—He is, your Worship. He is not in a fit state to take care of himself.

Sub-Inspector Stafford said that M'Causland was a very well-conducted man, except when he took drink. His wife is a most respectable woman.

The Deputy Recorder—Patrick M'Causland, you have pleaded guilty, and I think wisely, under the very proper advice of your solicitor, to an indictment for occasioning your wife actual bodily harm. It seems to me that you are a man of considerable position and good character, but that for some years you have been addicted to intemperate habits. I think the majesty of the law will be sufficiently vindicated by sentencing you to three calendar months' imprisonment, with such hard labour as you may be able to bear.

APPEALS.

Philip Doherty, appellant; Abraham H. Stewart, respondent.

The appellant is a stone-cutter in this city, and the respondent is Secretary to the Londonderry Port and Harbour Commissioners, but it did not appear that he sued in that capacity. The appeal was from a decision pronounced by the local magistrates, who fined Mr. Doherty for an alleged obstruction to the public quays by allowing several huge blocks of stone, which he had imported from Scotland, to remain on them from the 9th of January to the 2d of Feb., in the present year. Against this decision an appeal was entered, more for the purpose of having the law than the facts settled.

Harbour Constable Scott proved the offence charged against Mr. Doherty, but the witness would not swear, in cross-examination, that Mr. Stewart had been obstructed.

Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the appellant, entered into a legal argument in support of his case, and submitted that there was no evidence to sustain the charge; that the quays were not the property of the public or of the Corporation, but the private property of the Harbour Commissioners; and that they, under the 80th section of their bye-laws, should have proceeded against the appellant by civil bill process to recover the sum mentioned in the bye-laws as that to which the Commissioners are entitled if goods remain on the Quays longer than fourteen days.

Mr. Reid (with whom was Mr. Burgess) submitted this question to the Court—Are the quays a public thoroughfare? If they be, then he contended that the conviction of the magistrates was right, and ought to be sustained; and, as to the objection that Mr. Stewart did not complain as Secretary to the Harbour Commissioners, the statute provided that any private individual could bring the complaint.

The Deputy Recorder affirmed the decision of the Petty Sessions Court, but reduced the fine to 5s, with costs.

The other appeals disposed of were for the remission of fines inflicted upon Grand Jurors who failed to attend the last Sessions.

The Court was occupied during the remainder of the day with the hearing of civil bills, in which Messrs. Henry M'Cay, LL.D., Crawford, Reid, M. B. Lane, Dunn, and Maturin, were severally engaged.

THE DEPUTY RECORDER AND THE SOLICITORS.

Upon the termination of the civil business,

Dr. M'Cay, addressing the Court, said—Your Worship, as the senior practitioner at present in the court, I beg to express the great satisfaction we have experienced from the manner in which you have discharged the duties devolving upon you at these Sessions. We are much obliged for the attention you have given to the several cases which have come before you, and we are sure the Recorder will be gratified to learn that the duties of his Court have been so efficiently and ably discharged by your Worship.

Mr. Crawford and Mr. Dunn expressed their concurrence in Dr. M'Cay's observations.

The Deputy Recorder, in reply, said he was very much pleased to receive this mark of approval from the practitioners in the Recorder's Court. The duties had been light, but it was a satisfaction to receive this kindly acknowledgment of the way in which he had discharged them.

The Court then rose.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

DUBLIN, MONDAY NIGHT.—A meeting of the Protestants of Dublin was held this evening in the Metropolitan Hall, to pronounce against the Irish Church Bill. Sir Edward Grogan presided. The meeting, which was most numerously attended, was addressed by the leading members of the Central Protestant Defence Association, who proposed and seconded a series of resolutions, pledging the meeting to exert itself in preventing the carriage of the bill.

The *Times* says that, besides the supplementary demand by Mr. Lowe last week, on account of the Abyssinian expedition, it is reported that another million pounds, or £1,400,000, bringing up the total cost of the Abyssinian expedition to a round sum of £10,000,000, may not improbably be required.

A burglar in St. Joseph, Missouri, made a serious mistake a few nights ago. He carefully secreted himself under a bed, and would have been entirely successful had he not fallen asleep and awakened the people by his snoring.

LONDONDERRY BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

At the weekly meeting of this Board, held on Saturday last, John Barre Beresford, Esq., Vice-Lieutenant, occupied the chair. The other Guardians present were—Geo. Skipton, Esq., D.L.; Henry Darcus, Esq., J.P.; John Hamilton, Esq., J.P.; Thomas Colquhoun, Esq., J.P.; Messrs. Thos. Haslett, James Henderson, jun., Edward Smyth, John Fleming, Ezekiel Bredin, John Wills, and Thos. Witherow. Richard K. Hamilton, Esq., Poor-Law Inspector, was also in attendance.

PROPOSED MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

The INSPECTOR (in the absence of the Clerk, who was reported ill) read the correspondence that had taken place between the Poor-Law Commissioners and the Committee of Management of the Londonderry Dispensary District, on the proposed appointment of a second Medical Officer, and as to whether there should be only one dispensary for both Dr. Browne and the gentleman who may be appointed to assist him in discharging the duties of the district. The Commissioners requested the Board of Guardians to take into consideration the amount of salary that should be fixed for the additional Medical Officer.

Some conversation then took place as to whether Dr. Browne's salary should remain as it is; but this discussion was ruled by the Chairman to be premature, as the Commissioners' letter only asked them to consider what salary should be paid to the second Medical man.

The INSPECTOR said that the one committee-room might do if both doctors were required to produce their books at the meeting, and, if a large building could be procured in a central place, the two dispensaries might be held in it, being labelled for the respective districts.

After a good deal of conversation on this subject, the Board directed a special meeting of the Guardians to be summoned for next Saturday week, when the question will be fully considered. In the meantime the Dispensary Committee are requested to meet, and forward their recommendations to the Board.

CONTRACT FOR BUTTERMILK.

The Board then considered the tenders sent in for the supply of buttermilk. The proposal of Mr. Wm. Hyndman, of Gortinure was accepted at 9½d per score.

State of the House.—Remaining at close of last week, 496; admitted, 38; born, 0—534; discharged, 25; died, 3; remaining, 506; No. in corresponding week last year, 487; less than last year, 19. *Classification of Inmates*—Men, 99, women, 185; boys, 82; girls, 103, infants, 39—506. Average weekly cost of inmates, 1s 9d; sick diets, 2s 6d; healthy inmates, 1s 8d. *Waterside Fever Hospital*—No. under treatment last week, 12; discharged, 0; died, 0; admitted, 7; remaining, 19. *City Fever Hospital*—Remaining last week, 9; admitted, 0—9. Discharged, cured, 1; died, 0; remaining, 8. No. in corresponding week last year, 15.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR BELFAST CORRESPONDENT.]

The first quarter of 1869, though not at all equal in point of mercantile activity to that of former periods, is, as so far, a vast improvement on the trade of last quarter. But some time must still pass by before the commercial world of these realms shall have got over the terrible crisis that set in on the memorable black Friday in May, 1866. Like all frightful episodes in human life, that period seems much more startling to look back at than it appeared at the time of its occurrence. The collapse of the greatest inflation of modern days—Overend, Gurney & Co.—and the sell over of the gigantic house of Sir Morton Peto, brought down vast numbers of mercantile firms, which, but for the fall of overgrown concerns, might still have gone on with security. The cotton trade has been exceedingly dull in the Lancashire districts. Several of the Stockport mills are on half time, and some are totally stopped. This is caused, to a great extent, by the high prices ruling for raw cotton, and the difficulty of selling yarns and cloth at rates equal to rise in cost of production. The trade in this neighbourhood is dull, but not so much so as it is in England. Weavers are pretty well employed, and there is more demand for sewers, but wages are very low. Any of the unskilled labourers who work about the docks in town earn twice the amount which the best cotton weaver could realize, even if he worked fourteen hours a day. But food is much cheaper this spring than it has been for some years past. Four pounds of excellent bread for fivepence is exceedingly moderate. Surely this is the realization of Sir Robert Peel's celebrated speech when retiring from office in 1846. He said his name might be remembered in connexion with the repeal of the Corn Laws "when he who earned his bread by the sweat of his brow would be refreshed with ample supplies of cheap food, which could not fail to be all the sweeter because no longer taxed by injustice." One of the commercial results of free trade legislation has been the wonderful increase in the use of breadstuffs in the families of working men and the common annual importation of foreign wheat. In 1835, only 66,900 quarters were landed at the ports of the United Kingdom. Last year, 8,120,000 quarters were imported, and 30,814,659 cwts. of other grain, and 3,093,000 cwts. of flour. The consumption of teas in Ireland has been increased since the famine years to an extent hardly credible. In Belfast, the quantity taken for use in 1847, was 736,000 pounds; in 1854, 1,505,950 pounds; and in 1868, 3,309,208 pounds. This last noted figure is equal to the amount of all the tea consumed in Ireland in 1823. But still greater is the comparative increase of shipping entered inwards. In 1823, the amount was 952,000 tons, and in 1829, 1,470,000 tons; but in 1866, the entries of shipping into Belfast harbour was 1,364,788 tons.

Prices of provisions continue to rule very high. Pork sells in our market at 56s to 61s 6d the cwt., and prime hams at 105s to 112s. Mess pork, 110s to 112s per barrel. Supplies have fallen off more than one-third, for so far, in the season. Butter, of best quality, has reached the highest figure quoted for a long period. Foreign butter has been taking a wide place in the London markets, and to a great extent has usurped the place so long held by Irish dairymen. Last year's imports amounted to 1,097,539 cwts. This is a matter of grave consideration, and should occupy the at-

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