

subscriptions, and doing what the poor have been doing by their monthly offerings during the year. Exhort your flocks to contribute to the collection which will be made in all the churches of the diocese on the Sunday within the Octave of St. Peter.— Though much cannot be expected in those days of domestic suffering and distress, yet we can do a little to show our zeal for the cause of God and our veneration for St. Peter, and to merit the blessings of his successor and the protection of heaven."

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT.

(Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal).

Little v. Comyn.

The hearing of this appeal was resumed at the sitting of the court. It was an appeal from a decision in the Court of Probate condemning a document propounded by Mrs. Little, the appellant, as the last will and testament of Mr. John Stanislaus Comyn, of Galway, by which he purported to bequeath all his property in Galway to his brother, and a legacy of £500 per annum to Mrs. Little. This document was dated Holyhead, in the year 1834, and in the following year Mr. Comyn was killed by a fall from a cab in London. The will was impeached in the court below on the ground of forgery, and from the decision condemning it Mrs. Little now appealed. At the conclusion of the arguments of counsel the court delivered judgment.

The Lord Chancellor said he could not say from a comparison of the deceased's handwriting with the writing in the alleged will, that the latter was written by him, and he was not satisfied that it was a genuine document. There was no positive evidence on the part of the appellant that Mr. Comyn was in Holyhead on the day the alleged will bore date. It was to be regretted that at the time the case was brought before the court below there was no legal power to submit it to a jury, for this court was now placed in the embarrassing and difficult position of having affidavits to weigh the credit of a number of witnesses all swearing to the presence of Mr. Comyn at a particular place at a particular time, and all giving most conclusive reasons for their belief. All he would conclude was that the evidence was not sufficient to satisfy him that the document was in the handwriting of Mr. Comyn. The decision of the Court of Probate should be accordingly affirmed.

The Lord Justice of Appeal concurred. In his judgment he said the instrument was a forgery. Whatever might be the result of a comparison of the paper of 1834 with the writing of deceased, the evidence of its impeachment, and the character and the amount of the testimony of the witnesses impeaching it, greatly preponderated over that supporting it, and it was the same with regard to the witnesses who proved that the deceased could not be at Holyhead at the time the document was said to have been written.

The decree of the Court of Probate was accordingly affirmed.

The third reception by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at the Viceregal Lodge, on Saturday, was very numerously attended.

The remains of the late James Hans Hamilton, Esq., were conveyed to their last resting place in Castle-nock cemetery on Saturday, attended by every mark of respect that could be shown to the memory of the departed.

COLLEGE SIZARSHIPS.—A resolution has been adopted by the Board of Trinity College to the following effect:—"That in future candidates for sizarship shall, through their parents or guardians, a week before the examination of sizarship, furnish to the registrar full information as to their circumstances, and that those persons only shall be permitted to offer themselves for examination who are eligible on the ground of poverty."

On Friday, the Lord Mayor and his assessors Messrs. Chatterton, Chatterton, Q.C., and Morris, Esq., sat in the Nisi Prius Court to hear arguments in the case of claimants for admission to the free-ten franchise in right of grandbirth. Mr. Henry, agent of the Liberal party, applied for an adjournment in consequence of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Sergeant Armstrong, who had been retained in conjunction with other eminent counsel to oppose the claim. The Lord Mayor refused the application, and in consequence of usage by the corporation of admitting in right of grandbirth having been tendered by the Corporation, and received, the court gave judgment, and unanimously of opinion that the undisputed grandage of sixty years established the right claimed, and that therefore the persons now seeking to be placed in the roll in right of grandbirth should be admitted. On Friday morning Mr. Humphreys held an investigation at the Victorian Tavern, Stoke Newington, and into the circumstances of the finding of certain bodies on the premises of Mr. Henry Chapman, undertaker to the parish of Hackney. The enquiry was originally held on the body of a deceased female child, unknown. No further facts were elicited other than that the child was still born of Mrs. Metcalf, of 9, Victoria-grove West, and that Mr. Chapman had omitted to bury it. This also seemed to be the case in the other instances, Mr. Chapman having received the burial fees and was consequently entitled to the

him, under agent to Count de Bismarck. CITY CALENDAR.—Patrick Collins, aged 21, for obtaining money from the Limerick Savings' Bank, under false pretences.

The Admiralty have issued an announcement that they will receive tenders for the making of the clothing of the seamen at all the leading ports of Great Britain; and it is hoped that our enterprising townsman, Mr. Peter Tait, whose army clothing establishment in Limerick has worked such wonders, will obtain from the Board a preference in the execution of a large portion of the work.

MR. JOHN SANDES CUSSEN.—A letter from this gentleman, which appears in our columns, explanatory of the manner in which he was unwillingly obliged to come forward as a witness against Denis Dillon, at last assizes, is deserving of attention; and we regret to observe that he is still subject to intimidation and annoyance at the hands of the country-people, who treat him with disrespect wherever he is seen.

A poor labouring man named John Leonard, aged about 30 years, and who resided in Gorman's-lane, Boherbuoy, went to work at six o'clock this morning in the new sewer now building in Queen-street, and had only been engaged a few moments when he took a bleeding at the nose and lay down to relieve it, but in a few moments he was found a corpse by his fellow-labourers. Dr. Kavanagh, who happened to be passing at the time, had the body raised to the flag-way, but found life extinct. He then caused the rest of the men to ascend lest foul air might have caused the death of the poor man, but on examination it was discovered that death originated from natural causes. An inquest was held on the deceased to-day by John Gleeson, Esq., city coroner, when a verdict of—"died from the bursting of a blood-vessel" was returned.

PAWNBROKERS.—The Limerick pawnbrokers who signed an agreement to early closing, but subsequently violated that compact, to the detriment of public morals, and the injury of such of their fellow-traders as still adhere to the agreement, have been noticed that they are to be summoned by the police, and will be fined, and no privilege beyond what the strict letter of the law allows extended to them hereafter.

The Irish Salmon Fisheries bill is not in any way to interfere with the Cork water works.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.

A meeting of the governors of this institution took place on yesterday in the board-room to receive tenders for the supply of coal, coke, &c., for the ensuing twelve months, and to declare the contractors.

The chair was occupied by Sir Hugh Dillon MASSY, Bart.

The other members present were—Sir William H. Barrington, Bart.; Alderman Mahony, M. R. Ryan, William Spaight, John Thomas MacSheehy, Esqrs., and the Very Rev Dean Kirwan.

Tenders for coal were received from Messrs B. Hanrahan & Co., J. Spaight & Sons, Wm. Boyd, Richard Miller, and Messrs Phillips & Co., and for coke from Messrs A. J. Payne & Co., the Limerick Corporation Gas Company, from the United General Gas Company.

These tenders were discussed and considered, when Messrs Phillips & Co were declared contractors for the supply of Tayleure coal, at 17s 3d per ton; Mr Richard Miller, for 80 tons of Wallsend coal, at 19s 1d per ton; the Corporation Gas Works for coke, at 19s 6d per ton.

The tender of Messrs Hogg & Co for the supply of a weighing machine was postponed to a future meeting.

INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr William Spaight moved that the salary of the resident physician, Dr Fitzgerald, be increased from £320 to £350 per annum.

Sir William H. Barrington seconded the motion.

Mr Michael R. Ryan moved an amendment that the question relative to an increase be referred to a committee, who would be directed to inquire what is the amount of salaries paid to the resident physicians in similar institutions throughout Ireland, and that this committee report to a future meeting.

Mr MacSheehy seconded the amendment, but on being put to the poll, it was lost by a majority of five, and the original motion was declared carried, and the meeting separated.

CITY POLICE COURT.

The presiding magistrates yesterday were—Eugene O'Callaghan, Esq., chairman; Alderman Tinsley and Wm. Phayer, Esq.

Michael Conway, jun., of Houan's Quay, was fined 10s. and costs, or in default of payment one month's imprisonment with hard labour for drunkenness and ruffianly conduct, and for assaulting Acting-Constable O'Brien of Henry-street, whilst in the discharge of his duty.

There were a few cases of drunkenness disposed of and the Court adjourned.

The magistrates who presided this morning were Eugene O'Callaghan, Esq. (chairman), and Alderman

that General Banks had not force enough at his disposal. It was expected another assault would be made on Port Hudson on the 19th June.

The latest news from Vicksburg is to the 22nd of June. At this date everything was said to be going on favourably for the Federals, and the navigation of the Mississippi was clear as far as Memphis.

The destructive operations of the Confederate privateers in Northern waters still continue. Four more vessels, one of them being a large paddle steamer, had been destroyed within a day or two. Three privateers were hard at work off the Bay of Fundy. The merchants of Boston had offered a reward of £10,000 dols. for the capture of the Tacony. The Confederate steamers Alabama and Georgia were at Bahia on the 19th May.

The Confederate steamer Hatti, having on board a large cargo of turpentine, resin, and cotton, was captured on the 20th by the United States gunboat Florida. The Hatti reported that the Bansee steamer, the fastest blockade runner, was burned in Cape Fear river while about to run out with a cargo of cotton and turpentine.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

NEW YORK, 26TH JUNE, EVENING.—The universal indifference of the people of Pennsylvania regarding the invasion is the subject of much comment.

The *New York Herald* says the inhabitants seem to have lost all spirit, and either retreat rapidly at the approach of the Confederates, or exhibit a strong apathy. Even the troops from New York and New Jersey are not received with cordiality or enthusiasm, but the inhabitants endeavour only to profit pecuniarily by their presence. The Confederates have driven out of McConnellsburg, and occupied that place. The Federals have evacuated Carlisle, and fallen back on Harrisburg.

The *New York Herald* says that General Lee, by bold and rapid movements, has transferred the war from Virginia and the Rappahannock to the Potomac, and even to the Susquehanna, and even has successfully accomplished a difficult and dangerous operation in war, viz., a flank movement in presence of the enemy.

General Lee, without any considerable loss, has succeeded in making a circuit round the right flank of the Union army, and getting in the rear of Washington while Hooker is still in front of the city.

The *New York World* says that Generals Hooker and Hallock appear to have adopted the hypothesis that General Lee will not throw a large force into the Southern States whilst Hooker remains in the South.

The *World* adds, if Hooker persists in remaining on the South side of the river it will be in Lee's power to seize the railroads and isolate Washington. If this be accomplished Hooker can no longer avoid a battle in a position of Lee's choosing for the Government cannot afford to have the Confederate army encamped between Washington and the Northern States.

NEW YORK 26TH.—The *New York Herald* endeavours to penetrate Lee's plans. It believes that Lee is provided with a very large pontoon which is not necessary for closing the Upper Potomac, as that is easily fordable. On leaving Warrenton and Thorough Gap, Lee attacked whole corps at least 3,000 strong who are now on their way to Dumfries via Brentsville. It is stated that this column is accompanied by 40 pieces of artillery and the pontoon trains, and it is this be the case there can be put one explanation of the moment. General Lee designs this corps to cross the Potomac at Budd's Ferry which is only 15 miles below Washington, and to advance on the capital by way of Beadensburg. It is possible also that General Lee expects the Federal forces now in the Peninsula to be sent up the Potomac to Washington, and Lee will seek to re-establish the old batteries on the Potomac in order to sink transports conveying troops from the Peninsula. The Confederate Infantry, which defeated General Milroy at Winchester, Mackapolds at Berrysville, and Tyler at Martinsburg, proceeded along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far west as Cumberland, and as far west as Point of Rocks. The railroad between those points a distance of 90 miles, is in the complete possession of the Confederates. The railroad communication between Washington and the West so far as that road is concerned has been completely cut off. The *Herald* in conclusion says, Lee is reported to be advancing with his main body towards Gun Spring, Gransville, Coonsford. If this be true there can be no longer any doubt as to the direction General Lee's plan will take—from Coonsford to Rockville, and then to the Baltimore Railroad will be but a short march. This railroad once out, Washington will be as completely isolated from the north and east as it is now from the west. The capture of Washington will then be reduced to question of strength between the armies of Lee and Hooker, when Lee has obtained his reinforcements he will have, in command, an army of 150,000 men. On the other hand if the forces, under Generals Dix, Peek, and Foster, could be hurried up to Washington, theirs would swell Hooker's to a very high figure; but this will only be done by the Government when it is too late. General Hooker can no longer choose his ground, or as he boasted, give battle or abstain. He will be compelled to fight at the moment General Lee thinks proper to attack.

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