ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

From Willmer & Smith's European Times, June 19.

We alluded in our last to the emigration project so ably evolved by Lord Lincoln in his recent speech before the House of Commons. A growing conviction exists that the subject, in all its bearings, is one with which Sir Robert Peel will not hesitate to grasp when he is again called to power—an event, in all probability, much nearer than many persons imagine.

The splendid weather to which we have had occasion to advert as prevailing in this country since the beginning of May, still continues. A long interval of warmth was succeeded, a few days ago, by a cold atmosphere, which brought us back to the temperature of March. This has been again followed by copious showers, combined with heat and sunshine. The crops look most promising—as fine, indeed, and as luxurious, as ever existed in these islands during the memory of man. The same genial weather seems to be general; it pervades the whole of western Europe; and whatever were the drawbacks of the last year, the bounty of nature will, in all probability, amply atone in the present year for previous shortcomings. The potato crop has been less extensively cultivated, and croakers there are who declare that the disease which produced the blight during the last and the previous year is even now at work. It may be so to a limited extent; but the accounts which reach us from all sides show that the evil is rather local than general. Indeed, there are those who deny all together the existence of the disease. True, the blight in the potato did not appear generally until the middle of July, last season, so that sufficient time has hardly yet elapsed to know whether or no the same causes are at present in operation. But whatever may be the fate of the potato, it has been, as we have said less extensively cultivated, and should it now fail, farmers will be induced hereafter to forego its cultivation, and the world will be more wise, and scarcely less wealthy, by substituting some other article of food.

In Ireland the fever still continues to make sad ravages. The accounts which come to hand from the principal cities, more especially from those in the south and south-western parts of the island, are painfully distressing. The mortality is, of course, principally confined to the humbler classes, but others higher in the scale of society are occasionally the victims of the infection. Public attention is more immediately concentrated on the existence of the malady when one of the middling or upper classes falls a prey to it. The Irish papers mention numerous cases of robbery and murder, and as they figure prominently in the journals of the sister country, they are readily transferred to the columns of the press in England; and the inference is, that the demoralisation of the peasantry across the channel is increasing in the ratio of the prevailing destitution. As a rule, when provisions are most dear and scarce, crime is most rampant. Irish murders have, however, something in them so peculiar as to take them out of the category of assassination in the mere pursuit of wealth. So many of the darker passions enter into the composition of an Irish mind, that it is difficult to tell where the love of lucre begins, and the desire for revenge ceases.

The strongest proof of the feud between the old and young section of the Repealers is to be found in the fact, that the family of the late member for Cork desire not the attendance of Mr. Smith O'Brien at his funeral! This really looks like carrying hostility beyond the grave. Mr. O'Brien asked in writing permission to attend the last honours paid to Mr O'Connell; a cold repulse was the rejoinder. The fruits of the misunderstanding between the two sections of the repeal bodies have already displayed themselves pretty unmistakably, but what will follow can hardly fail to be much more acrimonious.

Another unfortunate accident on the North-western Railway has destroyed seven valuable lives. This terrible catastrophe was produced by the blundering of a porter, who placed the "switch" in a wrong direction, and caused the train, near Wolverton, to come in contact with several coal waggons. The shock was appalling. A coroner's jury has been sitting on the bodies, who have returned a verdict of manslaughter against the man who caused the collision, and who is committed for trial.

Since the publication of the Protocol, entered into by the Allied Powers of England, France, and Spain, of the 21st May, which appeared in our last number, important events have succeeded each other in Portugal with accelerated rapidity. On the 22nd May the British Government dispatched orders to Sir W. Parker to carry into effect, by means of the naval forces under his command, the engagements of the Protocol, and accordingly on the 31st an expedition under the command of Count Das Antas, consisting of three steamers, the Mindello, Royal Tar, and Porto, which was surrounded by a British squadron, commanded by Sir Thomas Maitland, and upon his summons, the vessels of the Junta were compelled to surrender. About 2500 prisoners were captured, and were immediately transported to St. Julian, where they remain in custody of the English marines, who have garrisoned that fort. This effectual intervention has at once crushed all the efforts of the Junta, who have most reluctantly, under protest, consented to the terms offered to them, viz, a full and complete amnesty, and the four articles proposed by Colonel Wylde, without any conditions or restrictions whatever. In the mean time, a Spanish *corps d'armee* has crossed the frontiers, and reinforced the Portuguese Fortress of Valencia. Oporto, therefore must be compelled to surrender with such overwhelming force brought against that city. The Junta in the south at St. Ubes have also signified their acquiescence to the terms of the Allied Powers, and, in fact, for the present, Vinhaes and Sa da Bandiera having consented to an armistice, the civil war is virtually at an end. These vigorous measures on the part of Great Britain and her allies have excited warm debates in both Houses of Parliament, and in the Chamber of Deputies of France. Mr. Hume having brought forward a motion tantamount to a vote of censure on Ministers for their interference, which he characterised as "unwarrantable in principle, and likely to lead to serious and mischievous consequences," has been supported by Lord Stanley in the House of Lords, and Lord George Bentinck in the Commons; but the Duke of Wellington having unequivocally approved of the conduct of Ministers, Lord Stanley's motion was lost by a considerable large majority in the Lords, and after three night's debate on the question in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel having taken the same view of the case as the Duke of Wellington in the Upper House, and Mr. Thos. Duncombe, having detached himself from his friend, Mr. Hume, moving a declaratory amendment, to the effect that the efforts of Ministers should be directed "to the preservation of the constitutional rights of the Portuguese people," to which Ministers fully acquiesced and pledged themselves, the whole interest of the debate ceased, and the House was "counted out" on Tuesday night. On Wednesday evening Mr. Hume, finding the sense of the House and of the country generally adverse to the views, relinquished for the present all notion of reviving the subject, and thus, to the obvious regret of Ministers, no formal decision has been arrived at in the Commons. The "count out" seems to have been a preconcerted arrangement on the part of the opposition, who finding themselves in a great minority, adopted as Lord John Russell said, "the plan pursued by the gods of antiquity, who carried away their heroes in a cloud when they were in any difficulty." In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Guizot, in reply to the interpellations of Mr. Cremieux on the same subject, has entered into a long statement of the facts, from which we collect that a perfectly good understanding subsists between France and England on this important question. A strong French naval force has been despatched to the coast of Portugal, to act in concert with the British naval and Spanish land forces in that quarter. It cannot be doubted that the chief obstacles to the pacification of Portugal have been the rancorous feelings of revenge exhibited by the advisers of the Queen against the revolters, and the utter confidence entertained by the Septembrista leaders in the pledges of amnesty offered by the Court. But as far as we can judge, the British Government seems thoroughly resolved upon requiring the Queen to keep her pledges inviolate. Should she attempt to evade them she will assuredly endanger her throne. The sympathies of the English and French people are all with the gallant Das Antas and his party; and it is only the general conviction which prevails that Lord Palmerston will resolutely preserve in securing constitutional liberty for the Portugese, by the moral and material authority at his command, that the intervention is generally approved amongst all classes. The language held by his lordship in one of his late despatches, ably and eloquently describes the fears all moderate and reflecting men entertain upon this subject; and the advice which he gives to the Court ought not to be lightly disregarded. His Lordship says—

"It is quite true that there can be no security that fresh political contests may not take place again in Portugal; for in a country in which there are political parties so opposed to each other in opinions and interests, it is impossible to expect that struggles should not from time to time occur. But if the Portuguese Court is well advised, it will endeavour so to direct the course of events, that struggles, when they do happen, shall be carred on, not on the field of battle, and with the implements of war, but on the hustings and in the Cortes, with those weapons of argument which shed no blood: and if, moreover, the Court shall maintain its proper and constitutional position above all parties, moderating all parties, and judging all parties, instead of descending into the arena of party conflict, and identifying itself with the actors on that scene of strife, there may be reason to hope that the triumph or defeat of this or that faction will no longer be the triumph or defeat of the Sovereign, and that the waves of the political storm may wash round the foot of the Throne, without endangering the foundation on which that throne reposes."

The accounts from Spain state that all attempts recently made to reconcile the differences between the Queen and her husband have been fruitless. The high price of provisions had led to some disturbances in different parts of the country. The "Prince of Peace," Don Manuel Godoy, who has been living in France for many years in obscurity, is, by a decree in the *Gazette*, to have compensation for his losses, which extend as far back, it appears, as 1808.

In France some stir has been caused by a charge of corruption, which the editor of the *Presse*, M. Girardin, has brought against the Ministry, to the effect that, for newspaper support, a traffic had been established in titles, crosses of the Legion of Honour, and peerages. M. Girard, it seems, purchased some time ago the *Epoque*, a ministerial journal, and the papers which fell into his hands established the fact. The subject has excited some attention in France, and has a good deal annoyed the Ministry.

NEW PLAN OF AGITATION FOR REPEAL.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, the following letter to Mr John O'Connell was read from Dr O'Higgins, Bishop of Armagh, in which a plan is sketched for a renewed agitation for Repeal:—

"Ballymahon, June 12.

"My Dear Friend—I enclose £20 10s. towards the funds of the National Repeal Association, three of which are my own renewed subscription for the present year. The annexed paper contains a list of the contributors, who desire me to assure you that this sum is a very feeble mark of their warm attachment to your respected person, and their unlimited confidence in the wisdom, purity, and efficiency of the true Repealers of Conciliation Hall. In these sentiments they are earnestly joined by every honest and good man throughout the diocese.

"In the present distressed state of Ireland, it cannot be be expected that contributions from any one locality will be of large amount—still convinced that even in this season of fearful destitution, all that is required for the triumphant support of Repeal and Old Ireland, is organisation. For this paramount object, let the detailed and the persevering exertions of every true lover of Ireland be immediately directed and the National treasury will soon be filled with the voluntary offerings of a misgoverned and oppressed, but determined people. The minions of a hostile Government—the hypocritical writers in certain would-be Liberal papers, and our country's worst enemies, the Chartist Repealers, may use their little influence and treachery as they please; I repeat that, if our virtuous and devoted people be properly organized, they will cheerfully supply abundant funds for all national purposes. I may here give the outlines of a plan I have lately submitted to our clergy on this subject, and which met their full approval. It is as follows:—

"'1. Each priest to impress upon the people, for some Sundays consecutively, the absolute necessity of maintaining Conciliation Hall in full activity, as being the only assembly able or honestly willing to expose to the civilized world our manifold grievances, and protect our religious and civil rights against the open oppression of one class of enemies and the hidden treachery of others.

"'2. The people being thus duly prepared, all the pious and staunch Repeal Wardens of the parish to assemble at the parochial house, under the presidency of the parish priest and with the aid of the curates, to adopt such means as may seem best calculated to obtain subscriptions in their several districts; such meeting to take place at the parochial house once in every month.

"'3. Each priest in the parish, as also every proper Repeal Warden, to keep a Repeal account Book, to proceed from house to house among the well-affected and solvent inhabitants, both in the towns and rural districts, and give each an opportunity of entering in this book, with his own hand, the amount he is willing permanently to contribute by the month. Any sum—even one penny, or less will be thankfully received; and no authority or undue influence, to be directly or indirectly used on these occasions.

"'4. A particular day to be named on which all the warden collectors together assembled would pay into the hands of the Treasurer the several sums collected, and see the proper entries made in a parochial Repeal account-book, to be kept for this purpose by the parish priest. This duty could be more conveniently performed in the chapel yard after mass on Sunday—after which the next day for payment should be fixed upon. In forwarding the subscriptions to the Association, the names of the parish and diocese to be given.

"I do not offer this plan as anything approaching that perfection to which organization might be easily carried, even in these days of wretched destitution; but, such as it is, if steadily acted upon, it would be found, I am sure, quite sufficient to insure a great Repeal Fund, without encroaching in the least on the political feelings or pecuniary distress of any one Irishman. All depends on the priests! May the Almighty reward those among them who will give their pious energies to the charitable and glorious undertaking.

"I remain, my dear friend, ever devotedly yours,

"† W. O'HIGGINS."

BRITISH CUSTOMS' UNION, OR NEW COLONIAL SYSTEM.

(From the Liverpool Standard.)

The speech of Mr. Disraeli to the electors of Buckinghamshire may, perhaps, be taken as a fair exponent of the views of the Protectionist party, of whom that gentleman is not the least able member. Of course, we do not bind ourselves to an approval of all the views of Mr. Disraeli. Many of them, however, we find confirmed by authorities in whom we place great confidence; and, as it may be interesting to our readers to learn what a Protectionist Government would attempt, we give here a portion of Mr. Disraeli's views.

With respect to the system of finance of such a Government, the hon. gentleman says:—

"I believe to the only permanent basis which cannot be adopted for a financial system, to defray the national charges and to pay the interest of the public debt, must be a system *which is founded on moderate custom duties.*—(Cheers.) If this principle be a true one—and I think I shall without going into the matter at too great a length, suggest considerations for your adoption of this opinion—then it leads immediately among other duties to a duty upon corn. Reconstruct your financial system *of moderate custom duties*, and the principle of protection instantly re-appears."

There is something in this expression of opinion which is eminently worthy of consideration, although we observe the London *Times* sneers at it. Our contemporary we may remark, is glad to have the talent of Mr. Disraeli with him upon any question of which he makes a particular hobby.—"Moderate custom duties." Let our cotemporary inform us how he can reconcile our recent policy with anything but such *moderate custom duties!* We have thrown our industry open to the competition of the world; and our industry must be fed at something approaching to the price at which its competitor is fed. The honorable member for Shrewsbury has not the character of a practical man. With respect, however, to this matter, his views are borne out by more than one eminently practical man. Mr. Isaac Buchanan, whose opinions have from time to time been represented in our columns, has placed on record his conviction—

"That it is utterly unreasonable to expect the population of this country to be such fools as long to submit to their home industry being trammelled by excise duties and restrictions, after untaxed foreign industry has been *let loose* on theirs; so that the only chance of the interest of the national debt of England being punctually met is to be found in our retaining *moderate custom duties* (even if these were not imperatively required for the higher and more *immediate* object of protection to the currency, which is the life's blood of our native industry,) for any great increase of the Income Tax (however unobjectionable it may be in abstract principle) must lead to the absenteeism of capital from England, as was broadly stated by Lord Ashburton in the Corn-law debate."

The moderate customs duties, spoken by both parties, are nothing more than purely revenue duties. Mr. Disraeli guards himself against the supposition to so far decrease the customs as to throw the country for support either upon the excise duties as to afford our colonies and dependencies a legitimate interest in the welfare of the mother country.

Upon one point we, with our respected correspondent, Mr Buchanan, can conscientiously go all lengths with Mr. Disraeli. The hon. member says:—

"We have heard much of the Custom Union of Germany. *Why cannot we have a great Imperial union*, seeing that the productions of every clime under the sun are under the sway of our Sovereign? Why should you not free England and tax those who do not own the sway of our Sovereign—why should you not tax them rather than tax our fellow-subjects? Let us have the *cotton of our Indian fellow-subjects*, and the cotton of the Americans may be given, if they please, to strangers?"

Emphatically; we repeat, "why cannot we have a great imperial union?" We may add, "why cannot we be independent of all the world?" We have a Colonial Empire quite large enough to employ profitably every man, woman, and child of our population. We have only to treat the population of these colonies as our own population, to make Great Britain one of the most independent countries of the world. We have only to treat them as "our fellow subjects."

Upon this point, too, Mr. Buchanan is perfectly in unison with Mr. Disraeli, although anticipatory of that gentleman, as our own columns should show, several months since. Mr. Buchanan then proposed a British Commercial League similar to that between the Sates of America and Germany.—He would extend the privileges and even the name of Great Britian over all our colonies, viewing them as counties, and establishing between them and the mother country, and between each of the colonies respectively, the same unrestricted and untaxed commercial intercourse and post-office communication as between two counties in England. He would at once reduce the duty on produce from China to 10 per. cent on the value in this country; and make the law provide that any foreign country can, at any time, open a trade with this country, on reciprocal duties of 10 per cent, on the value in the country which receives the produce.

Mr. Disraeli, therefore, following Mr. Buchanan, proposes that all colonial products shall be duty free, foreign products shall be subject to "moderate custom duties," a reduction of the excise duties and a modified income tax.—We have it also on very good authority that the Protectionist leader proposes in his his new currency plan to adopt the measures mooted in our columns by Mr. Buchanan, by which silver may be made a legal tender. This step was ridiculed at the time when first proposed; but has won its way to a more favourable consideration.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GEN. SIR COLIN CAMPBELL K.C.B.

This distinguished officer, whose death occurred on the 12th instant, was fifth son of John Campbell, Esq., of Melfort, in Argylshire, and brother of the late Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell.

He was born in 1777, and joined the army in 1799, when he almost immediately entered on the active duties of his profession. His gallantry in the Peninsula soon won for him the notice of his illustrious Commander, and his name and exploits occupy no inglorious space in the official despatches.

For a considerable time he held the appointments of Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quarter Master General; and for his eminent services at Talavera, Busacoo, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, he received a Cross and Six Clasps.

At the consumating victory at Waterloo, Colonel Campbell commanded the Royal Scotts; and so conspicuous was his conduct on that occasion, that the officers of the regiment testified their admiration by the presentation of a sword valued at seventy guines, and the Sovereign conferred, in recompense, the insignia of the Bath. Sir Colin was also invested with the orders of Maria Theresa, St. George, the Tower and Sword, and Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria.—Subsequently, after acting for several years as Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth, and holding the command of the South-West District, he was appointed Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, and finally, in 1840, made Governor of Ceylon, in which island he remained until the recent appointment of Lord Torrington. In 1836 he became Colonel of the 72 Highlanders, and in 1839 reached the rank of Lieutenant General. At the period of his decease, Sir Colen Campbell had just completed his 70th year. He married Miss Harden, daughter of Henry Harden, Esq., but was left a widower in 1838, with three sons and three daughters: the former are Col. Fitzroy Campbell; Lieutenant A. Campbell, Aide-de-Camp to Sir Chas. Napier in India; and Capt. F. Campbell R.N. Of the daughters, the eldest, Maria Louisa, married first to Hon. C. F. Norton, and second to the Hon. Edmund Phipps.

The King of Sweden has conferred the order of the Polar Star upon Sir Roderick Murchison, as an acknowledgment of the services which he has rendered to geology.

The money market has continued to improve slowly, but steadily. The continuance of fine weather acting upon the Corn Market has advanced the price of Consols until they touched 89. Although they have since receded a little, the tightness in the Money market has greatly abated. Discounts are more easily obtained; the bank has been taking bills due in September at 5 per cent., and the discount houses at about 5 1-2. The supply of bills, however, is not large, owing to the severe depression that prevails in business generally, and the disinclination that still exists on the part of many prudent people to enter into new engagements at present. Exchequer Bills, after a long struggle, seem to have now attained a degree of firmness which we have not witnessed for some time past. The New Scrip has also advanced from 1-4 to 1-8 dis. Consols shut on Friday preparatory to the payment of the July dividends. The market for the last few days has been in what the brokers call "a very ticklish state," alternating with the sunshine and shower perpetually; in fact, the state of the weather appears to be the only guide by which the market is regulated. As, however, the chances of fine warm weather appear to have increased in the last 48 hours, we trust that the market will attain a greater degree of firmness.

Consols opened at 88, buyers, improved to 88 1-8 to 88 1-4, and have since again receded to 88 to 88 1-2; Bank Stock, 196 to 197; Three per Cents. Reduced, 88 1-8 88 1-4, 88; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 89 3-4 to 90; Long Annuities, 9 1-8; Exchequer Bills, 1000, 7s. to 10s. prem.; Ditto, 500, 11s., 14s., 9s. prem.; Ditto, 100 and 200, 20s. to 15s. prem.

In the Foreign market there has been no fluctuations of large extent, except in Portuguese and Spanish Stock; the business, however, has not been large.

Chilian are 92 3-4; Brazilian have been 82 1-2 to 84; Portuguese Four per Cents. are 32 to 32 1-2; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents. have been 58 3-8 to 58 3-4.

The Share market has fluctuated a good deal, but there is not on the whole any further depression in prices.

On the subject of Freights, Messrs. Focke & Boult thus write:—The export of dry goods continues to a considerable extent, chiefly, however, by the packet ships, while of iron, hardware, and earthenware, the quantity is by no means in the same proportion. The supply of tonnage having been limited, and passengers tolerably abundant, vessels have been readily placed on fair terms, though we can make little alteration in rates. For New York—dead weight pays 8s. to 10s. per ton; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 15s.; earthenware, 6s. Boston—dead weight, 12s. 6d. to 15s.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20.; earthenware, 5s. Philadelphia—dead weight, 10s.; fine goods, 20s.; hardware, 20s.; earthenware, 8s. New Orleans—dead weight, 15s.; fine goods, 25s.; hardware, 25s.; earthenware, 8s. to 10s.

The Corn markets throughout the United Kingdom have been in a very fluctuating position since the 4th instant—rising and falling according to the nature and extent of the reports circulated respecting the supplies on hand, the aid to be had from foreign countries, the prospects of the growing crops, and the many and unauthenticated rumors afloat touching the potato blight. Comparing our quotations of grain and grain produce to-day with those given on the 4th inst., we find that American flour is now 4s. to 4s. 6d. per barrel lower, Indian Corn 10s. to 11s., Indian Meal 6s. to 7s. per brl., Canadian Wheat 1s. per bushel, United States do. 9d. to 1s., Canadian Peas 4s. per qr.; the market remaining flat, with a tendency to recede still further. It should be observed that there is a good deal of Indian Corn now arriving in a spoiled condition, and unmarketable; such descriptions are not worth more than 30s. to 34s. per qr. The demand for Indian Corn Meal has completely subsided, and yesterday it was not possible to effect sales at 23s. per brl. Our attention has been directed to the extensive loss which importers of Indian Corn Meal sustain in consequence of the "leakage," as it is termed, which it is impossible to avoid in every stage of shipping, landing, warehousing, &c. It has, therefore, been suggested to use fine canvas bags in place of barrels. Many parties are also in the habit of packing Corn Meal warm from the kiln in green and unseasoned barrels. By such a proceedure shippers encounter a heavy loss, inasmuch as the extraction of the sap from the wood deteriorates the whole contents. A remedy for this serious evil would, we think, be found by substituting bags for barrels. With respect to the supplies of breadstuffs on hand, we are unfortunately in that position which does not enable us to arrive at the truth with any degree of accuracy, as to what we may expect from other countries. Our latest advices from the continent of Europe lead us to expect numerous arrivals of Wheat, Maize, &c.; an immense number of grain-laden ships have sailed for this country, and passed the straits of Gibraltar some time ago. The intelligence brought by the Britannia on the 13th inst. is very satisfactory, as it informs us that the stocks of the interior of that country are reported to be much larger than previously estimated. The weather here is everything that could be desired. Copious and refreshing rains, with pleasant sunshine, are giving to the growing crops a rich and interesting appearance—full of promise that we shall be blessed with a timely and abundant harvest. Respecting the potato disease, of which so much is being written, we do not believe that it exists to any thing like the extent put forth by some "interested croakers." That it has become visible in some parts of the country, we do not deny; but our opinion is that it is only partial, and in this view we are borne out by the resolutions adopted by the committee of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland at their late meeting. Letters from Naples, where the potato disease was so bad last year, speak in the highest terms of the appearance of the crop now; and similar accounts have reached us from Holland, Belgium, and the north of France.

All descriptions of cured Provisions are in moderate demand, and prices pretty well sustained. Bacon of good cure has advanced in price during the last fortnight. The deliveries are slightly on the increase, whereas the arrivals continue small. American Bacon is sold as high as 60s. to 70s., according to quality. No change can be quoted in Hams; holders are more anxious to clear off their stock, so that a large business has been done. American Cheese is getting scarce, and the small quantities now left caused a free sale at full rates; good and fine, 48s. to 56s.; inferior and middling, 40s. to 45s. per cwt.

CAPTAIN HOSKEN.—A new steam-ship, called the Guadalquiver, is intended ultimately to be despatched from Liverpool for New York, about the 20th of July. She will be taken out by Captain Hosken, a circumstance that will be regarded by many persons with gratification, since, whatever opinion may be entertained respecting the loss of the Great Britain, confidence is placed in him for the singular success of his previous career. The Guadalquiver is now lying in the Trafalgar Dock. She is of a peculiar build, the paddle-boxes lying within the paddle-works as in some of our river steamers. She is intended to ran between New York and Havannah. Captain Hosken merely commands her on her voyage out. The naturalisation laws of the United States preclude his further command of her.

RE-IMPORTATION OF GRAIN.—On the 10th instant, the Lady Elenor arrived at Liverpool from Tralee with 500 barrels of flour and 500 sacks of wheat meal. Several other vessels have also, we understand, arrived here from Ireland with cargoes of grain. The importance of the fact lies in this, that the Lady Elenor and those several other vessels were sent from Liverpool with cargoes of provisions to Ireland, and that, after having remained there some time, they are now returning here with these same cargoes untouched.