

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Queen was accompanied by Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, Prince Alfred, and Princess Alice, and never, at any period of history, was a monarch received by loyal and attached subjects with more intense enthusiasm, and more wild and unbounded affection and personal reverence. Her Majesty embarked from the Isle of Wight, on board the Victoria and Albert steam yacht, on the 1st inst. With glorious weather the royal squadron, comprising several steamers, reached Cove about 10 a. m. on the 2nd. On the 3rd various addresses were presented to the Queen on board, and at two p. m. her Majesty landed at Cove, which is henceforth to be called "QUEENSTOWN"; and having re-embarked proceeded up the river to Cork, in the Fairy, which was lying in the harbor ready to receive her, together with the Ganges, 84, and other vessels. The Queen landed at the Custom-house at Cork, and then proceeded in an open carriage through the principal streets, amidst the enthusiastic cheers and blessings of thousands and thousands of people who had assembled from all parts of the neighboring country to pay homage to her. Her Majesty went on board again at seven p. m., and on the following day, the 4th, sailed for Waterford, where the Squadron anchored off Passage, at four p. m. for the night. On the 5th the squadron, now increased by the Hogue, steam guardship, the Lucifer, the Trident, and Banshee, proceeded towards Dublin harbor, and arrived at Kingstown on Sunday evening. The appearance of her Majesty on deck was the signal for the loudest and most vociferous cheers from the vast multitudes who had congregated on the spot to give her "a hundred thousand welcomes." The enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds, and when, the following day, the 6th, her Majesty made her public entry into Dublin, the feelings of the countless myriads who occupied every point of vantage in the line of procession, increased to an intensity which Irishmen alone can fully conceive. If any unlucky Repealer had ventured upon any ill-timed demonstration he would have suffered some signal political martyrdom on the spot. But all unruly spirits were hushed in the unanimous and fervent acclamations of the people of all ranks and degrees. Never was the universal expression of genuine heartfelt loyalty more wildly nor more sincerely elicited than by the appearance of the Queen in the streets of Dublin. The whole population gave way to the wildest demonstration of joy, and the Queen reached the Vice-Regal Lodge amidst reiterated shouts of welcome, and the entire city was wound up to the highest pitch of excitement. A general illumination in the evening closed the events of the memorable 6th of August. On Tuesday, the 7th, the Queen visited the Botanic Garden, the Bank of Ireland, the National Education Board, Trinity College, and the Royal Hospital. On Wednesday her Majesty held a levee, which was crowded by all the chief nobility and notabilities in Ireland; and on Thursday a grand review took place, and in the evening a drawing-room was held at the Vice-Regal Lodge, when a vast number of Irish ladies were presented to her Majesty. Wherever the Queen has appeared, the same spontaneous exhibition of genuine Irish feeling has been manifested as when she first landed. Apart from the enthusiasm shown by the middle and higher classes, the Queen has received unequivocal proofs of attachment from the very lowest ranks of the people, who have proved by their loud and stirring acclamations that her Majesty indeed reigns in the very hearts of her poorest Irish subjects. The Lord Mayor of London has been prevented visiting the Irish metropolis at this interesting moment, but has written a letter expressive of the kindred feelings entertained towards the sister island. It is needless to add that the Queen's visit absorbs the undivided attention of the whole Irish people, and all political feelings are forgotten in the general joy and delight which prevail.

The royal party embarked from Kingstown yesterday evening, after paying a visit to the Duke of Leinster at Carton, near Maynooth. The Squadron, after setting sail from Kingstown, shaped its course for Belfast, where, it is expected, it would reach this evening about five o'clock.—*European Times, Aug. 11.*

CORK.—The address from the inhabitants of Cork to Her Majesty, expressed feelings of devoted and affectionate loyalty, and hailed the arrival of their Queen as a happy omen of better days for Ireland, and proceeded thus:—"With a view to commemorate appropriately and enduringly the happy event of your Majesty's visit, we beg respectfully that your Majesty may be generously pleased to change the name of Cove to Queenstown; and, in conclusion, we desire to give your Majesty and Royal Consort a sincere, cordial, and truly Irish welcome, and trust that such impressions may be made on your Majesty's mind on the occasion of your first visit to our shores, as to encourage the hope that we may be frequently honoured with your royal presence amongst us."—After the address was read, and while Sir G. Grey was in conversation with the county members, her Majesty stepped forward, and addressing Mr. Roche, said, "I looked with pleasure as I came in upon your vast bonfire." Mr. Roche having acknowledged her Majesty's kindness, she drew back, but the next moment stepped towards Dr. Power, to whom she said, "I have to inform you that I comply with the wishes of the inhabitants to change the name of this town." This was received with loud cheering, and her Majesty returned to her yacht.

At Cork after the address from the corporation had been presented, the mayor was directed by Sir George Grey to kneel before her Majesty; who, after touching his shoulder with the sword, said, "rise, Sir William Lyons." After a delay of about half an hour, her Majesty expressed her wish to visit the city; and accordingly the carriages appointed for the royal use were drawn up at a short distance from the Fairy, and her Majesty and suite immediately entered.

DUBLIN.—The Royal procession towards Dublin was preceded by Her Majesty's servants in livery and the Troop of Hussars. Having arrived at the city gate, which was at the end of Lower Baginbun-street, an officer was sent to demand admittance for the Queen, the gates were instantly thrown open, and Her Majesty's commands were conveyed to the lord mayor that he should proceed with his official retinue to the royal carriage. This his lordship instantly did, accompanied by the recorder and high sheriff.

On reaching Her Majesty's carriage the municipal officers knelt, presenting the mace and sword, and the city keys were then placed by the lord mayor on a magnificent salver, and, presenting them to the Queen, he addressed her as follows:—

"May it Please Your Majesty:—As Chief Magistrate of this your ancient and loyal city of Dublin, I have, on the part of my fellow-citizens, most humbly and respectfully to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy arrival in this city. I beg respectfully to deliver the keys of the city to your Majesty, and would pray your Majesty's kind permission to conduct you through the city."

The Queen having returned the keys said:—

"I am delighted to be in Dublin. I am gratified at the reception I have met with in this, the second city in my empire."

Hereupon the riotous corporators, rushing round the royal carriage, cheered so vociferously that her Majesty proceeded no further in her speech.

Fitzwilliam-street was gained, and, on entering Merrion-square, the effect of the numerous balconies and countless ornaments and floral emblems of the houses in the fine open space was very picturesque. In one house a number of fine children, with blue sashes round their waists, and bearing a host of little banners, joined with their tiny voices in the deep shout of the people. The Prince of Wales, whose natural gracefulness secured him the applause of every woman, acknowledged these remarks of respect with much earnestness and vivacity. At the entrance to Nassau-street, a splendid Gothic arch extended across the street, from the top of which the royal standard of England floated. Upon the crown of the arch was the word "Welcome" in large letters, formed of laurel and oak leaves, and over it a gorgeous harp and crown, with the letters "V. A." at either side. It was one of the best designed and most elegant structures of the kind ever witnessed.

On arriving at the noble area which is surrounded by the Bank of Ireland, the front of Trinity College, and Dame-street, the cheering became overpowering. This, we may say, is the locality so well known to many of our readers as College-green. The facade of old Trinity was blocked up by a huge platform, covered with thousands of spectators. The Bank bore on its roof an equally large assemblage. Every house top had numerous occupants. With similar honours the procession moved slowly on till it entered Sackville-street—that extremely wide and no doubt very noble thoroughfare, with whose breadth and length the citizens are wont to silence any comparisons between Dublin and other capitals—where the ensemble of stately houses, the front of the Post-office, the towering height of Nelson's Pillar (with its huge ensign streaming from its top), and the dome of the Rotundo terminating the vista, presented a magnificent spectacle. Here again, the enthusiasm was great. In like manner the procession passed on to the arch in Eccles-street, where a *Dove* was lowered from a window into the royal carriage, which her Majesty placed beside her amid loud cheers from the vast multitude assembled at this point; after which, the cortege moved on, and, passing along the Circular-road, reached the Vice-regal Lodge at a quarter-past twelve o'clock.

The illuminations were universal. There was scarcely a house from the centre to the furthest suburbs of the city, as well as in the adjacent villages, which did not exhibit a blaze of light. The public buildings contributed to the effect by rare and elegant devices. Towards midnight the rain came down, but it did not diminish the enthusiasm of the vast and orderly multitude who filled every street.

On Her Majesty's reception at Dublin, the royal children, it is said, were objects of universal attention and admiration. "Oh, Queen dear," screamed a stout old lady in the crowd, "make one of them Prince Patrick, and all Ireland will die for you!"

DEPRESSION OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.

The London Morning Post states that 1400 tailors are now in London totally unemployed, and hundreds daily apply for relief to the houses of call; the funds, are however, exhausted; nine hundred shoemakers out of work have their names on the books, and 1700 are working for half wages. The curriers and leather dressers are in the same situation. There were never known so many working jewellers out of employ, and meetings of the trades are now holding to petition Par-

liament for protection against the competition of foreign labor.

FRANCE.—The order recalling General Oudinot was despatched to Rome on the 8th inst. No successor is named, the general being ordered to hand over his command to the next senior officer. His conduct in re-establishing the ecclesiastical tribunals is the motive for recalling him. A portion of the Roman army is also recalled.

General Oudinot, as a salvo to his wounded honour, is to be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The commissioners named by the Pope have arrived at Rome, and commenced proceedings by dissolving the whole of the Roman army, including even the troops which had remained faithful to the Pope. It is said that his Holiness has refused to return to Rome unless Austrian and Neapolitan troops garrison the city as well as the French.

DISTINCTION OF COLOR IN FRANCE.—The French government has recognized the Republic of Liberia. The President of that Republic was in Paris not long ago, and was received by the Minister of Foreign Affairs. A black Minister from Africa would be received here with all the usual honors. No distinction of color is made in France. Americans are sadly scandalized to find negroes in the National Assembly, at balls and at private dinners, while their portraits look down on the visitors from the walls of the palace of Versailles as well as from those of the Tuileries.

FROM HAITI.—Two Generals Shot by Order of the President.—By the schooner Eg-lantine, arrived yesterday, we have dates from Port au Prince to the second day of August. The country was quiet, with the exception of a little talk about another expedition to St. Domingo, but it was probably all talk. Another tragedy had been enacted at Port au Prince. Soloque had shot two of his best Generals, for alleged political intrigues. Their names are not given, but one was probably General Similier, who was in command at Port au Prince during the absence of the President against St. Domingo, but who was arrested soon after his return. The execution took place on Sunday, when the President is in the habit of taking an airing on horseback in the public square of the city, accompanied by his guard. On the morning in question, the two Generals were brought from jail together with a counterfeiter, and the three shot, the fatal volley being fired by the President's own guard. It is thought that Soloque was jealous of Similier, and feared that he might supplant him. The Monopoly law still continued to paralyze the business of the country. The old crop of coffee was about all gone. The monopoly price for coffee was \$2.90 per hundred, but as high as \$6.00 had been given surreptitiously. There was but little demand for American provisions. Trade generally very dull. The paper dollar was still depreciating, a paper dollar being worth about seven cents.

BRAZIL.—The Calypso, British sloop of war, had arrived at Rio de Janeiro with \$2,000,000 in silver, and \$1,000,000 in gold, from California. Troubles had broken out at Minas Novas. Jose Vietra Ottoni, a well known member of the "moderate" opposition had been assassinated. A square-rigged schooner with 160—180 Africans on board, being unable to escape from the British steamer Rifleman, ran ashore in the neighbourhood of Cape Frio, and the crew escaped in their boats before their pursuers could reach them. 123 of the Africans were taken on board of the Rifleman to Rio; the rest were found dead on board of the schooner, which was set on fire when all those yet living had been removed.

Arrest of a Supposed Burglar and Seizure of Burglar's Tools.

For some months past, the Police have been on the scent of a noted English character, known as "Bristol Bill," and have traced him to three or four different localities, without being able to "pin him," until yesterday morning, when he was arrested under the following circumstances.

In consequence of a warrant being granted by the Municipal Court, against a man and woman named Edington, for keeping a house of ill-fame, at No. 2, Essex Place; and the Police having good reason to believe that the said house was occupied by other persons concerned in the committal of crime, a posse visited the place yesterday morning, and arrested the two against whom the warrant was issued.

Upon entering one of the rooms in the

house, officer Starkweather discovered "Bristol Bill" in bed, and immediately informed him that he must accompany him to the Marshal's office. While he was dressing a trunk was found, which proved to contain the most perfect set of burglarious instruments ever found at one time in this city. Among this collection was a well finished stout made tool, something after the fashion of a bit-stock, which, when brought to bear upon almost any material of either iron or wood, would cut its way through in a very short time. Then there were two "London Jimmey's" skeleton keys, pincers, bits and augurs, chisels, saws, files without number, and a variety of other articles. The prisoners, together with the "collection of curiosities," including four gold watches and various articles of silver-ware, were conducted to the City Marshal's office, where hundreds of our citizens called during the forenoon to see the articles found as described.

During the day, it was ascertained that the female, named Margaret O'Conner, *alias* Nugent, who was on trial in the Municipal Court, for passing altered bills of the Bristol R. I. Bank, was concerned with the three others, and that "Bristol Bill" had made an ineffectual attempt the day previous, to effect her escape from custody.

Thus matters remained until 2 o'clock yesterday P. M. when the four persons named were shown up to the whole police force, and to numerous citizens, who had assembled to get a look at the lions of the day. This matter was done up by the city marshal to the entire satisfaction of the spectators; he taking occasion to state some portion of their previous history, which did not appear to be relished by the prisoners.

It was the intention of the Marshal, at the commencement of the "spotting" to release "Bristol Bill" from custody, inasmuch as there was no evidence of his having committed any burglary or other crime. Just as this was about to be done, he received a dispatch from Portland, which speedily changed his intention. The dispatch reads as follows:—

"PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 18th.
MARSHAL TURKEY.—The watch together with three others is ours. Hold on the thief. Shall be at the Revere House to-night.
BANKS & HATCH."

One of the watches numbered 6071 had engraved upon it, the name of the above firm, and the place of their business.

The result was that "Bristol Bill" was furnished with quarters in Leverett Street jail, there to await an investigation of the matter.

MOUNT AUBURN.

The cemetery of Mount Auburn, containing 110 acres, was enclosed and consecrated Sept. 1831. On this occasion, the late Mr. Justice Story, the first President of the Corporation, delivered an appropriate address. It is, therefore, seventeen years since the place has been set apart for the purpose of sepulture. It appears to have been the first enterprise of the kind in this country, and is, perhaps, the first example of such a cemetery in modern times.

The chapel, which is one prominent source of attraction to visitors, is now completed. It was built for the purpose of accommodating those who desire to have funeral ceremonies on the spot, and also to afford a suitable place for the reception of statues, busts, and other pieces of delicate sculpture, which were unfit to bear exposure to the weather. The edifice is of granite, 66 feet by 40. Its architecture is of the continental Gothic, taken chiefly from approved examples, in Germany and France. Two marble statues, one of the late Dr. Bowditch, are expected to decorate the interior of this edifice. The whole cost of the building was \$30,000. Of this amount, \$7000 was raised by a voluntary subscription among the proprietors.

The number of proprietors has already reached to 1650. The annual increase is 100. The proprietors of lots containing 300 superficial square feet, or more, are members of the corporation. There are certain conditions, limitations and privileges to which every lot is subject by the deed of the corporation, such as the following among others—"The said lot shall not be used for any other purpose than as a place of burial for the dead." "The proprietor of the said lot shall have the right to erect stones, monuments or sepulchral structures, and to cultivate trees, shrubs and plants in the same." The society request that all railings or enclosures of lots may be light, neat and symmetrical,—that all stones erected in memory of the dead may be marble or gra-