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DISTRICT.

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SHIRE AND

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BELFAST NATURAL HISTORY AND PHILOSO-

WEDNESDAY evening, the opening public meeting for the current session of this society was held in the Museum, when Mr. Joseph J. Murphy, President of the Society, when Mr. Joseph J. Murphy, President of the Society, gave an introductory address on "Some Present Aspects of Science." Among those present were—Dr. Andrews, Vice-President of the Queen's College; Professor James Thomson, George C. Hyudman, Esq.; Dr. Browne, William Bottomley; Esq.; Robert M'Adam, Esq.; A. O'D. Taylor, Esq.; Nicholas W. Grimshaw, Esq.; A. O'D. Taylor, Esq.; Nicholas W. Grimshaw, Esq.; John W. Browne, Esq.; B. A., &c.

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

Esq.; John W. Browne, Esq., R.A., &c.

The PRESIDENT then read the opening address, as follows:—As you have done me the unexpected honour of electing me as your president for this session, it becomes my duty to open the session with some appropriate remarks, and, instead of addressing myself to any special subject, I prefer to make this the occasion of some general observations on the latest results of science, and on the present aspect of the most interesting of its unsolved problems. The great idea of all modern science is the unity of plan and of law that runs through all creation, and makes itself manifest to the scientific explorer under the most diverse external forms. Laws which were thought to be quite unconnected are found to be really the same law, acting under different circumstances; and phenomena which nected are found to be really the same law, acting under different circumstances; and phenomena which were supposed to have different causes are found to be really effects of the same cause. The first discovery of this kind, and probably the most important of all, was that made by Newton, in proving that the force which binds the planets in their orbits is no other than that which makes a stone fall to the earth. By this magnificent concentration has showed that the laws of mature which makes a stone fall to the earth. By this magnificent generalisation he show-d that the laws of asture, at least in so far as respects motion and gravitation, are the same throughout all space. And since the beginning of the present century it has been proved that heat is really motion—the motion of atoms; so that the laws of motion, which were first proved true of masses, are equally true of atoms as of masses. By this generalisation, second in importance only to Newton's, it is shown that those fundamental laws of nature which are called the laws of motion and force are equally true on all scales, from a star to an atom. The same tendency to identify principles as essentially the same which were supposed to be distinct is to be most emphatically asserted of geology. The change which has transformed geology from a mere mass of unproved conjectures into a true science essentially consists in referring geological phenomena to the same causes as those which we now see in operation. The revolution wrought by Lyell and his fellow-workers in geology is an exact parallel to that wrought by Newton in astronomy. Before Newton's time, the celestial forces were generally beheved that they were the same. Before Lyell'stime, geological phenomena were usually referred to imaginary catastrophes, convulsions, cataclysms, or deluges, of a kind unlike anything now seen in operation. Lyell has shown how to account for them by the slow and continued action of the same causes with which we are familiar. These remarks may be summed up by saying that astronomy has shown the uniformity of the laws ficent generalisation he show d that the laws of nature, unlike anything now seen in operation. Lyell has shown how to account for them by the slow and continued action of the same causes with which we are familiar. These remarks may be summed up by saying that astronomy has shown the uniformity of the laws of nature through all space, and geology through all time, while the science of heat, and I may add those of electricity and light, show the uniformity of the laws of nature on all scales. The laws of nature are unchanged through time. This is the great truth of geology, and is doubted by none who have verified the evidence. But what are we to infer from this? In what sense is it true? Does science make it conceivable that the universe has continued in nearly its present state through an eternal past, and will so continue through an eternal future? The facts of geology warrant no such inference. Laws may continue unchanged, and yet may produce constantly-changing results. For instance: the laws of life are fundamentally the same in every living being; yet geology has shown that species, and whole classes, of living beings have perished, while others have come into existence. But geology does not, and cannot, go back to any actual beginning of the order of things. All that geologists have recovered, or can hope ever to recover, is but a few of the latest leaves of the history of our planet. Fire and water have destroyed the rest. The question, whether the world had a beginning and will have an end, cannot be definitely answered by geology. But it is answered by another science. The discoveries respecting the nature of heat, which have made the science of heat a branch of the science of force, have proved that the present order of things is not eternal—has not continued from an eternal past, and cannot continue for an eternal future. The truth from which this inference is drawn may be more conveniently expressed for my present purpose by saying, that a finite space can only contain a finite quantity of volcanic force. Volcanic force, in fact, is subterranean leat; a of the rain and the waves in washing down the land into the sea. The same is true of the heat of the sun. It is perfectly certain that the stock of heat now in the sun is finite, and will be exhausted in a finite time. There is, no doubt, good reason to think that the sun is receiving freah supplies of heat from without, by the falling of meteors on his surface; and, in the infinity of space, there may be an infinite supply of such sources of heat. But all that we know of the solar system is altogether opposed to the belief that any such infinite supply can be brought in without a total subversion of its equilibrium. Now, as the sun's heat is necessary to

No doubt, any number of intermediate hypotheses might be framed, imigining teparate sheetors for every genus, every order, 'vyery clast,' and so on. But in point of fact no one does attempt these compromises.' It appears to be generally agreed that, if we admit the theory of "modification by descent." at all, there is nothing improbable in the extrement form of the theory—namely, that all living beings, vegetable and snimal, are descended, possibly from one, certainly from a small number, of very simply-organised original germs. This theory, certainly, does not at first sight look platistible. To any intelligent but unitarected person it will appear far more likely that every species has been created as we see it. But in the sciences of life, as in geology, every increase of knowledge tends to prove that things were not originally created as we see them, but far otherwise. A hundred years ago there was nothing to hinder any intelligent man from believing that our whole terrestrial world, with its mountains, rivers, and seas, was created exactly as we see if. We now know this is not the case, and we have also learned that whole classes of animals have ceased to live, while their places have been taken by others. And, what is very significant, the classes which have taken the places of the extinct onesare mostly of higher organisation, so that geological history, on the whole, tells of an advance in the character of the forms of life on the earth. Thus, to mention the most conspicuous instance: the celd-blooded reptiles have to a great extent perished from both sea and land, while their places have been taken by warm-blooded animals. I admit, however, that the geological record is too imperfect ever to throw much light on the question of the origin of species by descent with modification. The strongest arguments in favour of this theory, however, are drawn from the facts of comparative anatomy and of development. To speak first of the facts of development: we know that every living being in existence, whether veg structure, or any vital property except the capacity of acquiring vital properties. When this marvellous transformation—so far transcending anything that magnetism, chemistry, or crystallisation can account for—takes place in the biography of every living individual, there is surely nothing contrary to the nature of things in the theory that the same is true of the history of every species. In other words, we know that every individual has been developed out of a simple, unorganised germ; and we may, therefore, believe that every species has been descended from a simple, unorganised or lowly organised ancestor. It is to be observed that the germs of all beings are much alike; those of totally unlike species present no character whatever, either chemical structure, or any vital property except the capacity of acquiring vital properties. When this marvellous transhas been descended from a simple, unorganised, or lowly organised ancestor. It is to be observed that the germs of all beings are much alike; those of totally unlike species present no character whatever, either chemical or microscopic, by which they can be distinguished. Moreover, the higher animals, in the course of their development, assume temporary forms which are similar to the permanent forms of species of a lower grade. This, I believe, is universal. The best instances are those in which the animal undergoes metamorphosis. Thus the butterfly is at first a caterpillar, which resembles the centipede—a lower form of the same great class; and the frog is at first a tadpole, which is essentially a fish—that is to say, an animal constructed on the same general plan as the frog, but of lower organisation. But what the facts of development only sungest as a presumption is raised into a strong probability by those of comparative anatomy. In the great vertebrated class, for instance, a gradation can be traced, with hardly any interruption, from the lowest worm-like fishes to the highest air-breathing reptiles; and the gradation of the different orders in that series presents a remarkable general parallel to the series of forms successively assumed by one of its higher species in the course of its development. It is true there are not such connected series in all parts of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. But the more we know the more counexion we find, and the fewer gaps are left. Geology has not made known a single extinct form totally unlike those now living, but has discovered many that fill up gaps in the existing series. Until geological discovery began, the class of birds appeared perfectly isolated from all others; but geologists have now reason to believe in the former existence of an entire class connecting the birds with the reptiles. There are, however, some classes between which no gradation, no direct connecting link, has been found, or appears conceivable. We certainly shall never find, for instanc side, and vertebrates on the other, are descended from worms, and we do not expect to find any intermediate group between insects and vertebrates, except in so far as the worms can be called so. It is important also to remark that gaps between species, as well as between classes, are gradually filling up in the progress of knowledge. Intermediate varieties are constantly discovered. The argument may be thus briefly summed up. We know that every individual in the course of its development presents a series of forms, each more highly organised than the previous ones. This raises a presumption that such has been the course of the origin of each species—that it is descended from a succession of species, which have been constantly, though slowly, rising in grade of organisation. And this presumption is almost indefinitely strengthened by the discovery that, so far as our knowledge enables us to assert, there is, or has been, just such a gradation between species and between classes as the theory demands. I have now given a very bare outline of the theory, and have no time to state various collateral arguments in its favour. I must, however, mention one, which is, to my mind, the strongest of all, and is certainly the most easily understood. I mean the existence of what are called rudimentary or aborted organs—such as the leg-bones of some serpents, which do not appear outside the skin, and are of no use to

such as the leg-bones of some serpents, which organs—such as the leg-bones of some serpents, which do not appear outside the skin, and are of no use to their owners, and the wing-bones of that extraordinary bird, the apteryx, which has no external wings. It is impossible to believe that animals were created withuseless members. We might as reasonably supmose

flexion of light within the eye; a moveable eyeball; moveable eyelids; and an iris which expands or contracts with diminished or increased light, with its nervous committees, which are two—one for contracting, which has its root in the brain, and one for expanding, which has its root in the sympathetic ganglia. Here is a considerable number of parts and connexions, every one of which would be useless without all the rest, and every one of which, consequently, incomposes all the rest. I do not deny that the eye and every other organ have probably come into existence by a process of gradual improvement. But I say that mere spontaneous variation, and the preservation and transmission to descendants of favourable variations, with indefinite improvement on these through successive ages, will never account for the origin of the complex perfection of such an organ as the eye. The improbability of such a supposition admits of mathematical statements. Suppose, what is, I think, a very favourable supposition for the theory, that a favourable variation, of whatever kind, may be expected to occur once in every thousand animals that reach matrix. vourable variation, of whatever kind, may be exto occur once in every thousand animals that rea vourable variation, of whatever kind, may be expected to occur once in every thousand animals that reach maturity, so that the expression of its probability is one in a thousand. And suppose, what is probably no exaggeration, that, in order to improve such an organ as the eye at all, it must be improved in ten different ways at once; then, in virtue of the law of probabilities, in common language, the chances against the improvement occurring are represented by one followed by thirty ciphers, a number incomparably greater than the number of seconds that have passed by since the beginning of historical time. In fact, the improbability of any complex organ being produced and brought to perfection in any such way is an improbability of producing a poem or a mathematical demonstration by throwing letters at random on a table. It would not be impossible, in the strictest sense of the word impossible, to produce a poem or a mathematical demonstration is such a way. It would contradict no law of nature were it done, but it is so improbable as to be, for all practical purposes, equivalent to an impossibility. I, therefore, conclude that the adaptation of one part of an organ to another, of each organ in an animal's body to the other organs, and of all to the world in which the animal has to live, are to be directly referred to creative wisdom. As matter and force are to be directly referred to creative see matter and force are to be directly referred to creative matter and force are to be directly referred to creative power, so the relation of means to purpose that we see in living beings are to be directly referred to creative wisdom. I do not advance this conclusion as a new discovery. On the contrary, it is older than science, but I believe that science confirms it. It has been truly remarked that the origins of all things are concealed from us. We have never witnessed, nor can we ever witness, the origin of matter, of force, of life, or of mind. Vet actioner raises these questions, and shows ceated from us. We have never witnessed, nor can we ever witness, the origin of matter, of force, of life, or of mind. Yet science raises these questions, and shows why and in what sense they are insoluble. And these bring us to the borders of a region to which science can only point the way, and which it is the exclusive privilege of faith to enter. lege of faith to enter.

Mr. A. O'D. TAYLOR (secretary) said he believed it

lege of tain to enter.

Mr. A. O'D. TAYLOR (secretary) said he believed it was contrary to etiquette to have any discussion on the address of the president, but Mr. Murphy would be glad to reply to any remarks that might be made.

Dr. Browne said he did not intend to criticise the address, which had opened up a wide field for speculation. They must all feel deeply gratified by the paper, and grateful to Mr. Murphy for the clear elucidation he had given of the matter, so far as he had gone; and while it was not etiquette to make any remarks on the paper, it was within the bounds of etiquette to convey to Mr. Murphy their warmest thanks for the able paper he had submitted to the society. (Hear.) The field that had been opened up was one of vast interest, and one that would require centuries to develop. At the same time they should develop it as far as they could, and Mr. Murphy had laid a fair foundation for entering on discussions of great importance to thinking beings. He begged, through the secretary, to convey the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Murphy for the very able address he had delivered that evening. (Applause.) plause.)
The meeting then separated.

VISITATION OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.—The primary visitation of the Lord Bishop of Meath was held on Wednesday last, 14th inst., in the Parochial Church of Wednesday last, 14th inst., in the Parochial Church of Mullingar. Immediately after the conclusion of the Litany, his lordship commenced his charge, the delivery of which occupied upwards of an hour. In alluding to Ritualism, his lordship said that it had involved the Church in England in many and sore troubles, and it was to be feared that the protests of the bishops would be found useless. The zeal of some ministers had led them into the adoption of extraordinary courses, calculated to estrange the people from the Church. Should it be so? Should such practices continue? or should the rubric, under which they found, or thought they found, a sanction, remain unchanged? calculated to estrange the people from the Church. Should it be so? Should such practices continue? or should the rubric, under which they found, or thought they found, a sanction, remain unchanged? Many of the most pious, moderate men saw no objection to change. Forms of worship were, by many, acknowledged to be unimportant. But the difficulty of making such changes was the primary consideration. The Church, as represented in Convocation, could not make those changes. They could be made only by Parliament and the Crown; and might they not thus lead to other and worse changes? He did not think the danger so great as many supposed, but in the present state of religious feeling he thought it wiser not to go to Parliament on the subject of change. Should the advocates of Ritualism succeed in disseminating their practices and doctrines, it would only quote the words of the Archbishop of Dublin. "The laity of England (said his grace) would not prove patient while seeing all they had gained by the Reformation taken from them." In this country the will had made but slight progress, and he thought there was no danger of its being otherwise. "In the presence of the reality, 'said his lordship,' we are as fer tom poor, mean imitations of the gaudy pageantry of the Church of Rome." At the same time, he observed that the absence of a decent and becoming ceremonial, being felt to be objectionable, furnished an excuse for the Introduction of Ritualistic practices; he would, therefore, earnestly recommend a careful observance of the decencies of public worship. The attendance of the clergy was numerous. — Daily Expres.

THE METEORIC SEC of the people of End day morning were day mor

Furkey, ... 4
Chickens, pr pair, 2
Ducklings, ... 3
Partridge, brace, 3 Rabbits, Harer, each, Groute, brace Yowls,

PR

OMAGH, SATURDAY, satmeal, 14s to 14s 6d butter, meskin, 1s to 1; firkin, 11d to 1s do.; be do.; eggs, hem, 10d per to 3s 6d each; cow hid to 1s do.; add that stones do. 38 6d et to 10s 6d 38s to 44s and of r

timation of disas at this point to a ew bridge into Sal-by the side of the by the side of the emorning. Higher ver through Lower mibers of houses and instances the inha-. The berses in the sess up to the neck being seized with rescuite them. Sa. Still higher up 1 Peopls's Parkl, a der water, and the trescued till half- y and Bolton great ot rescued till half-y and Bolton great , as well as cotton is stopped in some fires, and the goods

port, great damage lood has been very overflow its banks kfast time immense completely covered so high that many so high that many d houses and farm-should be swept of Preston, up the us. land is flooded. are covered, cellars pigs, &c., have had of the Ribble nor an be seen. There water. Some dead river, but nobody from. One cattleriver, but nobody from. One cattle-all the morning in e railway bridges ted land. He has use got out of the Parks, which have form one of the os can be now seen. I the land is under a Quay are stopped, the ships will be Branch Railway is and Ribble Place the und at a speed of treet, Bird Street, bed und water. the water was still live near the bank to sit up all Friday

on Friday night ince noon, but the hours. From the elphi, hundreds of lthy with boats and nundreds of people Vorkhouse, to the college of the boats and the people of the ow escape on leav

revailed in York revailed in York-Wakefield, rose to I wo vessels were two men were water above and ntil there was but pridge visible; and if this to float their t a late hour in the e Manchester corn-in consequence of , in consequence of iday afternoon the day afternoon the eriverstood nearly at the damstakes, is the Aire on Fri-other Yorkshire he foundations of fell about fell about two Bridge. It fell in stretched across a roke the roof of a stream. A man red some injuries,

mall town mall town about ersfield, adds:— a living memory. early in the day, roads are flooded, south, and Light-The valley of the ge (four miles) is has been done. ap to seven p.m., railway to Manon Friday after-

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don News records Hermit" having Hawley's "The hen Mr. Chaplin oh expressed his ng "Mine is not t; 'The Hermit'

but subcerranean action of all kinds—we know, I say, that volcanic action has had a most important share in the geological changes. Now the earth, being of but his geological changes. Now the earth, being of but he geological care and the geological care and the geological care volcanic force. Volcanic force, in a chircle ways, and is related away into space. For this reason, I believe that, since the first formation of the earth, there has been a constant diminution in the intensity of volcanic charles of the control of the

far as the worms can be called so. It is important laise to remark that gaps between species, as well as between chasses, are gradually filling up in the strength of the course of the development presents a series of forms, each more highly organised than the previous constitution of the development presents a series of forms, each more highly organised than the previous constitution of the development of the

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THE NONCONFORMISTS' ORGAN.—The Nonconformist states that last week arrangements were finally completed for the amalgamation of the British Standard

cencies of public worship. The attendance of the clergy was numerous. — Daily Express.

The Nonconformists' Organ.—The Nonconformist states that last week arrangements were finally completed for the amalgamation of the British Standard and the Patriot newspapers. Dr. Campbell retires from the labours of editorship, and the amalgamated journals will receive a new title.

False Nores in Planos.—Professor Page, of the United States, has recently investigated the cause of the jingle of certain notes on the pianoforte and other musical instruments, and has communicated the result to the Scientific American. Professor Page relates an instance of a new piano which had a jingling note, which for some time defied all efforts to discover the cause. Whilst one person continued to strike the offending note, another went about the room funching everything which could possibly be set in vibration. At last the cause was found to be in a clock on the mantelpiece. The striking part had run down, and upon winding it up the jingle cassed. In another case the cause was feund to be due to two loose panes of glass in the windows. When the loose aquares werewedged up the instrument gave a perfectly clear note, and on the removal of the wedges the jingle instantly recommenced. In some cases a slight change in the position of the piano will stop the soise, or transfer it to other notes. To account for this, Professor Page says.—"It is probable that absolute unison is necessary to produce the sympathetic sounds to any notable degree, and that the motion of the instrument upon the floor produces a change of tension, either on or in something without the instrument, so as to affect the result." In case of annoyance from a jingling piano, it would be well, before condemning the instrument, to make careful search among the window panes, chimney ornaments, lamp shades, and other objects capable of being put into vibration. A few minutes will generally be sufficient to remedy the cit.

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JUSTAN CUNNINGHAM & O.

wheat, red, 11s 6d to beef, 5d to 9d do.; mu ewt.; hay, upland, 2s 3d 2s 8d per do.; wheater per do About 15s pin COLERAINE, SATU Oats, 11sd to 1s 12d per upland, 2s to 1s 14d per upland, 2s to 2s 6d dt to 1s 8d do.; flax, 7 s to 1b.: barley, is 14d to 1s BALLYMONEY, The 11d to 1s 1d per sone; 11d to 1s per ib; fresh, cwt.; h.y., 2s 6d to .s. 46s do.

LONDON, FRIDAY, In English what here to ined on Monday. In for English, wh at heart stained on Monday. In passing, at fully 38 per quarter dearer; whilst firm. Quotations:—We quarter dearer; whilst firm. Quotations:—We quarter, de to disper do; do, red, 5 high mixe-1, 48 to 68; per do; do, red, 5 high mixe-1, 48 to 68; per do, ; 88. Pet American and Canadi and 8ea of Axoff, soil alm matting, new 44 to 18; do to 48; distilling Danish Sab to 38 per do, in the stain matting, new 44 to 18; do to 48; distilling Danish Sab to 38 per do, in the stain matting, new 44 to 18; do to 48; distilling Danish do, and the stain matting, new 44 to 18; do to 48; distilling to 48; do to 48; distilling to 48; do to 48; distilling to 48; do to 48; per do.; American com heated and sour, 28s to ton; do., round. £16 17

DESPATCHES AND

BELFA

France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Hamburg, Bremen,

France, Spain, Portugal,
Demmark, Sweden,
Hamburg, Bremen,
evening, dally. Arr Australia, New Zealand,
every mouth, at 8Australia, New Zealand,
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See Jean, ArrivalaIndia (Madra and Lowe
pore, etc. Southampt
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Egypt, Maita, Ghraitas 25th of every mod British and Foreign Wes Havana) California, ampton—15th; and 1 Mexico and Havana—15th and 3 Mexico and 1 M

Brazil, Buenos Ayres, M. 8-35 p.m. Arrivals—Brazil, Buenos Ayres, M. Bordesux, 22d of ever

Bordeaux, 200

Bordeaux, 200

every month,
est Coast of Africa.
month, at 12-50 p.m

vember, and 14th of 1

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moort—Sth of e

month, at 12-50 p.i.
month, and isth of I
cape of Good Hope, as
Devonpert-Sth of e
cape Colore 30, Novembe
Cape Cape I for the Cape
Cape of Good Hope, as
Marseilles—25th of
Marseilles—

anada, United States, Every Friday, land Every Friday, Notice- When the day mpton, falls on Sunday, rening previous and let arier at Belieft. Whe farsellies, falls on Sunda vening following, and it ter at Beliast.

Arrived at New York,

BY MAG

Arrived—The Dapelo, f both from Odessa; the Limerick, windbound; th Fanny Mestida, from St. Units Italians, from Suli Sailed—The Avalanche, nock; the Guiseppa S. app

e ship Cheldwickbury coals, went on sho e sovereign Island, and

Arrived—The Charlotte Ar ived-The Catherina

BELFAST:- Printed and CACENDER STREET, W