

- 11.—Vane - Tempest, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Adolphus Frederick Charles William, M.P. for North Durham, a Deputy Lieutenant and J.P. for the county of Durham.
- 11.—Mazzinghi, George Dominick, a Count of the Lateran Hall and Apostolic Palace, in the Papal dominions.
- 11.—Ferrer, James F., LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in St. Salvador and St. Leonard College, University of St. Andrews.
- 13.—Grenville, Lady, widow of the Minister and statesman Lord Grenville.
- 14.—Fanshawe, Sir Arthur, K.C.B., Admiral of the Blue.
- 15.—Gosford, the Right Hon. Sir Archibald Acheson, K.P., third Earl of.
- 17.—Cureton, The Rev. William, D.D., F.R.S., a Canon of Westminster, Rector of St. Margaret's, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and a Royal Trustee of the British Museum.
- 17.—Miller, Professor James, an eminent surgeon and medical author.
- 18.—Lance, Mr. George, one of the best still-life painters of his time.
- 20.—Ponlett, The Right Hon. John Ponlett, fifth Earl.
- 21.—Craven, the Hon. Frederick.
- 21.—Codrington, Sir Christopher William Bethell, M.P. for East Gloucestershire, D.L. and J.P. for the same county, and Captain of the Dodington squadron of yeomanry.
- 25.—Wirttemberg, William I. (Frederic Charles), King of.
- 27.—Whiteside, the Rev. John William, D.C.L. (Surrogate), Vicar of Scarborough, Yorkshire, an excellent divine, brother of the Right Hon. James Whiteside, M.P.
- 29.—Miller, the Rev. Sir Thomas Combe, sixth Baronet, Vicar of Froyle, Hants.
- July 1.—Dalton, John, Esq., of Sleningford Park, Yorkshire, J.P. and D.L.
- 2.—Cox, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William, Knt., of Coolchife, in the county of Wexford, C.B., K.T.S., J.P., and D.L.
- 4.—Grattan, Thomas Colley, Esq., a very clever novelist, essayist, and writer.
- 5.—Branthwaite, the Rev. John, M.A., Principal of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.
- 17.—Gust, the Hon. and Rev. Richard, Rector of Belton.
- 19.—Wood, Alexander, of Woodcot Park, Haddingtonshire, a Lord of Session in Scotland, as Lord Wood.
- 20.—Hardinge, Major-Gen. Richard, Royal Horse Artillery, K.H.
- 20.—Kemmis, William, Esq., formerly Crown Solicitor of Dublin and the Leinster Circuit.
- 22.—Ridley, the Dowager Lady, and her daughter, Mrs. Cookson.

**IRISH TITLES OF HONOUR.**—Titles of honour are still borne by the representatives of some of the old Milesian families in Ireland. Some of these titles have become extinct in course of time, such as The M'Carthy More, the White Knight, The O'Sullivan Bear, The O'Moore, &c., and some have been merged in peerages. The O'Bryen in the titles of Thomond (now extinct) and Inchiquin, the O'Neills in an earldom (extinct), The O'Callaghan in Lord Lismore, and the descendant and representative of the O'Byrnes in Lord de Tabley. But the following titles are still preserved and generally acknowledged:—The O'Donoghue of the Glens, The O'Conor Don, The Knight of Kerry, The Knight of Glen, The O'Grady, The M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks, and The M'Dermot, Princ of Coolvain. The two first of these represent Irish constituencies, and it is believed are the only Irish chieftains who have adhered to the national religion: all the others are Protestants. Indeed, it is a curious circumstance, that while we see the O'Neills, the O'Bryens, the O'Callaghans, the O'Byrnes—indeed, almost all the lineal descendants of the old Irish families—staunch Protestants (some of them even Orangemen; the late Lord O'Neill was Grand Master of the Orangemen); we find, on the other hand, that the leading Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry in Ireland are mostly of English and Protestant extraction. Thus, the Brownes, Earls of Kenmare, came over originally in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and, being Protestants, obtained large grants of The O'Donoghue property in Kerry, forfeited by Roderick O'Donoghue, in the reign of Elizabeth, and by Geoffrey O'Donoghue, "dead in Rebellion," in the reign of her successor. The Earls of Kenmare are now, as is well known, at the head of the Irish Roman Catholic peerage, and so of the Dillons, Plunkets, Burkes, Nugents, Prestons, and other Irish Roman Catholic families of importance; they are all, with few exceptions, of English and Protestant descent, while we have seen that the descendants of the native Irish are almost all Protestants.

RATES OF POSTAGE, MONEY ORDERS, NEWSPAPERS, &c.

Inland Letters to any part of the United Kingdom, if not exceeding half an ounce, are charged . . . . . 1d.  
 Exceeding half an ounce, but not exceeding 1 ounce . . . . . 2d.  
 " 1 ounce " " 2 ounces . . . . . 4d.  
 " 2 ounces " " 3 ounces . . . . . 6d.  
 And so on, an additional twopence for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce.

Unstamped Letters are charged double postage on delivery.  
 All Letters should be clearly addressed in a plain hand. The stamp should stand above the address, to the right hand of the writer.  
 If coin be inclosed in a letter, the letter will be charged double the fee of a Registered Letter.

Letters to go the same day into the Country must be put in at the Receiving Houses before half-past five p.m.; at the Branch Offices before six; or with an additional stamp before a quarter to seven. Letters are received at St. Martin's-le-Grand only until seven, by paying one penny extra; and until half-past seven by paying sixpence extra, or by placing stamps to that amount on the letter extra to the postage.

Within the Town limits there are eleven deliveries daily; the first or general despatch is made from St. Martin's-le-Grand at about 7.30 a.m., and the delivery is generally completed throughout London by nine o'clock. The last despatch is made at 7 p.m., and all letters for this delivery should bear the district initials to ensure delivery.

**REGISTERED LETTERS.**—Colonial letters, book-packets, &c., except those to Ascension, Vancouver, British Columbia, and Labuan, may be registered upon payment in money of a fee of 6d. over and above the postage. Letters only can be registered to certain foreign countries, but in many cases only to the port of despatch. Inland letters are charged 4d.

Registered Letters for France, and Countries through France, except those sent in the closed Mails to India, &c., are charged a fee equal in all cases to the postage. To Russia, Poland, and Italy, 6d. in addition to 4d. for every ½ oz. or fraction thereof. Registered Letters must be posted half an hour previous to ordinary Letters.

Stamped **NEWSPAPERS** from one Post Town to another within the United Kingdom, free, provided that they are folded with the Stamp outside, and posted within fifteen days of publication. India via Southampton, 2d. Newspapers to the Colonies, whether stamped or unstamped, 1d.; via any Foreign Country, 2d.

**MONEY ORDERS** are granted and paid at every Post Town in the United Kingdom:—3d. for sums not exceeding £2, and 6d. not exceeding £5, not exceeding £7, 9d., and £10, 1s. The Commission on Money Orders to the Colonies is fourfold these sums, and on Money Orders payable at Malta, or Gibraltar, threefold.

Payment of an Order must be obtained before the end of the second month, exclusive of the month the Order was issued in, or a fresh commission must be paid; under any circumstances an Order will not be paid after twelve clear months.

In case of the miscarriage or loss of a Money Order, a duplicate is granted on a written application (with the necessary particulars, and inclosing the amount of a second commission in postage-stamps) to the Comptroller of the Money-Order Office of the Kingdom where the Original Order was issued.

**SAVINGS BANKS** have now been established at most of the money-order offices. Deposits are received daily from 1s. upwards, and upon every complete pound yearly interest is given at the rate of £2 10s. per cent.

**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN MAILS.**—The Mails are made up for the United States every Saturday evening and Wednesday morning, 1s. Australia, New South Wales, New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and Mauritius, via Southampton, 20th, M., 6d, 26th via Marseilles, E., 10d, under ½ oz. Canada, Thursday, E., 6d, (and Saturday, E., letters via United States, 8d.) Cape Coast Castle, Sierra Leone, 23rd, E. 6d. Cape of Good Hope, 5th, E., 1s. Ceylon, (10d.) China, via Marseilles, 1s. 4d, 10th and 26th, E.; via Southampton, 4th and 20th, M., 1s. under ½ oz. (Ceylon, 6d.) Egypt and Malta (6d. under ½ oz.), India, via Marseilles, 10d. under ½ oz. 3d, 10th, 18th, 26th, E., (no Mails to Bombay or the North-West Provinces are forwarded on the 10th and 26th, or 4th and 20th); via Southampton, 4th, 12th, 20th, 27th, M., 6d. Gibraltar, M. and E. via France, 6d. under ½ oz. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, alt. Sat. E. (6d.) or via United States, alt. Sat. E. (8d.) Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, alt. Sat. E. 6d. Vancouver Island, (British Columbia), every Saturday, E. via New York, 1s. 2d., West Indies, British, 2nd and 17th M., 1s.

France and the Continent of Europe, via France, twice daily. Belgium and Continent of Europe, via Belgium, daily.

**THE BOOK POST.**—A Book, unstamped Newspaper (or stamped Newspaper more than fifteen days old), or any number of Books or Printed Letters from one Post Town to another, within the United Kingdom, in a cover open at the ends, not exceeding two feet in length, and not exceeding 4 oz. 1d.; not exceeding 8 oz. 2d.; not exceeding 16 oz. 4d.; and for every additional 8 oz. or fraction thereof, 2d. A Book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed letters, and printed matter of every kind); but no written letter is allowed in any case.

The privileges of the Book Post are now extended to the whole of the British Colonies and Settlements at the following rates:—To Ceylon, East Indies, Hong-Kong, Labuan, Mauritius, New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, S. and W. Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, (via Southampton), 4oz. 4d., 8 oz. 8d., 1 lb. 1s. 4d., 1 ½ lb. 2s., &c. The weight of each packet to Queensland, or New South Wales is limited to 3 lb. To other places not exceeding 4 oz. 3d., 8 oz. 6d., 1 lb. 1s., 1 ½ lb. 1s. 6d., &c. Packets to any part of Cape Colony other than Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, or Mossel Bay must be addressed to the care of some one at either of these places.

**PATTERN POST.**—Between England and France.—1st. The Pattern must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, wearing apparel, medicines, keys, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, whether a money value or other, apart from its mere use as a Pattern. 2nd. The Patterns must bear only the address of the persons for whom they are intended, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, and the prices of the articles. 3rd. The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be inclosed in bags of linen, paper, or other material, tied at the neck with string. 4th. Articles such as the following are prohibited: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp-pointed instruments, acids of all kinds, &c.