

Sir Edward Fitzgerald, Bart, and suite have arrived at Carrigoran, from Merrion Square, North, Dublin.

John Westropp, of Attyffin Park, Esq., has arrived at Belvidere house, Tramore, for the season.

Henry S. Burton, Esq., has arrived at Carrickaholt county of Clare, from the Shelburne Hotel, Dublin.

Dr. P. M. Cullinan, of Harmony House, Ennis, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Clare.

CRICKET.—The county Clare Eleven are to play a match at cricket, on their ground, near Ennis, against the Ennis College, on next Thursday, the 4th June, when it is expected a large assembly of the lovers of this noble game will be present, if this favourable weather continues.

CITIZENS' CLUB.—Upon perusal of the communication signed "An Old Inhabitant," (who has given his name) we do not deem it prudent to publish his letter, as he is too personal in his attack upon members of that body.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—We are gratified at being enabled to state that Richard O'Shaughnessy, Esq., son of our respected fellow-citizen, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, was elected on yesterday a scholar of Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr Michael Hartigan, of this city, auctioneer, and proprietor of the Horse Respository, Cecil-street, netted near £4,000 by the recent Derby.

The Kilkeck races, which are to come off on the 10th of June, inst., will be numerous attended. Passengers can leave Limerick by the City of Dublin Steamer on Tuesday, 9th, or by the Foynes train, which leaves Limerick at 12 45 p.m. on Wednesday.

FUNERAL OF A LUNATIC.—A lunatic inmate of the District Asylum, named Mary Townsend, aged over 75 years, and who had been in that institution for the last 37 years, on transfer from the old House of Industry, North Strand, died on Friday, and was buried on Sunday in the new cemetery, Mount St. Laurence.—All the patients walked in the funeral procession, accompanied by the Staff, Dr. Fitzgerald superintending. It was remarkable with what regularity and decorum the insane party conducted themselves, and at the grave-yard, when the coffin was lowered to its resting place, numbers of them knelt in silent prayer to God for repose of the soul of the departed spirit.

THE LIMERICK MONTHLY FAIR.—The fair to-day was badly supplied with stock, but the attendance of buyers was pretty large; in consequence of the limited supply very few sales were effected; this dullness is said to be owing to the fair of Rathkeale, which was held on yesterday, and where the graziers and cattle-dealers supplied their wants. There was but a very small supply of beef, and this was not of prime quality, and the price quoted was from 56s to 65s per cwt. according to quality and class. Sheep ranged from £2 to £2 5s each for widders and maiden ewes; lambs from £1 to £1 2s, and £1 3s each. Milch cows of which there were only a few of middling quality sold at from £10 to £13 each. Two-years old went from £6 10s to £7 10s each. The demand for pigs was exceedingly dull, the highest quotation was 40s per cent., and this was realised with difficulty, and several lots left the fair unsold. Stores and bonnies were equally low.

At Rathkeale butter market on Saturday, the usual buyers did not attend, in consequence of the great fall in prices during the last three weeks, and there was a corresponding decrease in supplies. There were 150 casks on sale—the highest price given was £2, down to £1 17s., according to weight and quality. The following sales were effected:—Mr. Worsnip, Kilmallock, bought 72 casks; Mr. Hourigan, Limerick, 34. As it is now supposed the markets will be settled for the season, buyers and sellers are prepared to meet each other in the same good spirit which has hitherto existed.

At Rathkeale monthly fair on yesterday, there was a good supply of stock, but a small attendance of purchasers. Beef rated at 7d. per lb., sink the offal.—Mr. Patrick Condon, Ballyallinan, sold 3 fat cows at £20 each, and purchased 17 two-year olds at £9 10s. each; Robert Hunt, Esq., bought a lot of hoggets (in the wool) at 37s. each; James Starkey, Esq., bought 16 calves at £5 10s each; Mr. Samuel Bennett, of Bruff, bought 40 hoggets out of wool at 31s. 6d. each, from Mr. Hugh Massy, Ardlinan; Mr. C. Crumlin, Ardagh, bought a milch cow at £14 10s; Mr. Robt. Sheehy, Foynes, refused £8 10s each for 20 two-year-old heifers; Mr. Langford (Stonehall) refused £10 each for another lot of two-year-old heifers. The top price for calves was £5 to £6. Lambs sold at from 16s to 26s each; prime bacon pigs rated 44s per cwt. The May fair of Clare Castle was held on Saturday, and it may be described as an average one. Clare Castle is celebrated for fully maintaining, at least in some instances, this character. There was no fat stock brought forward. Yearlings fetched from £3 10s to £7, according to quality; two-year old heifers sold at from £6 to £10 each. Mr. E. Quinlivan, of Hempfield, Clare Castle, sold a prime lot of 52 hoggets, at 49s each, to Mr. Glover, of Limerick. This was the highest price obtained.

Darell, Bart., and Harriet Mary, his wife; Lionel Edward Darell and Flora Mary Darell, infants; the Right Hon. Spencer Horatio Walpole, Charles Spencer Perceval, Thos. McMahon, Harriet McMahon, and Jane Terry, all of whom except Mr. Walpole and Mr. Perceval, are representatives of Sir Edward Tierney, who died in 1856, and take under his will. The circumstances under which the case comes before the court may be gathered from the following singular narrative:—

In the year 1817 the testator, Henry Frederick John James, fifth Earl of Egmont, on coming of age, was induced by his father, John, the fourth earl, to become responsible for debts amounting to £200,000, a procedure which laid the foundation of the great embarrassments which continued through the lifetime of Earl Henry. In 1822 Earl John succeeded to the title and estates of John James, the third earl, and about the same period Sir Edward Tierney's (then Mr Tierney) connection with the family commenced, Earl John borrowing money from him to a considerable extent. At this period also, the creditors to whom Earl Henry (then Viscount Perceval) became responsible grew clamorous in their demands, recovered judgments, and made endeavours to obtain execution against the estates. Under those circumstances, it was considered advisable that Earl John should vest his estates in trustees, in order to satisfy all his creditors, and accordingly, with a view to carry this intention into effect, two deeds were executed on the 2nd November, 1824. The conditions of these deeds were, that after paying off the charges on the estates and the debts of Earl John, and indemnifying his son against his liabilities as surety, the trustees were to hold the estates in trust for the latter in tail, subject to a jointure of £1,000 a year to the Countess of Egmont. By the same deeds the trustees were authorised to pay out of the surplus of the Irish estates £2,000 a year to the father, and £1,000 a year to the son, during their joint lives; and whether the estates were sold or not, the balance of the surplus was to go to the survivor. The trustees named in these deeds were Earl Henry (then Lord Perceval), John Godfrey Teed, and Edward Tierney; but, during the progress of a friendly suit, instituted by Mr. Wain, a creditor, and which ended in a decree, pronounced in 1830, to carry out the trusts, Mr. Teed was discharged, and the trustees were reduced to two in number—Mr. Tierney and Viscount Perceval. In 1832 the whole of the English estates were sold, with the exception of the advowson of the Enmore estates, which had been specially exempted in the deed, and their sale produced £200,000. By means of the money thus realised, a large amount of the family debts were paid off; but the Irish estates were still left incumbered to the extent of about £100,000. Earl John died in 1835, and the testator succeeded. The character and habits of this nobleman, having an important bearing on the question at issue in the present case, require to be referred to. On coming of age in 1817, he sat for a short time as a member of the House of Commons? but being deeply involved, and losing his privilege from arrest on the dissolution of Parliament, he fled the country, dropped his courtesy title, and assumed the name of Lovell, by which he passed up to the time of his death, in 1841. From this period he lived a great part of his time on the Continent; and on coming to reside in England in the later years of his life, he lived in retirement, his rank being concealed from all except two or three persons, to whom concealment could not avail, Sir Edward Tierney being one, as it was through him that he received his income. The earl never married, but a lady, admittedly of irreproachable character, and said to be a near relative, lived with him, and took charge of his house. She was a Mrs. Clesse, the widow of a French officer, and the mother of an only son, Alexis John Battanchon; and it was in her name that Rurderore Park, in Wiltshire, was taken for the earl, the lease being bargained for it would appear from the evidence in the case that the earl fell into habits of great intemperance, which ultimately had a fatal effect, his death, on the 23rd December, 1843, being the result, according to the journal of his medical attendant, of consumption and delirium tremens." During all this time Sir Edward Tierney managed the Irish estates, and effected large improvements—sometimes to extent of £5,000 in a year. By an account of the money dealings between the parties, ending 17th of September, 1840, and signed by the earl, Sir Edward took credit for disbursements, to the amount of £30,021, which left due to him a balance of £23,089 and on the same day Lord Egmont executed a mortgage for the latter amount. In October, 1841, the earl, on the death of Mrs. Clesse, at Lisbon, whither he had accompanied her, returned to London, and took up his residence at Webb's Hotel, under his assumed name of Lovell. While there he became alarmingly ill, and Mr. Parkinson being communicated with, he wrote to Sir Edward Tierney, who arrived in London from Ireland on the 8th Dec. 1841. On the following day he had an interview with the earl alone, after which he desired Mr. Parkinson to go to Lord Egmont and take his instructions for his will. Mr. Parkinson did as requested. The will was duly prepared, and was executed by the earl on the 11th December, death supervening on the 23rd of the same month. After the death of Lord Egmont, his cousins the three Misses Perceval,

and their families, established that he

men. The steamer Eugenie has been captured off Mobile, with arms from Havannah.

The British schooner Linnet has been captured. NEW-YORK, 23RD MAY.—The political condition of affairs has a threatening aspect owing to the representative measure of Federal military appointees. The exasperation of the people through the Western States is increasing, and denunciations of administrative measures by the democracy in large Northern circles are becoming louder. It is freely asserted that the administration purposes to make the profession of political opinions the test of loyalty. A democratic meeting has been held at Indianapolis. Speeches were made denouncing Vallindigham's arrest, and the war measures of the government. A military guard was kept patrolling the city in the vicinity where the meeting was held. Forty or fifty arrests were made for carrying concealed weapons, and shouting for Jeff. Davis. The excursionists in several trains which left Indianapolis at night fired upon the soldiers. The military authorities suppressed the movement, and took 500 revolvers from the passengers. The newspapers in all Western cities are now under military supervision, and in Indiana free press discussion is suppressed by Gen. Hassall. Arrests in Washington are being more numerous. Gen. Butler is in Washington, and it is supposed he will immediately receive a command. The "City of New York" takes out \$158,500 and £336 in specie.

NEW YORK, MAY 23RD.—It is certain that General Grant occupied Jackson on the 14th, and after nearly destroying the entire city he evacuated it the following day. General Johnston officially reports that a portion of General Grant's army attacked General Pemberton on the 16th near Edward's Depot, and that after nine hours' fighting Pemberton was compelled to fall back behind Big River, Mobile papers say General Pemberton's loss in the late battle was 3,000 men, and the enemy's loss about as much. The Confederate General Filgman was killed. It is stated that General Grant, after leaving Jackson, would proceed to Haines Bluff, and secure the Confederate transports, to prevent the Confederates escaping up the Zazoo river.

The latest Murfressboro despatches state the Confederates have evacuated Vicksburg, and Pemberton had marched out to attack Grant in the rear, while Johnstone pushed him from the direction of Jackson. Other reports say that General Grant had taken possession of the most important railroad bridge across the Big Black River, cutting off the Confederate communication with Vicksburg. Still another report says that General Grant has been driven from Jackson and Port Gibson, and that Johnstone had taken possession of the Jackson and Vicksburg Warrenton. It is said that the Federals have destroyed Warren and destroyed Greenville. The Federal mortar fleet has again bombarded Port Hudson from below without material result.

New Orleans northern counties think that Port Hudson is by this time evacuated, as General Banks' was to attack it from above with the land force and Porter's fleet, while Farragut's fleet with the land force from Baton Rouge, attacked it from below. General Banks' movements in the Teche country were expected to be a means of bringing to New Orleans 100,000 bales of cotton which is quoted in that city 58c. and declining. A rumour was prevalent yesterday that General Hooker is falling back from the Rappahannock to the Pottomac for the better defence of Washington, as there were signs of the Confederates preparing to cross into Maryland by way of the Upper Potomac. It is reported from Port Royal that three blockade runners from Charleston for Nassau have been captured.

The latest news from Jackson to the 11th is from Confederate sources (both official and private) recounts an obstinate but indecisive battle between General Grant and General Pemberton at Edwards Station on the 19th. Pemberton, with 12,000 men, is said to have sustained himself against the Federals, who were 24,000 strong, and to have fallen back in good order at night to his entrenchments beyond the Big Black River. General Grant afterwards proceeded north some eight miles, where he was again confronted by General Johnston.

The Government of Washington is represented as being considerably anxious concerning these movements, fearing that General Grant may be decoyed into an incautious advance from his base at Grand Gulf, and that his army may eventually be surrounded and forced to capitulate.

The position of the Army of the Potomac is to be changed from the line of the Rappahannock to a point un-named, where its presence is likely to afford greater safety to Washington in case of an advance upon the capital by General Lee. The Federal steamer R. R. Clayton, cruising off Mobile, captured the steamer Eugenie while attempting to run the blockade. The Eugenie was fitted out at New York some weeks since, and dispatched to Havannah for the purpose, it is supposed, of carrying arms and munition to the Confederates. The British s.s. steamer Linnet has also been captured. FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 22ND.—In the absence of definite news from General Grant's army, and in consequence of the conflicting rumours afloat gold