

THE CORK NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

WE last week briefly noticed the opening of this Exhibition, notwithstanding it took place at a very late period of the week at a distance from the metropolis of England of upwards of 400 miles; and we now give a more detailed report of the interesting proceedings connected with that important event, with various illustrations of some of its most striking scenes. In every way the demonstration must be looked upon as most important, as evincing what Irishmen can themselves do to raise the position of their own country, when directed by two or three heads of less mercurial and more calculating quality than appears too often to belong to the natives of the Emerald Isle, and also the deep and sincere interest which the present Lord-Lieutenant takes in promoting the welfare of the country over which he has been called to preside. Himself no politician, and evidently disliking that portion of his duties connected with them, his mind and attention appear to be devoted to the consideration of how he can most practically assist in the elevation of the character of the people, by encouraging the pursuit of business for which their temperament admirably suits them.

ARRIVAL OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT AT CORK.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, with the Countess of Eglinton and a numerous suite, left Dublin by special train on the Great Southern and Western Railway, in a very handsome saloon carriage prepared for the occasion, shortly before twelve o'clock on Wednesday; and after making a short stoppage at the Limerick junction to partake of luncheon, proceeded to Cork, where they arrived at half-past four. Upon the platform the Mayor and several members of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, with the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Shea, all wearing their badges, awaited the coming of the train. The Earl of Bandon, wearing his uniform as Lord-Lieutenant of the county, Lord Bernard, in the uniform of the City of Cork Militia, and Colonel Hodder in that of the militia force of the county, were in attendance. Lord Kinsale was also present. The High Sheriffs of the county and city, John Courtney, Esq., — Ballyedmond, Esq., and Francis B. Beamish, Esq., were among those who waited.

A detachment of the 40th Regiment was drawn up on the platform, under Major Valliant, as a guard of honour. Major-General Mansel (commanding the garrison) and his staff, comprising Colonel Mansel, Colonel French, Major Stewart, and Major Paget, attended. Colonel Eld was also present.

A band of the 40th Regiment striking up the National Anthem. The carriage in which his Excellency arrived is of remarkable elegance, and was constructed specially for the occasion. On his Excellency stepping upon the platform he was received by the Mayor, the Earl of Bandon, Colonel Mansel, and other gentlemen. Renewed cheering on the platform greeted his arrival. With his Excellency were the Countess of Eglinton, Lord Bective, Capt. Thesiger, and Dean Loughlin, of the Chapel Royal. Several of the directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway accompanied the Lord-Lieutenant's suite from Dublin. Their Excellencies then passed across the platform, the Countess of Eglinton leaning upon the arm of the Mayor. The Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess, the Earl of Bandon, and his Worship the Mayor, then entered the carriage of the Mayor, and a procession was formed, headed by a large body of the military, and followed by a number of private carriages, which proceeded thorough the suburb of Blackpool, where were

triumphal arches, decorated with the famous Cork Blackpool gingham, evergreens, &c., and amidst the loyal demonstrations of the people, into the city, passing over St. Patrick's bridge (as shown in our illustration), under the shadow of the ancient steeple of Shandon, rendered so famous in song by a local poet, and well known as "The Bells of Shandon."

Along the route thousands of people had assembled, who, notwithstanding the pitiless pelting of the rain, kept their ground.

As the procession proceeded, considerable attention was excited by an Irish piper, who had been placed in an artificial bower on the front of one of the houses in Patrick street, to produce those thrilling strains from the Union pipes so loved by his countrymen, to greet the coming of his Excellency and his amiable Countess. This incident is illustrated by our Artist.

Military bands and troops marched along the line of the procession, from Patrick's-

bridge to the terminus of the Cork and Bandon Railway, to add a charm to the scene; and the whole would have formed quite a brilliant pageant, had it not been for the rain, which now came down rather heavily.

RECEPTION AT BANDON.

On reaching the terminus his Excellency was received by Colonel Beamish, who wore his uniform of a Colonel in the Hanoverian service; T. Somerville Reeves, T. Somers Payne, W. J. Shaw, H. W. Wood, Secretary of the Bandon Railway Company, and several other gentlemen.

Their Excellencies, after the gentlemen on the platform had been presented to them, took their seats in the carriage which had been reserved for their use, and the train immediately after left the station amid the cheers of the spectators. The train then traversed the line at a very rapid rate, but shut off steam on nearing the Chetwynd Viaduct, which it crossed at a moderate pace, and thus enabled their Excellencies to judge, by its immense elevation and length, of the magnitude of this undertaking. It then slowly passed the Ballinhassig station, where a large force of constabulary was drawn up, and on nearing the town of Bandon the cheering became very general and warm. The train reached the Bandon terminus about twenty minutes after six.

Their Excellencies were received by the Marquis of Thomond, Earl of Bantry, Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe; Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of York; and Lord Carbery.

A deputation of the town commissioners and of the magistrates and the inhabitants generally of Bandon was then presented to their Excellencies.

Mr. Sherlock next came forward to present the address of the inhabitants of Bandon to his Excellency. He said—May it please your Excellency, as Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and also of the great influential meeting of the magistrates, clergy, gentry, and inhabitants generally of the ancient and loyal borough of Bandon-bridge and its vicinity, I have the honour to present an address to your Excellency, which I hope your Excellency will allow me the honour of reading:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY ARCHIBALD
WILLIAM, THE EARL OF EGLINTON
AND WINTON, LORD-LIEUTENANT-
GENERAL AND GENERAL
GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

The Address of the Town Commissioners, Magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the ancient and loyal Borough of Bandon-bridge and its vicinity.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the town commissioners, magistrates, Clergy, and Inhabitants of the ancient and loyal borough of Bandon-bridge and its vicinity, approach your Excellency with sentiments of the most profound respect, to present to your Excellency and your amiable Countess our most cordial congratulations on your arrival in this our ancient town, and to express, through your Excellency, as the representative of our most gracious Queen, our devoted and unalienable attachment to her Majesty's person and throne.

We hail with pleasure and gratitude this visit of your Excellency for the purpose of opening the National Exhibition in the city of Cork, and we anxiously hope that, under the blessing of Divine Providence, it may prove the harbinger of the permanent improvement of Ireland, and that it may be followed by the increased prosperity and happiness of her people.

In offering this our hearty welcome, we take this opportunity of assuring your Excellency of our zealous co-operation in the promotion and maintenance of the peace and welfare of the country.

We have the honour to remain your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants,
(Signed, on behalf of the inhabitants)
THOMAS SHERLOCK, Chairman of the Town Commissioners, and the remaining Commissioners, together with upwards of 500 other signatures, comprising the nobility, gentry, and Inhabitants of Bandon and its vicinity.

His Excellency then read the following reply, which was handed to him by his secretary, Colonel Campbell:—

Gentlemen,—I accept with the greatest pleasure your kind congratulations on my arrival in this ancient town, as well as the expression of your devoted attachment to the person and office of our Sovereign.

It is an additional source of gratification to me, that I am called hither on an occasion of such national interest, and I trust that it may prove to be the commencement of a long era of prosperity and happiness to the people in whose welfare I shall always hereafter take the warmest interest.

The anxiety which you express to co-operate in the maintenance of the tranquility of the country is most satisfactory; for I feel assured that, without the preservation of internal peace, no legislation can afford any permanent amelioration to the evils which have so long oppressed the energies and retarded the improvement of Ireland.

On concluding his reply, which was loudly applauded, his Excellency, the Countess of Eglinton, Earl of Bandon, and Marquis of Thomond left the station-house, and entered the carriage of Lord Bandon, which was in waiting to convey their Excellencies to Castle Bernard, the seat of the noble Earl of Bandon (a View of which we have Engraved). The carriage was drawn by four beautiful grey horses, ridden by postillions, and preceded by two outriders; and was followed by three other carriages, in which were the Earl of Bective, Earl of Bantry, Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe; Mr. Fortescue, Colonel Campbell, Captain Cust, Mr. Thesiger, A.D.C.; Right Rev. Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Cork; Rev. Mr. Sealy, and Rev. Mr. Bleakley. The deputation placed themselves at the hand of the *cortege*, and in this order proceeded through the South Main Street, which in various places was spanned by triumphal arches, bearing such inscriptions as "Hail to thee Eglinton," "Cead mille, fealta." And "Success to Irish Industry" (a point from which our Illustration is taken). On the fronts of the houses, also, various inscriptions were placed, but not one was to be seen of a political or sectarian character. The windows and roofs of the houses throughout the line of procession were crowded with spectators, and their cheers were loud and enthusiastic—a compliment which their Excellencies repeatedly acknowledged. On reaching the borough boundary, the deputation separated from the *cortege*, which continued its route to Castle Bernard, amidst cheering for "Eglinton and the noble house of Bandon."

There was a large dinner party assembled at Castle Bernard to meet their Excellencies, including Earl and Countess of Bandon, Lady Harriett Bernard, Earl of Bective, Marquis and Marchioness of Thomond, Viscount and Viscountess Bernard, Earl and Countess of Bantry, Hon. Charles and Mrs. Bernard, with their two sons, Percy and Boyle, aged respectively eight and five years, who were dressed in Highland costume; Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bernard, Coolmain; Lord Carbery, Lord Riversdale, Bishop of Killaloe, the Bishop of Cork, Colonel Campbell, Captain Cust, Mr. Thesiger, A.D.C., Colonel Alcock Stawell, Rev. Mr. Bleakly, and General Shuldham. His Worship the Mayor of Cork, and Major-General Mansel, were also invited, but sent apologies. In the evening

there was a large reception of the neighbouring nobility and gentry; and a display of fireworks took place about ten o'clock in a marsh opposite Castle Bernard, and, despite the distance from the town and the unfavourableness of the situation, attracted a large crowd of spectators.

OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.

Thursday, the day of the opening, was observed as a close holiday throughout Cork. The different public buildings, club-houses, and some of the principal shops were decorated with evergreens and flowers, and hung out gay banners, In the direction of the National Exhibition Building crowds began to assemble early in the day, and the passage of Anglesea Bridge soon became an enterprise of no small difficulty, It was arranged that, as the accommodation in seats was unavoidably limited, entrance should be given in the first instance to the ladies holding season tickets, in order that they might have an opportunity of seating themselves before the rush of gentlemen should commence, when confusion might possibly gain the mastery of politeness. This arrangement was carried out with much greater attention and ease than might have been expected.

Within the Building the eye at first caught nothing but a confused blending of bright colours of all kinds. When, after much fluttering of dresses, the greater number of the fair spectators had contrived to fill the seats and the whole extent of the Southern Hall, or Fine Arts Court, where the visitors were arranged, could be comprehended at a glance, a panorama of the most brilliant hues might be surveyed. From the benches of the choristers around Telford's organ, through the arch dividing the hall, to the far extreme of the Northern Court, terminated by the large scriptural painting of Mr. Fitzgerald, the space was filled to its uttermost power of comprehension. The rainbow-tinted dresses of the ladies, the glittering uniforms of military and naval officers, and the robes of corporate and collegiate authorities, gave to the hall, viewed from an elevated position, the semblance of a richly-coloured picture, subdued by the relieving shade of the vaulted roof. Here and there the view was broken by the massive form of some noble statue arising from among the bright crowd. A sensation of refreshing coolness was diffused throughout the Building by the waters

of the fountain which played through the day, and sent up a light spiral column of spray. In front of the organ was placed the throne, covered with dark purple velvet, designed for the reception of the Lord-Lieutenant. Around the throne were arranged the members of the corporation and of the other municipal bodies of the city, all wearing the robes of their office. The Professors of the College also attended in their robes. The members of the Executive Committee wore their appropriate badges. The General and the different officers in garrison, and the officers of the fleet now in the harbour (all in uniform) assembled, principally, in this part of the Building, and not less than 4000 persons could have been present.

At one o'clock the firing of cannon and the cheering of the multitude outside the Building announced the arrival of their Excellencies, and immediately afterwards the doors were opened, a passage made up to the throne, and his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, preceded by the Mayor, Mr. Shea, hon. secretary; Mr. F. P. Beamish, and several members of the Executive Committee, and followed by the noblemen and officers of his suite, with the Earl of Bandon and Lord Bernard, passed up the hall. His Excellency took his seat upon the throne; the officers of his suite, members of the committee, &c., standing grouped around him.

The "Hallelujah" chorus was admirably performed by 200 voices belonging to Dublin and Cork musical societies; and immediately afterwards Mr. Shea, honorary secretary, read the following address to his Excellency, upon the part of the Executive Committee of the National Exhibition:—

ADDRESS FROM THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

We, the Mayor and Executive Committee of the National Exhibition, on behalf of the citizens of Cork, greet your Excellency's arrival amongst us with an ardent welcome.

We recognise in you Excellency the distinguished representative of our beloved Queen, the object alike of our loyalty and our affection, and whose generous example in sustaining our humble efforts to rouse the drooping energies, and to stimulate into greater activity the exertions of the Irish people, you have so nobly imitated.

We have marked with pleasure, since your Excellency's official connexion with Ireland, how anxiously you have availed yourself of every opportunity to patronise her public institutions, to promote her native manufactures, to inspire our gentry with respect for her inherent

capabilities, and our humble fellow-countrymen with a just reliance upon their own industry and intelligence.

In the encouragement given by your Excellency's predecessor to the project of an exhibition in our city, which first led its promoters to venture upon extending the design so as to embrace the arts and manufactures of all Ireland, and in the patronage since accorded by your Excellency to the matured undertaking from which so many advantages have resulted, we recognise conduct that represents, in the most beneficial manner, the fostering attributes of a ruler anxious to promote the real interests of the country.

Your Excellency's ready acceptance of our invitation to inaugurate this day's auspicious ceremonial, we regard as a high compliment to ourselves and to our fellow-citizens, and we deem the value of that compliment greatly enhanced by the presence of your amiable and distinguished Countess, to whom we offer the tribute of our thanks for thus adding grace and lustre to the opening scene of our National Exhibition.

Our country has passed through a severe ordeal of calamity and privations—let us fervently hope that the proceedings of this day may prove the commencement of an era of cheering contrast to the years that have gone by, that this National Exhibition may be followed by those results which we had alone in view, to secure, in the most profitable development of the resources of Ireland, the triumph of the skill and intelligence of her people, and that your Excellency may hereafter look back upon this scene as one with which you will feel a just pride in having your name associated in the recollection of our countrymen.

(Signed)

WILLIAM HACKETT, MAYOR,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.

His Excellency then read the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—Coming to Ireland as the representative of a gracious and enlightened Queen, whose patronage of science and of arts is equalled only by her desire to promote the best interests and encourage the rational enjoyment of her subjects, I consider it an imperative duty to give my best aid to a scheme of such great national importance and utility.

To revive the energies and stimulate the exertions of the people, to teach them to rely on the genius and resources with which they are so richly endowed in themselves and in their country, to foster the industry, the results of which we see around us in such rich profusion, shall be my constant object so long as I remain among you; and most fervently do I trust that this magnificent demonstration of what Irishmen can and will do when their efforts are well directed may prove a great and lasting benefit to Ireland. (Applause.)

I beg to propose to you, on my own part and on that of Lady Eglinton, our best thanks for the kind manner in which we have been received, and to assure you that we shall ever retain a most pleasing recollection of the courtesy, liberality, and public spirit of the inhabitants of Cork. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

His Excellency then conferred the honour of knighthood on the Mayor.

The Recorder next read the following

ADDRESS FROM THE CORPORATION.

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Cork, respectfully tender to your Excellency our most grateful acknowledgments for the honour you have conferred on our city in graciously visiting it on the present national occasion.

As the representative of our illustrious and beloved Sovereign, we hail your presence amongst us, to inaugurate an undertaking having for its object the elevation and improvement of all Irishmen without distinction of creed or class as an auspicious circumstance. The high office which your Excellency holds is ever seen to best advantage when disconnected from all party associations. It is simply regarded as typifying the imperial majesty of the Crown; and in an especial degree does it command respect where it is, as in the present instance availed of to promote measures of public utility, and to stimulate the industrial efforts of the people.

An important part of our duty would have been omitted were we to allow the opportunity to pass without conveying, through the medium of this address, our warmest thanks to her Excellency the Countess of Eglinton, for gracing with her presence the opening of our Exhibition.

The munificent patronage which her Excellency bestows on the manufactures of her country is not one of her slightest claims to our regard. That patronage will we hope, do much to induce others to adopt them, especially those who like her Excellency, can ensure admiration for whatever they adopt.

Once again we beg your Excellency to accept our felicitations on your arrival in Cork and our thanks for the kindly interest which you have taken in forwarding our National Exhibition.

(Signed) W.B. HACKETT, Mayor.

His Excellency then read the following reply:—

Gentlemen,—If anything were wanting to increase the pleasure which I feel in paying my first visit to Cork on such an interesting occasion, I should find it in the cordiality with which you have received me, and the flattering terms in which you welcome me to your city. As the representative of my Sovereign, I should have failed in the performance of my duty, if I had not given my best encouragement to the patriotic undertaking which the public Spirit of your citizens has brought to such a successful

issue and, as an individual, I should have been wanting in good feeling towards you if I had hesitated to accept the invitation which was so promptly and so kindly proffered to me. I am fully convinced that I best consult, not only the interests of Ireland, but the dignity of my office, by keeping myself as much apart as possible from the turmoil of politics and party warfare, and that it is only by pursuing a fair and impartial course, and by acting justly and firmly to all, that I can hope to make myself respected, and to soften down the religious and political asperities which have been the bane of Ireland. (Loud applause.)

The presentation of the addresses (a scene which we have illustrated) having taken place, his Excellency commanded his worship the Mayor to kneel down and conferred upon him the honour of Knighthood, him rise as Sir William Hackett.

His Excellency then said—In the name of her Majesty Queen Victoria and on behalf of the Executive Committee, I now declare this Exhibition opened. May it meet with all the success which the excellence of its objects so well deserves, and may the results of that be such as the best well-wisher of Ireland can desire.

Loud cheers followed this announcement, which was proclaimed to the city by repeated salvos of artillery from the troops in the Campfield.

The chorus then sang the "Inauguration Ode," composed by Mr. Wailer, and arranged by Dr. Stuart. The chorus was conducted by Dr. Stuart.

Loud acclamations followed the conclusion of the Ode, which was rendered by the chorus with magnificent effect.

Mr. Waller and Dr. Stuart were then presented to his Excellency.

The Lord-Lieutenant was then conducted through the Exhibition Buildings by Mr. Shea and Mr. F. B. Beamish, who pointed out to his notice the principal statues, paintings, and objects of industrial and mechanical interest.

The ceremonies concluded with the performance of a chorus arranged to the air of Handel's Coronation Hymn for George III., the words by Mr. Waller.

After his Excellency and suite left the Buildings, they were closed for the day.

During the day a beautiful copy of the Exhibition Catalogue, bound in green morocco, and emblazoned with an appropriate motto and the name of his Excellency was presented to the Lord-Lieutenant by Mr. J. O'Brien, of Patrick Street.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The Building in which the Exhibition takes place was originally built on a new Corn-Exchange, and is admirably situated on Albert-quay, overlooking the river, and close to Anglesey-bridge and the main streets of the city. The exterior is of a simple rustic style, and, though pleasing and appropriate, would not lead any one to suppose that so much room could be found in, or in connexion with it, as required for this Exhibition.

On obtaining admission by the principal entrance, the spectator is introduced into what is styled the Northern Hall—or, in other words, the room originally built for the Corn-Exchange—which presents an area of 75 feet by 75: and immediately below this is the Southern Hall, or Fine Arts Gallery, 145 feet long by 52; and this gallery being three steps lower than the original apartment, an advantageous view is presented of a hall 250 feet in depth, which, when filled, will have a very magnificent effect. The total area of the entrance hall—to the right of the pay-door of which, by the by, are committee-rooms, and to the left refreshment-courts—is about 6500 feet, of which about 2300 feet have been dedicated for promenade, leaving about 4200 feet for the exhibition of goods. From this hall we are led through an archway to the Fine Arts Court, which has been erected under the superintendence of Mr. Benson, the architect, in twenty-four days. It is, as stated above, 145 feet long by 52 wide, and contains an area of 7272 feet. of which 2672 has to be deducted for promenade, leaving 4600 applicable to the purposes of the Exhibition. This hall is constructed of timber, and has an arched roof, which gives it a great deal of the appearance of the transept of the Great Exhibition. It is lighted from the top by skylights, an arrangement which might be copied with advantage by many of our galleries, there not being a painting hung in a bad light, with the exception of a few behind Telford's organ, which is situated at the further end of this hall. The walls of this hall, to the height of 10 or 11 feet, are covered with red cloth, relieved by gilt pilasters; but all above displays the bare boards, with the exception of those places where the paintings occupy a somewhat elevated position. It is a pity that time did not permit of the painting or covering of these boards, as the present appearance not only gives an idea of incompleteness, but is injurious to the effect of the paintings. Running east and west,

between the northern and southern halls, is a central hall, which abuts a considerable distance on either side, forming, as it were, wings to the main building. This centre hall is 326 feet long by 30 wide, and contains an area of upwards of 9000 feet, of which 3800 are allotted for a promenade, and the remainder for the display of goods.

THE EXHIBITION.

Our space will not allow us to enter with any minuteness into a description of the various articles exhibited, and we must therefore content ourselves with endeavouring to give our readers a general idea of their nature; at the same time, admitting that the display of goods by far exceeded, both in quantity and quality, all the expectations we had formed of what it was likely to be. Over the entrance-door of the Northern Hall is a painting of the "Mocking of the Saviour," as he is being led away to be scourged, by Fitzgerald, of Dublin, which shows the artist to have a proper appreciation of his subject, and considerable skill in harmonising colours; but it appears to us to be generally too much crowded with accessories. In this hall there are several cases of beautiful Limerick lace, and of crochet-work performed by pupils of the industrial schools at Cork, established at the time of the famine of 1846, and other schools. There are likewise in this hall some cases of stuffed birds, the electric telegraph, a press striking Exhibition medals, the Jacquard tabinet weaving machine, belonging to Messrs. Keeley and Leech, of Dublin; and the velvet loom of Mr. Jones, of the same city. These latter machines are both at work—the one in manufacturing a magnificent tabinet of green and gold, for the Countess of Eglinton; and the other in weaving a plain crimson silk velvet, of most excellent texture. It is stated that Mr. Jones wished to bring down to the Exhibition a piece of scarlet velvet he has now in hand for a lady of distinction; but the weaver objected, lest it should be spoiled by the handling of the spectators.

The centre of the Southern or Fine Arts Hall is occupied with specimens of bookbinding, jewellery, a fountain, and some beautifully carved furniture in Irish oak—all excellent in their way, and deserving of attention. But the great attraction of this hall—which has been engraved by our Artist—will be found in the paintings and sculpture, of which the display would do no discredit to many of our London exhibitions..

Amongst the paintings there are many familiar to us, and, no doubt, to our readers, as household words. Amongst the most prominent are Maclise's cartoon "Vision of Justice," and one of his earliest efforts, a rough likeness of Sir Walter Scott, taken at the time of his visit to Cork, accompanied by Lockhart and Miss Edgeworth, in 1825; Danby's "Tempest;" "The Widow's Son of Nain," by Mr. Drummond, of Cork—a work of great excellence, showing that a brilliant future is, before the artist; some paintings by West, including that of "Chaucer reading his Poems before Edward III.;" Sir M. A. Shee's portrait of Lord Monteagle; and several specimens of the style of amateur artists, including Lady Bernard, Miss Palliser, &c. Of sculpture and models there is a good display, many of the pieces being somewhat familiar to the majority of our readers, having held a distinguished position in last year's Great Exhibition, as will be seen from the following list:—M'Dowell's "Eve;" Kirke's "Origin of the Dimple" and "Ruth and Naomi;" Joseph Farrell's "Bard's Farewell" and H Wanderer; "Thomas Farrell's "Lost One" (which he has had to restore, having been shattered on its route to the Exhibition); Foley's "Youth at the Stream;" Heffernan's "Susanna," "Girl Caressing a Child," and "Haemon and Antigone;" Moore's "Sleeping Child," &c. Mr. John Jones exhibits three groups, all excellently executed; but the one which will attract most attention is that of Mr. Brassey's children playing with a favourite dog. This artist also exhibits six busts, the likeness in those of her Majesty and the Earl and Countess of Eglinton being strikingly true to nature. The Exhibition also contains a variety of other busts, including Curran, Sheil, Plunket, Henn, the late Chief Justice Benton, Cardinal Wiseman; &c.; Hogan's "Father Matthew," Baxter's "Catherine Hayes," &c. In this hall we also observed two small glass cases, the one containing fruit and the other a dead bird, carved in wood by Mr. A. Clarke, of the School of Design, Dublin, which are highly creditable to his talents.

Turning from the Northern Hall into the western portion of the Central Hall, we find an excellent display of chandeliers, glass, furniture, and a variety of miscellaneous articles. The carving of the furniture is generally of the first class; and some of the specimens of glass exhibited are scarcely inferior to the celebrated Bohemian workmanship. There is likewise in this portion of the Exhibition a curious display of stuffed birds and animals, many of which are

arranged in comical groups like those shown in the German collection in the Great Exhibition last year. At the extreme west of this hall we enter the Machine-room, in which are a flax scutching machine, a steam-engine to keep other machinery in motion, and a variety of agricultural machinery; but when we left Cork, this part of the Exhibition was in very far from a complete state. Retracing his steps, and entering from the same spot the eastern portion of this Central Hall or gallery, the spectator will find himself surrounded with a collection of clocks, paper-hangings—some of which are very elegant—textile fabrics, and other articles of manufacture. Here Messrs. Atkinson and Co., of Dublin, have their loom, exhibited in Hyde Park last year, in full operation, manufacturing a piece of beautiful white, poplin, enriched with coloured bouquets, combining the rose, shamrock, and thistle, for the Countess of Eglinton, from a pattern supplied by the Dublin School of Design. This house also exhibits a great variety of poplins, brocades, &c., the patterns on two specimens of which we have engraved—the larger one representing a portion of magnificent hangings with a running pattern, containing the national emblems; and the smaller a piece of poplin, with a coloured floral pattern on a dark ground. The Messrs. Atkinson, who received the gold medal last year, also exhibit a specimen of Irish weaving, executed as long since as 1738, containing an excellent portrait of George II. In this department, also, Messrs. Pim Brothers, of Dublin, who likewise obtained the gold medal last year, exhibit some beautiful specimens of single and brocaded poplins, a specimen of the latter of which we have also engraved. Passing on to the extreme east of this hall, we find a small room portioned off, and hung with drapery, for the exhibition of Hogan's "Dead Christ," a work of art never to be too much praised. In this room are also shown some pieces of devotional sculpture, amongst which a "Madonna and Child" will be sure to attract attention. Passing out of this gallery the spectator finds himself in another room corresponding in size with the machinery department, mainly devoted to the reception of carriages, the display of which is extremely good. In this room are also exhibited specimens of harness, some of it on life-size horses, and models of fishing, life, and other boats.

In a yard attached to the Exhibition Building there is a handsome fountain, surrounded by specimens of coal, ironstone,

slate, and other minerals; and throughout the Exhibition there are interspersed some very elegant specimens, both manufactured and unmanufactured, of the marbles of Limerick, Cork, Clare, and other counties of Ireland.

VISIT TO QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Immediately after leaving the Exhibition on Thursday, the Lord-Lieutenant, accompanied by his staff, drove from the Exhibition through the South Mall, the Parade and the Western-road, in order to visit the College. His Excellency went through the building, inspected the museum, professors' apartments, offices, &c., and expressed his approval of the general arrangements.

About four o'clock his Excellency and suite, accompanied by the professors, proceeded to the Examination Hall, where a great number of ladies and gentlemen, who had hurried from the Exhibition in order to witness the proceedings, had assembled. The professors were attired in their official robes; a number of students were also present, dressed in their academical costume.

Sir Robert Kane then came forward and read a congratulatory address, to which his Excellency made the following reply:—

I have great pleasure in returning you thanks for the congratulations which you so kindly offer; and I beg to assure you, that among the many objects of beauty and interest with which I have been met, since my arrival in this city, none has excited my admiration, or caused me greater satisfaction than this important institution. The superiority of the system pursued, and the diversity of the branches which are taught here render this College well worthy of the support of all to whom the cause of education is dear; and it is most gratifying to find that the intellectual progress of the pupils affords undeniable a proof of the efficiency of the institution, and their conduct so far a guarantee of their becoming useful and honourable members of society.

It is by such institutions as these, and by disseminating among the people such an education as the circumstances of the times will admit of, that we must look for promoting the internal well-being of our country, and the future prosperity of all classes.

I rejoice that I should have paid my first visit to this college on such an interesting occasion, where I had an opportunity of seeing in such abundance the practical proofs of the country's advancement in intellectual and social improvement.

The presentation of the professors having then taken place with the usual formalities, his Excellency returned to the Imperial Hotel.

THE BANQUET.

Shortly before eight o'clock on Thursday evening, a very elegant banquet was served in a spacious hall erected for the purpose, adjoining the Exhibition Building, 90 feet long by 53 wide. The spacious room was occupied by six tables running nearly its entire length. The table reserved for his Excellency and the more distinguished of the guests was placed transversely across the room, and elevated slightly above those at which the remainder of the company were placed. The walls were tastefully and elegantly decorated in colours of yellow, white, and red, blended with much artistic taste, and decorated at intervals with banners bearing the civic emblems of the various corporate towns of Ireland. Amongst these emblems, generally illustrative of trade, commerce, and navigation, the banner of the town of Derry excited much attention by its particularly lugubrious character, the only figure appearing on it being a full-length representation of Death painted in white, and relieved by a dismal black ground. The roof was supported by ten pilasters wreathed in red and white, from which various beautiful colours were hung; and the room was lit by a number of elegantly cut and brilliant chandeliers.

Immediately over the seat occupied by his Excellency, the Cork arms were appropriately placed, on either side of which appeared the initials V. R. and other national emblems.

On the entrance of his Excellency the appearance of the banquet-room was singularly grand and imposing. The scarlet uniforms of the military, of whom a very large number were present, formed a striking and picturesque contrast with the dark blue coats of the naval officers, and the still more sombre dress of the civilians present.

The chair was occupied by the Mayor, Sir W. Hackett; and amongst the nobility and gentry present we observed the Marquess of Thomond, the Earl of Belfast, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Earl of Egmont, Lord Clarina, Lord Carbery, Lord Clifton, Lord Massereene, Lord Gort, Lord Howth, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin; the Lords Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross; the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; Sir Robert Kane, President of the Queen's College; E. B. Roche, Esq., M.P.; Sir Edward M'Donnell, Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company; Sir Duncan

M'Gregor, Dublin; Sir James Pitcairn, Dublin; Major-General Mansel, commanding the southern district; Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, 1st Royals; Lieutenant-Colonel Baddely, Royal Engineers; Lieutenant-Colonel Daltojl, Lieut.-Colonel Eld, 90th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel French, Major Paget, Lieut.-Colonel Vaughan, 90th Regiment; the Hon. J. Vereker, Dublin; Admiral M. H. Dixon, Queenstown; Captain Quinn, H.M.S. *Ajax*; Colonel Mansel, Major Stuart, Colonel Chesney, Major Bentinck, 7th Dragoon Guards; Sergeant Murphy, M.P.; Captain Huband, P.L.I.; Captain Stuart, R.N.; Lieut. Wentworth, RN.; Dr. Ryall, Vice-President, Queen's College; R Griffiths, C.E., Dublin; Dr. Wylsee, Dublin; the Very Rev. the Dean of Leighlin, Very Rev. the Dean of Cork, the Archdeacon of Cork, John Courtenay, Esq., High Sheriff of the county; Colonel Brown, Dublin; the Right Worshipful Dr. Kane, Mayor of Limerick; Right Worshipful the Mayor of Drogheda, Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sligo, Captain Knott, RN.; Herbert Ingram, Esq.; E. Pike, Bessborough; R. Mulvany, Board of Works; Thomas: Hutton, D.L. Dublin; J. Lentaigne, D.L., Dublin; George Roe. Dublin; Dr. Harrison, Dublin; Alderman Andrews, Dublin; W.Fry., Dublin; James Perry, Dublin; James West, Dublin; J. Gresham; Dublin; Sir G. Hodson, Hollybrook Bray, county Wicklow; J. D. Atkin, Dublin; J. Stirling, Dublin, and nearly 600 other gentlemen—almost every part of Ireland being duly represented.

At the conclusion of the dinner, which was served with true Irish profusion, not to say true Irish extravagance; "Non nobis" was sung by a body of professional choristers.

The health of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal family having been drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.

The Chairman gave the toast of the evening, "The health of the Lord-Lieutenant." But a short time ago it was seriously debated by Government that the office of Lord-Lieutenant should be abolished. The answer that the Irish public gave to that intention showed clearly that Ireland was alive to her own feelings and her own interests; and if any question could remain of the sentiments of the Irish people, surely doubts of all would be cleared up at the sight of so large an assemblage as was here this evening. (Loud cheers.) The retaining of the Viceroy in Dublin was the only hope that remained of keeping the landed proprietors of Ireland at home, and not in other

lands. It showed that the public of Ireland were bent on keeping the representative of Royalty in their own country. As for the present Lord-Lieutenant, he had shown himself a true and liberal friend of Ireland, in his munificent and generous donation to the Industrial Exhibition. (Hear, hear.) He therefore felt confident it required no inducements from him to lead the meeting to give "The health of the Lord-Lieutenant" their warmest and heartiest response. (Loud applause.) His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant rose to respond, and was received with the most rapturous applause. When silence had been restored, he said—Sir William Hackett and gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have just paid me; and while I thank you for the honour which you have so kindly paid me, I trust you will allow me to include in my thanks the kind citizens of Cork whom I do not see at this table, but who received me, if possible, in equal favour with yourselves.

(Cheers.) Under any circumstances it would have given me the utmost satisfaction to have visited Cork, to have interested myself in its welfare, to have made myself acquainted with its inhabitants, to have seen its beauties, to have inspected its unrivalled harbour. (Cheers.) But I need hardly assure you that it is with most peculiar pleasure that I find myself paying my first visit to this beautiful city upon an occasion such as this. I do indeed consider myself most fortunate that it has fallen to my lot to inaugurate an undertaking such as this—to aid in carrying out a scheme projected, and so far carried out, by the public spirit of the citizens of Cork, aided by the patriotism of all Ireland—a scheme which I feel will contribute to promote the industry and the practical science without which we cannot hope to see Ireland happy and prosperous. (Cheers.) I believe that there were many who hesitated at first to encourage the undertaking, because they feared for its failure. But were there not many who hesitated to encourage that great scheme which has astonished the world, and proved the foresight and wisdom of its Royal projector? (Cheers.) Were there not many who predicted, pestilence and plague—who foresaw that London would be overcome by foreigners that it would be in flames, that even our own people would behave ill, and that, if all those evils were got over, the result would be only a monster bazaar, the novelty of which would wear off in a single fortnight. (Cheers.) I confess, with shame, that I was one of those who feared for the result. But I can only say that the first glance which I got at that mighty building relieved me from all my doubts. (Cheers.) From the first moment that our beloved Queen entered the walls of the Exhibition, surrounded by all

that was dear to her, and guarded by nothing but her own true heart and the loyal feelings of her subjects, it was one continued triumph of peaceful art and civilisation. (Cheers.) And I would ask any man whom I see at this table—do you doubt the success of the present Exhibition? (Hear.) It is true that we have not here the statues of Italy, the carving of Austria, the malachites of Russia, the porcelain of Sevres, or the velvets of Genoa, but we have what you and I value far more, the products of our own country. (Loud cheers.) We have the marbles of Cork, of Kilkenny, and of Connemara, (Hear, hear) We have your, linens, we have your tabinets, we have your lace embroidery, we have the results of the industry of the sons and the handiwork of the fair daughters of Erin. (Cheers.) But allow me to ask what is there that the genius of Ireland cannot accomplish, whether it be the highest effort of human ambition, or the humblest essay of talent? Does not Irish blood flow in the veins of the conqueror of the greatest emperor the world has ever seen? (Cheers.) Does not the blood of Ireland flow in the veins of him whose career of glory not one defeat, not one selfish act, has tarnished? (Cheer) Did not the capacious mind of Wellesley spring from an Irish stock? (Hear and cheers.) Was it not Irish genius which shone in the calm and lustrous eye of Canning, which sparkled in the wit of Sheridan, which gave command to the eloquence of Burke, which lent point to the irony of Tierney, and which taught Goldsmith, the writer of nature?—(Cheers)—which enabled your mm Moore—(Renewed cheering)—to breathe forth words of beauty, words of fragrance, as sweet as your own harp, but nervous as the arm by which it was struck? (Cheers.) And to come to your own county, or even to your own city, was it not the genius of Cork which made Curran what he was. (Cheers) I would ask you, does modern art own a better or a more worthy votary than Daniel Maclise? (Cheers.) Allow me also to pay a passing tribute of admiration to the nameless thousands who have contributed so efficiently to the show which we have inaugurated this day. Gentlemen, it is not by strife and party contention; it is not by religious or political dissension; it is not by outrage and murder, that the regeneration of Ireland is to be accomplished. (Cheers.) It is because of all this that misfortunes have come upon her—that so many of her sons have had to seek a refuge on other shores—that so many of her harbours are untenanted—that so much of her rich land is uncultivated. Endowed with everything that ought to make her great and prosperous, she has been miserable and poor because she has been disunited. (Hear, hear.); It is by the merging of all party feeling in the one great object, your country's welfare—it is by holding out the hand of friendship to your fellow-countrymen—it is by preserving order and tranquility among yourselves, that you will see happy faces, full haggarts, and empty barracks—(Great cheering)—that you will see your harbours filled, British capital flowing in, and railway enterprise carried through every corner of the

country. (Loud cheers.) Would that all Ireland could see what we have seen this day! Would that she could see the peaceful strife, the honest emulation, which Cork has given birth to! Would she would turn from those evil counsellors who fatten upon her disorganisation and distress. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) I have alluded to railway enterprise, because I believe it is one of those things which conduce most to the prosperity of any country; but I believe that no country, from its peculiar circumstances, exists to which it would be a greater blessing than, if it were carried out, it would be to this country. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) And I believe that, if the plan which emanated from the capacious mind of the greatest of God's creatures I ever met, had been carried out, we would have seen Ireland happy. (Loud cheers.) A humble follower of Lord George Bentinck—(Cheers)—I would have voted for that bill, and now, in the position which, by the favour of my Sovereign, I hold, I conceive it is my duty to encourage railway enterprise in this country to the utmost of my power. (Cheers.) I well remember that it was shortly after my arrival in Dublin, I received a deputation headed, I believe, by a gentleman whom I do not see present, but who I know is in the room (Sir E: M'Donnell), to represent to me what I humbly conceived to be a matter of great importance—the amount of interest which was charged by the Government upon the loans which they made to railways in Ireland. (Cheers.) I was then young in political life, but still I felt strongly in behalf of the object of the deputation. Yet, strongly as I felt the justice of the cause which was then brought before me, I was obliged to give a commonplace answer; but that did not prevent me from making my representation to those who hold the purse-strings of the country. (Cheers.) And I rejoice to say that these representations were met in the spirit in which they were given; and although, perhaps, this is not the place to introduce such matters, still, as I conceive that I am about to announce a national benefit, and that this is a national assembly, I have great pleasure in stating that the Government have acceded to my request. I am authorised to state that the interest upon Government loans to railways in Ireland will be reduced to four per cent., with the option of converting them into terminable annuities. (Hear, hear.) I can only say, gentlemen, that I entirely concur in a few words which I saw in a recent address of one of my colleagues, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the claims of Ireland for assistance are irresistible. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is not often that the representative of the Sovereign in this country has an opportunity of speaking to those whom he governs—rarely, if ever, to an assembly such as this. But I seize upon it with great eagerness, because there is nothing nearer to my heart than to try and persuade the people of Ireland that I am actuated by the most earnest desire for their welfare. (Cheers.) I believe it unhappily happens that many—some perhaps from mistake, but others, I fear, from malice would endeavour to persuade you that I am foreign to your tastes, foreign to

your interests, that I am not actuated by kindness towards you. Believe rather—because I pledge you my honour that it is the case—that I ,already feel affection for the warmhearted people among whom I find myself. (Cheers.) I already love this beautiful island which is placed under my charge, which I look upon as a trust which has been committed to me, not only as one for which I must answer to my Sovereign and my country, but one for whose evil or good fulfillment I must hereafter answer to my God. (Renewed cheers.) Believe me that I have accepted the trust determined to act honestly and openly, not to praise this party and cajole that, not to truckle to the one or to flatter the other with fair promises, but to preserve tranquility, and, while I maintain the liberties of the Irish people, to inculcate order and loyalty to my Sovereign. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, whatever time I spend in this country, be assured, whether it be long, as I sincerely trust it may be, or whether it be short, I can only tell you that I shall carry away with me an Irish heart, and that I shall hereafter feel myself pledged by honour, by feeling, and by duty to attend to Irish interests. (Cheers.) And, amongst the bright hours I have spent in Ireland, I shall not look with the least pleasure to those which the kindness of the citizens of Cork has afforded me. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The health of the chairman having been proposed by his Excellency, and most warmly responded to; the "Army and Navy," responded to by Major-General Mansel, Admiral Dixon, and the Marquis of Thomond; and the "Members for the City and County of Cork," acknowledged by Mr. Serjeant Murphy, Mr. Roche, and Lord Bernard, having been drunk,

The Mayor gave—"May the light of Ireland's prosperity dawn upon the hour of her darkness."

Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, a candidate for the representation of Ennis, replied; and, having introduced into his observations a number of irrelevant and controversial subject., altogether unfitted for a festive entertainment, was coughed down by the general good sense of the meeting.

Mr. F. B. Beamish (in the absence of Sir T, Deane) proposed the health of Lady Eglinton—a toast which was received in the most enthusiastic manner, the cheering being continued for several minutes.

His Excellency, on rising to acknowledge the compliment which had been paid his lady, was warmly greeted by the assembly. He said Gentlemen,—On the part of Lady Eglinton, I beg to return you her most sincere thanks; and I will take leave to say for her, what I most assuredly could not say for myself, that she deserves the honour that you have paid her. (Applause.) I believe I have told you before—I must have told you, because I felt it—that when the unfortunate day comes when I leave this island, I shall go away with an Irish heart—(Cheers)—But Lady Eglinton is so far superior to me, that she came here with an Irish heart—(Applause)—and I am quite sure that the time she has spent here has only increased those warm feelings of affection which she has always

always entertained for the land of her birth. (Cheers.) I will not inflict a speech upon you, for I see you are impatient—"No, no," and cries of ("Not with you")—but I wish to take this opportunity of alluding to what fell from the High Sheriff of the city. I do not regret the absence of the gentleman to whom he alluded, because it devolved upon him to propose the toast, for I am convinced that no one could have done it greater justice; but I do lament the absence, most grievously lament the absence, of the gentleman to whom the High Sheriff has alluded (Sir Thomas Deane), because, in addition to the regret we must all feel at his loss upon the present occasion, we must also commiserate his feelings, when, after all the attention he has paid and the labour he has given in promoting the Exhibition which we have inaugurated today, he has not been allowed to witness its triumphant fruition. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, I beg to thank you, on the part of Lady Eglinton, for the complimentary manner in which you have received her health. (His Excellency resumed his seat amid loud applause.)

It being now past twelve o'clock, the company almost immediately separated.

VISIT TO QUEENSTOWN.

On Friday morning, by half past eleven o'clock, their Excellencies and suite were in the Exhibition Building, which presented a very different appearance from what it did the previous day—the platforms at the head of the hall were removed, a greater quantity of statuary introduced, the centre occupied with bog oak furniture of most exquisite workmanship, and cases of elegant plate and jewellery—and the greatest progress had been made towards the completion of the arrangement of the goods that could possibly have been expected in so short a time.

Their Excellencies having remained about an hour and a half in the examination of the various objects of manufacture displayed in the Exhibition, at one o'clock The Lord-Lieutenant, the Countess of Eglinton, the Earl of Bandon and family, Lord Bernard, the Hon. Mrs. Bernard with her sons Percy and Boyle in their Highland costume, and other noble families, accompanied by the Mayor, Lady Hackett, and the Committee of the National Exhibition and their families, went on board the *Prince Arthur* steamer, which was placed at their usual by the River Steam Company, and proceeded down the river. As they passed along, cheering and firing appeared to be the order of the day. On arriving at Queenstown they were received with a salute of 21 guns from the Royal Cork Yacht Club battery, and cheers from thousands who crowded the hills. The Admiral put off his barge, and carried the Viceroy and Countess, the Mayor, and Earl

of Bandon on board H.M.S. *Ajax*. — He was received by a guard of honour of Marines, the band playing the National Anthem, and the "blue jackets" on the yards giving three hearty cheers. He was here presented with addresses from the Royal Cork Yacht Club, the inhabitants of Queenstown; and the Consular body of Cork. With the exception of the address of the Consuls; which we subjoin, there was nothing in the addresses worthy of recording:—

ADDRESS OF THE CONSULAR BODY.

To his Excellency, the Right Hon. Archibald Hamilton, Earl of Eglinton, Lord Lieutenant-General and General-Governor of Ireland — May it please your Excellency,—We, the Consuls ever been to draw closer by the bonds of peace and mutual benefit the nations of the world; to foster and protect that free intercourse by which the bounties of Providence vouchsafed to distant lands are made common to all, and the happiness of mankind thereby extended.

We gratefully acknowledge the protection afforded by the mild and equal laws of this country, alike to the natives of foreign lands as to her citizens.

We cordially congratulate your Excellency on the scene which now surrounds you—we hail it as the pledge and dawn of returning prosperity to this island; and, finally, we pray Almighty God that this happy promise may be realised, that your gracious Sovereign and her people may enjoy all his choicest gifts, and that to your Excellency may belong the felicity of witnessing, through many years; the prosperity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

ALFRED MITCHELL, for the U.S. of America;

C. MARCEL, for France.

N. CUMMINS, for the Ottoman Porte and Denmark.

H. BARRY, for Belgium.

R. L. JAMESON, for Hanover and Netherlands.

S. RING, for Hanseatic Towns.

JAMES MORGAN, for the Brazils and Central America.

GEO. N. HARVEY, for Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Norway.

A. DEE SILVA LIMA, for Portugal.

EDWARD BURKE, for Russia.

N. G. YOURDI, for Greece.

BATHOLOMEW O'VERLING, for Spain, Chairman.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

Gentlemen—Among the congratulations with which I have been met on my arrival in Cork, there are none which have given me greater satisfaction than those which you have now presented to me.

That the friendly feelings and peaceful relations which now happily subsist between the gracious Sovereign whom I represent, and the foreign powers from whom you are deputed, may long continue, in my anxious desire, and will occupy the constant attention of the Government with whom I am associated, and I trust that the horrors of war may be long averted.

I cordially concur in the hope expressed by you

that this gratifying scene may be a prelude to years of prosperity and happiness in this island, and that the bonds of peace may be more closely rivetted by the national interchange of commerce, in which Ireland has proved herself, by this Exhibition, to be so worthy to bear her part. Having returned on board the *Prince Arthur*, accompanied by the barges of the several Consuls in Cork, his Excellency was conveyed round the guard ship, which compliment was acknowledged by a salute of 21 guns, which was answered by a similar salute from the battery at Spike Island. The *Prince Arthur* then passed close to Queenstown, the crowds assembled along the shore cheering enthusiastically. The steamer then proceeded towards the man-of-war roads, when immediately the Channel fleet in harbour thundered forth a Royal salute. On nearing H.M.S. *Prince Regent*, Rear-Admiral Corry and Capt. Hutton came off in a barge, and shortly after the Viceregal flag was struck on board the *Prince Arthur*. On his Excellency stepping on the deck of H.M.S. *Prince Regent* the marine guard of honour presented arms, the band played "God Save the Queen," and the tars cheered from the yards. After remaining on board for some time, the Lord-Lieutenant and the Countess and party returned to the *Prince Arthur* in the barge, and again passed round the fleet, when his Excellency was again greeted with a salute of 21 guns from H.M.S. *Prince Regent*. The *Prince Arthur* then proceeded down the river, and on arriving opposite Rostellan Castle, the tenantry, who were assembled on the ramparts, cheered, and the guns on the battery fired a Royal salute. The steamer then returned, and on passing Queenstown was again received with cheering, and H.M.S. *Ajax* fired a parting salute of 21 guns. On coming to Passage the Lord-Lieutenant and his Lady, the Mayor and Lady Hackett, Earl of Bandon and family returned to Cork in a special train, to which they were invited by the directors of the Cork and Passage Railway. The *Prince Arthur* was accompanied during the excursion by the *Royal Alice*, *Prince*, and other river steamers, all of which were crowded with passengers. His Excellency and the Countess were most prominent during the day acknowledging the unceasing compliments poured upon them. The day in regard to weather was most auspicious.

THE BALL.

The closing festivities connected with the opening of the Exhibition were celebrated on Friday night by a grand ball in the pavilion in which the banquet of the previous evening took place, which, in addition to its other decorations, was now liberally ornamented with flowers. "Welcome Eglinton," with the Irish harp and Imperial crown, extending across the centre of the hall; and a raised dais, with blue and white canopy, under which were placed the chairs of State, having been raised at the southern end and the orchestra at the north.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, the Earl and Countess of Eglinton entered the hall, and were conducted

to the chairs of State; and dancing almost immediately commenced. The ball was crowded, there being upwards of 1200 people present, comprising a large portion of the rank, fashion, and beauty of Cork, Dublin, Bandon, and other places within easy reach of the Building. During the evening a great number of ladies and gentlemen were presented to his Excellency and the Countess, who retired shortly after two o'clock.

An elegant supper was served in the apartment which had served as the reception-room on the previous evening, and dancing was kept up with the greatest spirit until long after daylight.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT.

On Saturday Morning his Excellency and the Countess-again visited the Exhibition at ten o'clock, and remained there until half-past eleven, when they proceeded to view the School of Design; and from thence to the new County Lunatic Asylum, which has just been erected in a most beautiful situation on Shamrock Hill, about a mile from the city, at a cost of £70,000. The building, which is in the old English style of architecture, is arranged to give accommodation to 600 patients; and in the course of a month the patients now in the old institution, numbering 410, will be removed to it. Their Excellencies were received by Mrs. White and Nugent, the Government Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, the board of governors, and Dr. Power, the resident physician; and having been conducted over the various apartments, were pleased to express their approval of the whole of the arrangements, the noble Earl giving his assent to it being in future called the Eglinton Asylum.

The Viceregal party, upon leaving the asylum, proceeded direct to the station of the Great Southern and Western Railway, where a special train was in readiness to convey them on their return to Dublin. The train left Cork at 20 minutes past 1, and arrived at Dublin at a quarter to 6 o'clock, a short stay having been made at the Limerick Junction station, where his Excellency and the Countess partook of luncheon.

In conclusion, we have only to return our thanks to the officials of the Exhibition and of the different railway companies, for the courtesy and attention paid not only to ourselves but to all the visitor's to the Exhibition, and to express a hope, that this the first effort for many a year of Irishmen to pull together for the benefit of their common country, may be crowned with the success it so eminently deserves.

[Taken from *Illustrated London News*, Vol. XX, 1852, p.493-8]