The Waterford Mail.

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THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The number of this delightful periodical for November, presents a galaxy of attraction. Its political department is not so fully supplied as on former occasions, but it is ably supported in the *Suppression of Protestant Charities*, and in the *By Ways of Irish History*. We have, however, to regret the absence, a second time, of *Notes of the Month*. Of *The Redderbrae*, it is sufficient to say that it is an Irish story, strictly Irish and beautiful, and that its writer is our fascinating countrywoman Mrs. S. C. Hall. The *Passage in the Secret History of an Irish Countess* is a tale of intense and powerful feeling, and while it keeps the reader during its perusal in a state of feverish anxiety, leaves after it a sensation of pain, increased the more by being informed that this apparent narrative of fiction has its foundation in one of the stern and gloomy realities of life. *The Dressed Grave* is a lay of exquisite sweetness, and corresponds with the rising fame of its author, Ffraser. The *Falconer's Bride* and *The Man in the Cloak*, are excellent specimens of the German school. Harry Lorrequer is more amusing than ever, and gathers strength amid the new difficulties by which he is surrounded. To give an extract of any of the foregoing would tend but to weaken their effect, they must be read through to be duly appreciated. We cannot, however, suffer Lord Lindsay's *Letters from the East* to pass unnoticed, they present to the Christian and antiquary rich and ample food for instruction and reflection. We subjoin a few passages describing the sacred spots of the Holy Land:—

"At half-past seven, we reached Bethlehem. It stands on the slope of a hill, of difficult ascent, at least by night. The stars were out, but it was still unusually light as we entered the town, and proceeded to the Spanish Convent, a large fortress-like building, where we were kindly welcomed, and ushered into a very handsome apartment. The venerable Superior presently came to see us, and grew very talkative. He honoured us with his company to breakfast the next morning, and we afterwards visited the church and the supposed Cave of the Nativity, gorgeous all—but what most touched me was the simple tribute of several little children, who, speaking in a whisper, and with awe in their faces, lighted their little bodkins of tapers at the large candles, and stuck them at their sides. The solemn chanting, the procession of the dark-robed monks, the confessionals—with all the pageantry I had been so familiar with in Italy—so strangely blended with the turbans and oriental costume of the Armenian, Arab, and Greek Christians—one might have fancied that the east and west had met by common consent, to worship the star of Israel at its rising; but, alas! it was Saint Mark's worship that they were celebrating that morning, and the prostrations I witnessed on the spot said to have been knelt upon by the Magi were to the Virgin Mary,—not to her Saviour.

"We mounted for Jerusalem about eight—a lovely cloudless morning. As we were starting from the convent walls, a marriage party came past, or, rather, a crowd of women and children, some of them very pretty, all gaily dressed and unveiled, and singing a most discordant epithalmium—to meet the bride at the church door, and convey her home. While they awaited her appearance, two parties detached themselves from the throng, the one dancing round and round, hand in hand, as in some unsophisticated nooks of merry England they were probably doing at that very moment round the Maypole, for it was May-morning—the other, their arms linked, advancing towards them, and retreating, in regular measure; the song going on all the time. Presently the bride came out, veiled from head to foot, and mounted her horse; her companions closed round her, and the procession moved on. We sat on our camels enjoying the scene, and expended not a little gunpowder in her honour; to her death she will remember the nuptial honours paid her by the English.

"You can scarcely imagine what a cheerful aspect the rich and varied costumes both of men and women, particularly the latter, impart to these towns of Palestine; the contrast is delightful to us, so long accustomed to the dull blue cloaks and veiled faces of the Egyptian women.

"Riding slowly on to Jerusalem, we met numbers of most picturesque-looking white bearded old men. and many lovely children. One of them, particularly, a Russian boy, taking off his fur cap to return our salutation, with his flowing ringlets and sweet face, reminded me of one of Raphael's angels. We met many parties too of Turks, Armenians, and Greeks, pilgrimising—the former to Rachel's tomb, the latter to Bethlehem. Some saluted us with 'Bon viaggio,' and 'Benvenuti Signori!' others with the emphatic 'Salam,' 'Peace!' or by simply laying the hand on the heart in the graceful oriental fashion. It was delightful thus to to be welcomed in the City of Peace by men of all creeds and countries, a sort of anticipation of the happy time when all nations will go up to worship One God at Jerusalem, and all will receive the welcome of the heart as well as the lip.

"The view, looking back on Bethlehem, as you ascend the northern hills, is exceedingly beautiful; to the east it is bounded by the long unbroken ridge of the mountains of Moab, hemming in the Dead Sea, which seems much nearer than it really is. The road winds, at first between olive and fig gardens, but they soon give way to a succession of stony hills; in forty minutes we passed a dilapidated Turkish tomb, called Rachel's,—'As for me,' said dying Jacob, 'Rachael died by me in the land of Canaan, in the way, when yet there was but a little way to come unto Ephrath; and I buried her there in the way to Ephrath—the same is Bethlehem." In all probability it marks the spot of her death; there are many Turkish graves around it. Soon afterwards, we passed the Greek Convent of Mar Elias, and came in sight of Jerusalem! Approaching nearer, and descending towards Mount Zion, the situation fully answered my expectations: the view from this point, embracing the Sacred Hill, the valley of Hinnom, the Mount of Olives, and the Dead Sea, is at once magnificent and beautiful, independent of the associations that render it the most interesting to be seen on earth, except perhaps that from the Mount of Olives, where our Saviour wept over Jerusalem.

"Of Jerusalem I have but little to say; we took no cicerones. There is no mistaking the principal features of the scenery; Mount Zion, Mount Moriah, the Valley of Jehoshaphat, down which the brook Kedron still flows during the rainy season, and the Mount of Olives, are recognised at once; the Arab village Siloan represents Siloam, and the waters of Siloa still flow fast by the oracle of God. A grove of eight magnificent and very ancient olive trees at the foot of the Mount, and near the bridge over the Kedron, is pointed out as the Garden of Gethsemane; occupying the very spot one's eyes would turn to, looking up from the page of Scripture. It was the only monkish legend I listened to. Throughout the Holy Land we tried every spot pointed out as the scene of Scriptural events by the words of the Bible, the only safe guide-book in this land of ignorance and superstition, where a locality has been assigned to every incident recorded to it—to the spot where the cock crew at Peter's denial of our Saviour, nay, to the house of Dives in the parable. Yet, while I question the truth, I would not impugn the poetry of some of these traditions, or deny that they add a peculiar and most thrilling interest to the scenes to which they are attached—*loca sancta*, indeed, when we think of them as shrines hallowed by the pilgrimages and the prayers of ages.

"There is no spot (you will not now wonder at my saying so) at, or near Jerusalem, half so interesting as the Mount of Olives, and, on the other hand, from no other point in Jerusalem seen to such advantage. Oh! what a relief it was to quit its narrow, filthy, ill-paved streets for that lovely hill, climbing it by the same rocky path our Saviour and his faithful few so often trod, and resting on its brow as they did, when their divine instructor, looking down on Jerusalem in her glory, uttered those memorable prophecies of her fall, of his second Advent, and of the final judgment, which we should ever brood over in our hearts as a warning voice, bidding us watch and be ready for his coming! Viewed from the Mount of Olives, like Cairo from the hills on the edge of the Eastern desert, Jerusalem is still a lovely, a majestic object; but her beauty is external only, and, like the bitter apples of Sodom, she is found full of rottenness within,—

'In Earth's dark strelet once the precious gem
Of Living Light—Oh, fallen Jerusalem!'

But her king, in his own good time, will raise her from the dust.

"Nor is there, thank God! any doubt about Bethany, the home of that happy family, so peculiarly our Lord's friends during his latter years—his own home, indeed, during his last visit to Jerusalem. It is a sweet retired spot, beautifully situated on the slope of a hill to the south of Mount Olivet. The path to Jerusalem winds round the Mount, and through the vale of Jehoshaphat, precisely, to all appearance, as it did when the Messiah rode thither in regal but humble triumph, and the people strewed their garments and branches in the way. They show you the tomb of Lazarus, an excavation in the rock, to which you descend by many steps. It lies to the west of the town, and cannot therefore, I think, be the spot. When Mary rose up hastily and went out to meet our Saviour coming from Jericho, the Jews thought she was going to the grave to weep there; the sepulchre must therefore have been to the east of the city, and in fact I saw two or three ancient tombs by the way-side in that direction, one of which may have been Lazarus's.

"The road to Jericho, beyond Bethany, runs between bleak stony mountains, dreariness itself, a fit scene for our Lord's parable of the good Samaritan. We emerged from them into the valley of the Jordan, about six hours from Jerusalem, and presently passed a singular-looking tumulus, and many remains of walls, a fragment or two of a column, &c., the ruins, I presume, taken by Mr. Buckingham for those of Jericho; there has certainly been a city there, and the position agrees with Josephus's description much more than that of Riha, the miserable village commonly supposed to represent it, and which we reached soon after crossing a clear and sparkling stream that springs from the Diamond of the Desert,—the scene of Sir Kenneth's rencontre with Saladin, and—thought of far deeper interest, the fountain sweetened by Elisha. I saw one palm tree at Riha—one only; the balsam trees have been extinct for ages."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Evening Packet.)

We are really at a loss as to where we should commence the frightful details of murder, arson, attempts at assassination, stabbing, robbery of arms, and attacks upon houses, which abound in Leitrim, Longford, Tipperary, Carlow, and Westmeath, which have been supplied by our correspondents, through the post-office, this day. Our blood freezes at the contemplation of the revolting catalogue while we write. Our Drumsna correspondent, who writes with fear and trembling lest his letter should be opened by those who sanction and encourage murder, says—Poor John Stretton (whose murder was described in the last number of the *Packet* from the *Roscommon Gazette*) is dying fast, his brain still oozing from the fractured parts of his skull, which is in some places decomposing from mortification. His utterance is indistinct, owing to lock jaw; but he has identified his murderers who reside all of them around his dwelling. The Rev. Mr. Hogg and his lady have been constant in their attendance upon him, and he has manifested his sense of Mrs Hogg's kindness by grasping and squeezing her hand. Being asked, in the presence of a Magistrate, if a certain person was one of his assailants, he answered, quite intelligibly, 'surely'—to another question respecting another person his answer was—'No.' He was next requested to put out his tongue when the names of his murderers were mentioned, which he did; and again he was requested to squeeze Mr. Hogg's hand when the assassins were named, which he likewise did; and these names correspond with the information previously received by the police, who have succeeded in apprehending the accused, who have been committed to Carrick jail." Here our correspondent gives an account of the circumstances attending the pursuit and apprehension of the accused, which leave no doubt of their guilt. We are likewise furnished with the names of the accused, as our correspondent recollects, but we decline for the present publishing them. Our correspondent goes on to say that "Mr. Hogg has been denounced by the Priest, who alleges that the Reverend Gentleman put words into Stretton's mouth. In consequence of this denunciation a threatening notice has been served, desiring Mr. Hogg to fly for his life—and three persons came to entreat Mrs. Hogg for God's sake to depart before night; she is, thank heaven, safe in town, but death and terror reign around. The police have offered to guard Mr. Hogg, to enable him to settle his affairs; but Mrs. Hogg is not willing that he should return. I do not think it right to name the informer, as I take for granted he would be dispatched by the friends of the murderers, if known. All is horror and alarm here." The Rev. Mr. Hogg is the person whose life was recently attempted and premises fired. He is now an exile, merely because, like poor Stretton he is a Protestant.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—On the night of Tuesday the 30th instant, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, several armed men went to the house of Mr. Stephen Hill, of Sheane, within a mile of Nenagh and on coming up to the house, one of the gang fired through Mr. Hill's bed-room window a gun or blunderbuss, loaded with slugs or small balls, thirty five of which passed through the curtains of the bed in which Mr. and Mrs Hill were sleeping, and lodged in the wall over their heads. The party then fired four shots outside and departed, leaving a notice posted, desiring Mr. Hill to give up the land which he held at Tyrone, as they considered he held it long enough, and threatening him with the worst consequences in case of refusal. Mr. Hill is one of the most respectable and independent Protestant farmers in this part of the country—of a most inoffensive and humane disposition, and deservedly held in the highest estimation.

On the night of Tuesday, the 30th inst., a man of the name of Cane, a Crown prosecutor, at the last Assizes of Clonmel, was stabbed in the side with a knife by a person named King in Castle-street, about the hour of ten o'clock. This is the second person who has been stabbed in the streets of this town since Sunday morning last. The perpetrators of both outrages are in custody.

On Sunday, the 28th ult, while Mr. Robert Cooke, of Leitrim, was at divine service, a party of armed men, fifteen in number, each having a gun, and well equipped, entered his house, broke open the doors, and took with them a gun and a case of pistols, without the slightest appearance of fear, as they walked off quite leisurely. This took place within half-a-mile of three police stations, Newtownforbes, Bawn, and Drumlish. A few days previous the house of John Hannifee, of Briskail, was attacked by five armed men, who shot one of his dogs. Very fortunately Hannifee had not been in the house. Had he been at home, he would most probably be now numbered with poor John Stretton. As this occurrence took place about one o'clock in the afternoon, it is high time for our O'Connellite Government to proclaim this country under martial law. The successive murders of Lord Lorton's stewards, Cathcart and Morrisson, who have left large families to deplore their loss—the shooting of gentlemen of property in the open day—and the daily taking up of arms, afford ample demonstrations for its early adoption; but I fear it will not be put in force, for it appears the more outrages that are committed, the more *honour* to our Government. The scattered and unprotected Protestants cannot venture outside their doors after dark. They and their properties are continually in danger. The Constabulary force in this part of the county is large, but still there is no protection for life or property. They have been deprived of experienced and active Magistrates to command them, and reinstated by *Gentlemen* who are quite ignorant of their office.—

MURDER.—We received intelligence early this morning of a most daring and savage murder and robbery, committed last night, at a place called Ballinadrimna, on the high road between Enfield and Clonard. The victim of this atrocious act is a woman named Coyne, wife to a person of that name who keeps a house of entertainment on the road side. We are informed that the assailants, to the number of four or five rapped at the door and demanded admission. Mrs. Coyne arose from her bed, and suspecting the object of those midnight legislators not to be a good one, refused admission; one of them immediately discharged a gun through the window, which mortally wounded the unfortunate woman. We are further informed that the party afterwards broke in the door, and beat the husband in such a manner that his life is despaired of.—*Westmeath Guardian*.

Such is the organised state of the lower part of the county of Longford that no clue has been had to lead to the detection of the murderers of the unfortunate Morrisson; nor is there any likelihood of such an occurrence. Rather a remarkable circumstance occurred one day last week, when a party of police were marching seven men into Longford, on suspicion of being concerned in Morrisson's murder! they were met at cross roads by a very aged woman, who, on learning what they were arrested for, shook her head and said—"In troth they might not have murdered poor Morrisson so soon, as he was not the worst of them." Thus plainly intimating that the whole of the Protestants placed on the Ballinamuck estate by Lord Lorton are intended for assassination sooner or later. One of the jurors on the inquest informed the writer of this paragraph that such was the disgust he felt, after seeing the frightful manner in which poor Morrisson's body was mutilated, that he scarcely tasted food for two days.—*Westmeath Guardian*.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Saturday last, a poor man, named Dreelan, was waylaid at Clashganny, by a ruffian named Cullotin, and a party of his friends. They beat him in so inhuman a manner, that no hopes are entertained of his recovery. When discovered on the road, Dreelan was in a state of insensibility, and his bowels were protruding through a wound inflicted on him with a sharp instrument near the abdomen. Such is the lawless condition of this district, since the Government deprived two Gentlemen of the Commission of the Peace, there is no protection for life or property. In fact the law is virtually suspended, and the peaceable portion of the community are left to the tender mercy of those turbulent vagabonds called Precursors. "Here is Justice to Ireland."—*Carlow Sentinel*.

A CHILD STARVED TO DEATH.—On the 21st ultimo, an inquest was held on the body of an illegitimate child named Philip Rooney, about four years old, at Haroldstown, in this county. The body it appears was disinterred for medical examination, and inspection by a jury. Several witnesses were examined, after which Doctor Irwan proved that the child must have died of starvation, it being thrown in a barn without any covering, and left without food for several days. There were no remains of aliment in the intestines. The jury found the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased came by his death from starvation, and want of proper care and attention.—*Ibid*.

On Monday evening last, as a mounted Policeman was proceeding with a despatch from Ballickmoyler to Stradbally, Queen's County, he was fired at from behind a hedge, and narrowly escaped being shot. Two of the assassins closed him with the intention of pulling him off the horse, but it appears he defended himself so gallantly with his sword, as to put the villains to flight.—*Ibid*.

AN ATTEMPT TO BURN A MAN AND HIS FAMILY TO DEATH.—On the night of last Tuesday between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, a dwelling-house on the lands of blood-stained Curraghneddy, was set in flames. Michael Quinlan, the occupier, his wife and family being in bed and asleep at the time, they would in all probability have been burned alive, had not a portion of the thatch fallen in a fiery flake on Quinlan's face. On starting up and looking about him, all around was one red glare of light, and there was an intense heat, like that of a red hot furnace, which rendered breathing difficult. He was stupified and almost suffocated; what was he to do? Beside him lay his wife and children, still in profound sleep. There was a crackling of timber, a tumbling in of the rafters in one corner, a dense smoke, and a swarm of fiery and scorching particles. Quinlan leaped out of bed, and dragged his sleeping wife and children to the middle of the floor, all naked as they lay. He then rushed to the door, unbarred it, and thought to open it; but it was fastened on the outside. He dragged and tugged out in vain. At last with that superhuman strength which despair alone can give, he tore the door off its hinges, and rushed out almost enveloped in white wreathing smoke, and eddying sparkles. On the outside every thing was rendered distinct by the crimson glare of light from the flaming roof. Three men armed to the throat were opposite the door, one of them levelled him to the ground with the butt-end of a carabine. He was struck senseless for some moments by the blow, but when he recovered, the armed incendiaries were gone. He arose confused by the red light, and half blinded by the blood which was streaming from the wound he got. He again rushed into the flames, and succeeded in rescuing his wife and children from the devouring element. One moment later and all would be lost, for he was scarcely outside the threshold, when, crash, crash went the roof, and a volume of dense smoke mingled with flame shot up to Heaven, and made the night luminous. Quinlan retreated to the police barrack, which is about a quarter of a mile from the scene of conflagration, the house was consumed to ashes, Quinlan is all over in one blister. He reminded us of some unfortunate white man who had fallen a victim to the cannibals of Malacca, but who had been rescued from the fiery stake when about half roasted. Quinlan's only crime was that he had assisted at the levelling of a house by his landlord's directions, from which a fellow named Gleeson has been ejected. On the night of last Monday, a large quantity of turf, the property of John Hawkshaw, Borrisokane was set on fire and consumed to ashes, on Greyfort bog. No quarrel reason can be assigned for this outrage. Some persons are of opinion that the "Clamp" was kindled for the purpose of a "signal fire" to congregate some of Dan's Body Guards. Some nights ago as a man named Meara was returning home from Thurles, he was waylaid by two men, named Purcell, who with stones severely fractured his skull, completely cutting off a portion of the scalp. His life is despaired of.—*Nenagh Guardian*.

IRISH FAIRS.

MULLAGHCREW.—This fair, held on the 18th ult., was one of the best for the grazier we have witnessed for some time. A considerable deal of business was transacted, principally in sheep and pigs, the show of both being numerous, and brought remunerating prices, Fat beasts were few; springers were also scarce. Any fat cattle disposed of sold high.

COLLON.—This fair, which was held on the 22d ult. was but thinly attended; stock of every description sold tolerably well.

ARDEE.—The sheep fair on the 23d ult, was one of the best stocked we have seen in Ardee for many years, the green being literally crowded with lots, chiefly fat and store ewes. The general price of the former was from 33s to 34s each, the latter from 25s to 31s, being something under the prices realised at Mullaghcrew fair. There were a good many lots of fat cattle, but few in a finished condition. Mr. Teadie, of Smarmor, had a prime lot of heifers of about 5½ cwt. each, for which he obtained £13 12s 6d per head. Mr. O'Reilly, of Thomastown, had a fine lot of bullocks—indeed they were the best in the fair—for which he received from Mr. Gallagher, of Dundalk, fifteen guineas and a-half each. The general price of prime beef was 45s per cwt., sinking offal; of inferior, 32s to 37s. Dry beasts and young cattle rated high. Store and fat pigs were numerous, with a tendency to decline in price. The show of horses was considerable, but the demand slow.—*Drogheda Journal*.

Mr. Joseph Poulter Mackesy, A. B., son of Thomas Lewis Mackesy, Esq., M. D., of this City, has received letters testimonial, qualifying him to practise Surgery, and to be elected a member of the College of Surgeons in Ireland.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Standard.)

It is very generally thought at the west end of the town, and by the officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons, that parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the 4th of December, to which it now stands prorogued.

LATE MURDER OF MR. O'KEEFFE.

The spot where Mr. O'Keeffe was murdered is in a narrow street, nearly opposite one of the gates of his Brewery, and immediately in the centre of a number of small houses. It does appear to be an impossibility how the outrage could have been committed without the cognisance of many persons, or at least their having seen the murderer. There is a boherheen contiguous and the general impression is that after committing the deed, he escaped through this (not on horseback as was stated) and ran along by the river into which it is supposed he threw the bloody weapon.

Mr. O'Keeffe employed, between his Brewery, Tan-Yard and farms, on an average, sixty men daily.

CONVICTION OF A PRIEST FOR AN AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.

(From the Derry Standard.)

The Rev. Dominick M'Cormick, Roman Catholic priest of Kilrea, county and diocess of Derry, stood charged with having, on the 31st July last, committed an assault on James Mayberry, a quiet and respectable Protestant; he also stood indicted, together with Francis Rogers, with a violent and unprovoked assault on the said James Mayberry, on the 6th of August; and the priest also stood charged, in another indictment, with a cruel and wanton assault on Nancy Mayberry, a poor infirm old woman. The evidence was clear and conclusive; the fact of Mayberry's having worn an orange lily on the previous 12th of July, seeming to be the principal reason of his Reverence's malevolence, and for which he received the Christian appellation of "Orange ruffian," from this worthy disciple of Holy Mother Church. The prisoners were found guilty by a highly respectable and intelligent jury, whose foreman and several of its members were Roman Catholics. During the whole trial the greatest anxiety was manifested by a very crowded court. The jury retired for a short time, and on their return, when the intelligent foreman delivered the verdict, every person in court seemed with one voice to echo the word guilty. The deep workings within appeared to reveal themselves through the countenance of the Rev. culprit, who, to hide it from the numerous eyes fixed upon him, buried his face in his hands, and remained in that state until called up to receive the sentence of the Court. The barrister, in passing sentence, dwelt at great length on the evil effects which would be likely to follow the committal of such crimes by clergymen, and more especially by those who have so much influence with the lower orders as Roman Catholic priests. On the first count his Reverence was sentenced to pay a fine of sixpence—on the second to be imprisoned one month—and on the third to be imprisoned one fortnight, to commence at the termination of the month. Rogers was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

MICHAELMAS TERM.

Michaelmas Term commenced on Friday, and ends on Monday, the 26th November instant. The following are the *nisi prius* days:—

QUEEN'S BENCH.

IN TERM,—1st Monday, 5th November; 2d Monday, 12th November; 3d Monday, 15th November.

AFTER TERM.—Tuesday, 27th November.

EXCHEQUER.

IN TERM.—1st Saturday, 3d November; continued on Monday, the 5th, and Tuesday, the 9th, of November, should business require it.

AFTER TERM.—Tuesday, the 27th November.

COMMON PLEAS.

IN TERM.—Thursday, 8th November; Thursday, 15th November; Thursday, 22d November.

Nisi Prius Sittings after Term commences on Tuesday, 27th November; and on Monday, 24th December.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

At the sitting of the Court this day the following gentlemen were called to the Bar:—

Francis Savage, Thomas Needham, H. R. Bayly, John Cochrane, John Pennefather, Robert Billing, jun, James Semple, Richard Clare Parsons, George Greer, jun, Thomas Bayley, Thomas M'Nevin, John Jagoe, S. Gardiner Ireland, Thomas Osborne Davis, George Deane, Samuel Bindon, Henry B. Crofton, Thomas Wheeler, W. St. Leger Babington, Arthur Corr, Thomas Maunsell Smith, George Hall Stack, John Gilmore, John Short, Standish D. O'Grady, Gerald Hussey, Walter Lindesey, John D. Clanchy,* Michael O'Farrell, jun,* George White West, Joseph Barnes,* John Gibbs, Richard Davis Ireland, William Mockler, jun. John H. Workman, Robert Foster Mullins, Charles Hawkes Todd, Arthur N. Wrixon, Francis John Graham, Redmond Barry, Isaac Butt, William Conway Morgan, Stephen Flanagan, Patrick Fitzpatrick, jun,* John Calvert Stronge,* A. Searle Hart, Alexander Cheyne, William Williamson.

[Those marked thus (*) are Roman Catholics.]

THREE PERSONS DROWNED.

On Sunday morning two young women of the name of Callaghan left their father's house at Racoola, for the Chapel of Donoughmore, where the rain detained them till evening. On their way home, they were joined by another young woman (we believe a servant, who had been sent to meet them); and in endeavouring to cross the Shorna—a river which they were obliged to ford, and whose waters were swollen by the heavy rains—all three were carried away and drowned. Applications have been made at no less than three Assizes, within two years, for a bridge to this river, but the applications have been refused, and this is the third fatal accident within that time! We have called attention to the subject before—we hope, for the sake of humanity, we shall not have occasion to do so again.

The bodies of the three young women have been found. It is conjectured that the girl whom we have supposed to be a servant was carrying one of the sisters across, when, the current sweeping them down, the third made an effort to save them, and the three were hurried away together. The sisters were daughters of a comfortable farmer, and it is understood had each a fortune of £800.—*Cork Constitution*.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NEW YORK, DATED OCT. 10.—The affairs of Canada are hourly assuming a most alarming aspect. The Americans are furnishing the disaffected with the *materiel* of war, and great excitement universally prevails. Sir George Arthur, with his Attorney-General, suddenly left Toronto to meet Lord Durham at Quebec. The excitement is beyond description—oaths are administered openly by the patriots, while the constitutional party are getting up addresses to Lord Durham to retain the reins of government. The conjectures about his return are so variable as at present to render the important fact conjectural. In this city a fund, now amounting to 50,000 dollars, is raising for recruits and munitions of war, and the intention is to make a simultaneous attack from the Main on Lower Canada, and from the frontier on the upper province—60,000 men are already employed. I was standing with my son, on Saturday evening, on the steps of the Franklin Theatre, when we heard the word Canada so frequently repeated, that we leaned on the balustrade to listen. They spoke both French and English. I asked them in French were they *habitans*, and in the course of conversation they directed me to the house where the patriots assembled, and I was offered any bounty, from my experience with the British army, if I would say the word. I have told the matter before Sir John Colborne, and the Canada papers will confirm the fact that another and most desperate effort will be made before Christmas."

PORTSMOUTH, OCT. 29.—The following line-of-battle ships are preparing at this port as demonstration ships, for service in case of necessity:—The Benbow, 74; Revenge, 73; and Imaum, 74.

LIVERPOOL STEAM PACKET.

As a good deal of anxiety and curiosity is abroad relative to the movements of the Liverpool Steam Packet bound to New York, which vessel returned to this Port, after being 900 miles to the westward (short of coals,) we have ascertained the following particulars:—

When she sailed from Liverpool, the quantity of coals computed she would consume was 26 cwt., per hour; but, to the great surprise of the Captain and Engineer, they found, on arriving at the distance above stated, that their coals were so reduced (the vessel having burned 54cwt. per hour) that it was deemed imprudent to proceed on the voyage. The wind still continuing adverse, and the weather very tempestuous, they returned and put into Cove, where an agent from the St. George Company promptly attended to tender the services of that Company in supplying coals, or affording any other assistance in their power. Captain Ferver immediately and thankfully accepted the offer so kindly made, and brought the Liverpool to the Company's Wharf, at Passage, where in the short period of 36 hours, she was supplied with 500 tons of coals, which shows the great utility of the Quay erected by Mr. Pim at Passage. The Marine Agent, Mr. Shaw, of the Transatlantic Company, arrived, and it was his determination and that of the Captain, to have proceeded yesterday evening at five o'clock on the voyage to New York; but this was overruled by two of the Directors, who arrived from Dublin yesterday, and who determined, instead of proceeding on the voyage, to make a *trial trip* of about two days, to ascertain, if possible, the reason of the great consumption of coals. She was to have started to-day at noon, and will return on Monday. Captain Parker, of the Victory, Captain Storey, and other nautical and scientific men, go in her. We shall look with anxiety for the result, as it will determine whether the Liverpool is at all adapted fot the Transatlantic voyage. About 30 of the 60 passengers she had remain to go out in her. The Liverpool is 1100 tons, was built by Sir John Tobin, and her engines were constructed by Forrester and Tobin.—*Southern Reporter of Saturday*.

In consequence of our space being taken up this day with various matters, we can only say that the Liverpool sailed yesterday, on an experimental cruize to the Westward, for the purpose of ascertaining her true consumption of coals, and that Captain Parker, of the Victory, accompanied her Captain, in order to give *his* opinion on this subject, and on her general capabilities as a steamer; and we verily believe that no man could have more experience as a seaman, and practical steam manager than Captain Parker. Mr. Storey, Lloyd's Surveyor, also went in the Liverpool, with Mr. Murphy, United States Consul, and *a few gentlemen who went pleasuring*.—*Cork Standard of Monday*.

The Barque Brothers, Captain Poole, from St. John's, laden with timber, and out only 16 days, grounded inside the Light House, yesterday evening. It appears she was beating into the Harbour, (the wind being at N.W.)—when she "missing stays" and tailed on the rocks.—A boat was immediately despatched to Cove for assistance—when the Messrs. Scott, ship-agents, with their usual activity, sent a schooner to take off the vessel's deck load; this was accomplished with a great deal of difficulty, and at high water this morning the Brothers was towed into deep water, where she now remains in safety, and with very little damage. The Air, Tug-steamer, is to tow her in this evening.—*Ibid*.

Mr. O'Connell says in his own paper, the *Dublin Pilot*:—

"War with Russia—which sooner or later must come—is brought to our doors, and must *at once form an active subject of our councils*. Our British contemporaries treat the subject merely for our foreign policy and our Cabinet. *We* say it will be governed by our domestic policy and *Ireland*. Russia is vulnerable through Poland—*England will be vulnerable through Ireland, unless speedy justice be done*. To be successful, a war against Russia must be a war of liberty against tyranny. Without that ingredient we must fail—with it we shall triumph. A wide field here. We shall open it."

Such are the fruits of the Irish policy of the Whig-Radicals—to compel the degradation of the empire abroad by the risk of rebellion at home: this, however, by the way. It is plain that England, unsupported by Austria and Prussia, could not hold towards the Muscovite despot that high language which the insults and injuries heaped upon her demand, it is equally plain that England, by submitting to a Whig-Radical administration, forfeits the support of these her natural allies; and it is clear as the rest that Russia assumes her present insolent attitude, confiding in this our unallied condition. As to the threatened rebellion in Ireland, it, too, would depend upon the continuance in office of the present men. The will, we admit, is not wanting to the rebel Romanist faction, but that will is checked, as it always has been, by a wholesome cowardice, which has generally restrained Irish rebels from acting, except when they could confide in the favour or the timidity of those whose duty it might be to resist them. A Conservative administration would obviate the possibility of rebellion in Ireland, and nothing else can.—*Standard*.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

(From the World of Fashion Monthly Magazine.)

Pelisses will be fashionable in different materials, as silks, satins, and plain fine merinos. Some of the latter made with the corsages high, and close to the shape, and closed before by a single row of gilt buttons; the sleeves are full in the centre, but confined by a tight cuff fastened by buttons to correspond. Gilt and fancy buttons will be in request for dresses of this kind during the ensuing season.

CLOAKS.—There is a grand distinction made between those intended for carriage or promenade dress, and those employed for evening wraps; the majority of the first are confined at the waist with cords and tassels in the pelisse style, and made as long and ample as usual. Short cloaks are most in favour for the latter.

HATS AND BONNETS.—A decided diminution has taken place in the size of both. Nothing is more elegant for half-dress than a velvet bonnet of a small and rather close shape, something between a cottage and an open front; a bouquet of short shaded feathers is placed on one side, and a few small flowers, sometimes intermixed with blond lace, and sometimes not, decorate the interior of the brim.

SHAWL MANTLETS.—The velvet and satin shawls so much in favour last year have been again revived with chenelle, fur, and black lace trimming, but the novelty of the moment, the shawl par excellence, is the shawl mantle; it is of the usual form, but disposed in front on each side in folds in such a manner as to supply the place of sleeves.

EVENING HATS are now composed of either velvet or Terry velvet, shallow in front, and wide at the sides, they are always ornamented with ostrich feathers either plain or shaded, but the latter are preferred.

THE LATE HURRICANE.—We noticed in our last (says the *Montrose Paper*) that two vessels belonging to this port were missing. One of them, the Jeans and May, Milne, put into Bridlington Bay, on the 14th current, the captain having several of his ribs broken, and the vessel damaged. The fate of the crew of the other vessel, the Margaret and Ann, is melancholy in the extreme. "Some reapers who were at work near Whitby, on the 13th inst., discovered a boat coming to land, at which time there appeared to be four of five men in her; but in passing the heavy surf the boat unfortunately upset, and the people, if any, met a watery grave." The boat was washed ashore, and on the stern was painted, "Margaret and Ann, Montrose, John Dempster."

AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY.—On Saturday week, a female dressed in very gay attire, was sold by public auction in the Market-place at Bridlington. The competition was rather brisk, and she was finally knocked down to a dealer in fish for the moderate sum of two guineas. This disgusting exhibition attracted a large audience, and a poor auctioneer, who was dilating upon the qualities of a post-horse, which he was offering to the notice of the public, suddenly found himself deserted by his hearers, who moved off by common consent to the more novel and attractive sale of the lady, leaving the auctioneer and his horse to themselves.—*York Chronicle*

A REASONABLE REQUEST.—The editor of a "down east" paper requests those of the subscribers who never intend to pay, to give him notice as soon as ssible.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Gazette de France* has a Carlist letter of the 15th from Berga, in Catalonia, from which I extract the following :—" We have at the head-quarters of Charles V., M. Felix de Lichnowski, an Austrian Prince, and Baron de Medding, a young Prussian cavalry officer, who is attached to the Prince as aide-de-camp. The army has received these illustrious volunteers with enthusiasm. The Christinos are, as it were, blockaded in the fortresses. They cannot move from town to town without three or four battalions, while the Carlists traverse Catalonia at pleasure, provided, they keep aloof from the garrisons, which they have no difficulty in doing, inasmuch as the inhabitants are their guides, and give them timely notice of any danger."

The *Echo del Comercio* says " General Van Halen is now marching rapidly with 10 battalions towards Alcaniz. Cabrera was expected to attack that place with the artillery of Morella, which he took with him to Monroyo.—Jarica is also besieged by the Carlists. If the government does not send a reinforcement of 800 men, the Carlists may arrive at the gates of the capital by Catalynd and Molina."

A report is in circulation that a treaty between France and Russia is in negocation, but this diplomatic rumour is supposed to have been launched from the Muscovite Cabinet in order to alarm England. The *Siecle* remarks that the French government, pleased with the idea of being suspected of an alliance with Russia, takes no steps for contradicting the report. The Cabinet of the Tuilleries dreads Russia, but an alliance with that country unless it produced present profit, would supply weapons to the opposition party. It also dreads England, which is menaced by intestine revolutions and these by *contre coups*, would produce great and serious reforms in France.

The *Courrier Francais* complains of the various attacks on the government of France by the English press. At one period, says the *Courrier*, it is the *Times* which calls us to account for the conquest of Algiers without the consent of England. Then the *Morning Chronicle* finds fault with the blockade of Mexico, and fearful of being unable to awaken the susceptibility of Lord Palmerston, excites the United States to take up arms in favour of the banditti whose chastisement is but a measure of strict justice. At another time the *Courrier* upbraids the French journals with preaching war, and embroiling Russia with England, as if the march of the troops from Madras and Bombay had been occasioned by the Parisian press. At length the Radical *Sun* pretends that England and France have only to say the word or to knit their brows in unison, in order to restore the nationality of Poland and annihilate Russia, nay, that if France should refuse to take a part in the campaigns of English Radicalism, it would be an act of flagrant perfidy. This gross and ridiculous language is not that of public men of refinement in England. Doubtless there is no power in the world, not even Russia, could resist a coalition of England and France, but if France is to be dragged into a war with Russia, into a war which England undertakes for the preservation or extension of her territorial possessions, then it may be inquired what England intends to do for France. When England takes possession of the Falkland Islands, France may look on without being disturbed; but England, which thinks of itself alone, will not deem it inconsistent if France should also make her bargain, and bring to memory the maxim " nothing for nothing."

The *National* remarks that the *Globe*, the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Journal des Debats*, are filled with declarations in favour of heroic Poland, and angrily comment upon the ukases of the Emperor Nicholas, because the English government, the model and protector of the *juste milieu* in France, is now about to enter into conflict with Russia. " They wish (says the *Journal*) the French to take part with the Whigs, and consider them as the knights of humanity and civilisation; but the struggle between Russian despotism and the English oligarchy, although inevitable, is not so imminent as to leave no time for reflection. The winter is not a season favourable to manœuvres in the Black Sea, and the mountainous deserts of Persia and Tartary will for a long time to come prevent the meeting of the rivals. There is time for considering whether Whig England merits the sympathies of the French nation, and whether the greatest enemy of France is not at its very doors. In the first place, what right has England to speak of Poland and its glorious sufferings? Did it not assist in promoting the fall of Warsaw? And now, by its treaty with Austria, does it not offer its alliance to one of the powers which is sullied by the same crime as Catharine and Nicholas? Austria at this very moment endeavours to stifle the remnant of Poland in Cracow. Without England, Russia would never have taken part in the revolutionary affairs of France. Without the Pitts and the Burkes, Suwarrow would have never seen the Alps, for the difficulty of keeping up the hostility of Paul towards France is well known; hence the secret policy of English oligarchy could only be satisfied with the violent death of that emperor at the moment of his seeming to yield to the views of the First Consul, and he died very opportunely, while the fleet of Admiral Nelson was burning Copenhagen. It was England that armed against France his successor Alexander, and but for that monarch Wellington would have divided France."

According to the *Cologne Gazette* serious disturbances had occurred in that city, owing to a report that the curate of St. Ursula was about to be arrested for a sermon which he had preached, and the dean was accused of having led to the arrest. An immense crowd, after escorting the curate to his residence, proceeded with vociferous cries to that of the dean; they broke his windows and the furniture, and the riot was only put down by charges of cavalry. The Frankgasse, in which the dean resides, was paraded by bands of rioters with shouts of " Long live the Archbishop," " Long live the Curate of St. Ursula," " Death to the Protestants." The dean escaped the infuriated mob by taking refuge in the Botanical Garden. The *Gazette de France* asserts that several were killed, and others wounded, by the military.

The village of Heyden, in the canton of Appenzell, in Switzerland, consisting of 129 houses, has been totally reduced to ashes; the loss is estimated at a million of francs.

WEALTH! STATION!! RESPECTABILITY!!!

The Rev. Mr. Browne, styling himself the Bishop of Galway, and designated by Mr. O'Connell as " his esteemed Lord," states in his letter to the " precursor" that the invitation to the grubbery at that town emanates from " all those who comprise the rank, intelligence, and wealth of the town and neighbourhood.

A friend has sent us the printed copy of the original invitation, and some estimate may be formed of the apostolic veracity of the *soi disant* bishop, and the quantum of wealth, rank, and intelligence embarked in the undertaking, when we tell them that, out of a population computed at 40,000, there are but one hundred and three names affixed to the invitation. So much for numbers. As to rank, and so forth, there are—

Priests,	25
Gentlemen,	17
Attorneys,	3
Tradesmen, Publicans, &c	58

Should this statement be denied, we will prove our case by printing the names and " *additions*" of the subscribing parties,—and we promise that in the illuminated catalogue will be found

The Brewer—the Baker—
The Candlestick Maker—
The maker of Candles, Soap, Leather, and Shoes;
The Hunter—the Tinker,
Dram-seller, and Drinker,
Distiller of tipple, and swiller of booze.
The Bishop—D.D.,
The *Clergy*—P.P.,
The Friars of St. Dominick, St. Francis, St. *Fudge*;
The Gallipot Dosers,
The Green and White Grocers,
The Brokers who lend, and the Paupers who pledge.
—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

THE EGREMONT ESTATES.—Col. Wyndham, who has succeeded to the Irish, as well as the Yorkshire estates of the Earl of Egremont, has been with his family spending a few days at Beverley, and has minutely gone over his extensive possessions at Leckonfield and the neighbourhood. The tenantry have expressed themselves highly gratified with the affable and condescending manners of their new landlord, and were astonished at the information and knowledge he displayed on agricultural subjects. We are glad to learn the gallant colonel presented a handsome donation to the East Riding Conservative Association, and enrolled himself a member of that body, and his weight and interest will add much to the Conservative cause in the riding.—*York Chronicle.*

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has presented the Rev. Mr. Atkinson, to the Rectory of Doone, vacant by the death of Rev. C. P. Coote.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	197½
3 per Cent Consols	92½
3½ per Cent. Stock	100½
3½ ditto new (1830)	100½½
3½ do. Debentures	92½

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 p. Ct. Consols, 93½	Bank Stock, 202 1½
Consols for Account, 63½	India Stock, —
India Bonds, 63 61	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, 1838.

THE MEETING OF MAGISTRATES AT THURLES.

On the 20th of this month, it will be a year since the magistrates of Tipperary stated to the Irish Government that in certain districts of the county " there was no security for life or property:" and seeing that the peasantry were abundantly supplied with fire-arms with which they executed their murderous decrees—they prayed for the application of Lord Stanley's Arms Bill to the disturbed baronies. The Lord Lieutenant disregarded the statement, and refused the remedial measure: and Mr. Justice Moore at the ensuing Spring Assizes informed the Grand Jury, and through them the peaceful inhabitants of the County, that their apprehensions were chimeras, that they had nothing to fear; for that they had fine places where they might sleep in security, and that the population was an excellent population, grossly maligned and slandered by the imputations which stood against them on a criminal calendar, containing between eighty and ninety charges for murder—or, in the softened language of the judge—homicide. The murder of Mr. Austin Cooper, in a few days after, was the comment furnished on the Judge's text by " the excellent population."

On the 7th of April in the present year, the magistrates again assembled, and giving a full statement of the crimes recently committed in a single barony, together with the awful murder of Mr. Cooper, reiterated their statement that in the places before referred to there was no security for life or property—and demanded of his Excellency the extra-constitutional powers provided by the law for the restoration of peace in extreme cases. Again the statement and the prayer of the magistrates were disregarded by the government; and an official at the Castle was directed to retort the charge upon the magistrates and land-proprietors, and to hold them up as it were, as objects for the natural, if not the just, retaliation of the people. This document, through the officious zeal, perhaps, of its author, was lately published in a local country newspaper for the instruction and comfort of the peasantry; and the murder of Mr. Charles O'Keeffe in a very short time after, was the intelligible comment furnished upon this text by " the excellent population."

Once more the magistrates of Tipperary have assembled. On Wednesday, the 31st of October, a meeting was held at Thurles—the fatal scene of the last inhuman butchery. Sixty-two magistrates—headed by the Lord Lieutenant of the county—and all of them the principal land-proprietors—assembled, and with one dissentient voice in the assembly affirmed for the third time the statement that " there was no security for life or property"—with this remarkable addition, that the assertion, which formerly had references to certain baronies, now embraces *the whole county*.

The protection of the life and properties of its subjects, if not the sole object, is at least the prime duty of a government. Without this its machinery is worse than useless—and its functions are vacated. In such a position does the Irish government manifestly stand with the peaceable and loyal inhabitants of Tipperary for the last twelve months. There is, therefore, no security for life or property. The laws are paralyzed by intimidation, while murder and every outrage is rapidly on the increase. Within the twelve months alluded to, crime has extended its wings before its first limitations, and now hovers malignantly over the entire county. Nay it stops not there. The adjoining county—our own county of Waterford, as was truly stated by the noble chairman at the Thurles meeting, has taken the infection—and exhibits its proximity to Tipperary in the spread of crime.

Where will these things end? If the Government do not resume its functions and resolutely enforce the laws, ordinary and extraordinary, it must come to this, that the peaceable and well disposed must surrender their property and escape—if they can—with their lives; or else take the redress into their own hands and protect themselves by all those means which nature leaves to their use in the absence of fixed law and ruling government.

CHEVALIER TEN-ROWED WHITE WHEAT.—In directing attention to an advertisement under this heading, we are glad to state that the seed offered for sale has proved to be most productive in the several localities where it has been sown. In the sister country it has amply repaid the wheat growers, and we trust that a more extensive trial of this excellent seed will be made in this neighbourhood.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Robinson's Third Letter on the subject of Rail Roads and Steam Packet communications has been received, and shall appear in our next.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Globe.)

We see that several of our cotemporaries have stated it to be the intention of goveenment to call parliament together at a much earlier period than usual; as at present intended it is likely to meet about the middle of January, not earlier.

RUMOURED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The following rumours as to official changes are in circulation:—Mr. Charles Wood, from the Admiralty to the Secretaryship of the Treasury. Mr. Stanley, from the Treasury to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland. Lord Morpeth, from Ireland to the colonial office. Captain Deans Dundas to be Secretary to the Admiralty.

The Wexford November fair was well supplied with all descriptions of stock; and a considerable share of business transacted. Milch cows averaged from £8 to £12. Out stores in good demand at a corresponding price. Hoggets though not of the best character went off well, averaging from 20s to 32s. In fact, there was much reason for congratulation to the farmer, from the general transactions of the day.

We lament to state that our valued fellow citizen, Mr. George Browne, of Fownes's-street, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. He was in the full vigour of health on Saturday, and went to bed in the evening quite well. Medical advice was called in about four o'clock in the morning, when he was a corpse, having been attacked with a fit of apoplexy. The loss of this benevolent citizen will be long deplored. His was a life devoted to do good to all men, and the distressed never appealed to him in vain. He was the active agent of charity, and a zealous Christian. A widow and children lament his irreparable loss.—*Saunders's News Letter.*

The *Waterford Mail* was duly posted (as affidavit can be made) of the non-receipt of which our respected contemporary, the *Dublin Statesman*, complains.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed the following Stipendiary Magistrates to the under-mentioned districts, viz.:—Malby Crofton, Esq., from the town of Galway, to the county of Waterford; Sylvanus Jones, Esq., from the county of Waterford, to the town of Galway.

All Cars laden with *Corn* only, going to Market over the Bridge of Wexford, will be free of Toll, passing and repassing the said Bridge for one year, on payment of three pence to the Toll Collector.

On Sunday week two murders were perpetrated at Pallasgrean, county Limerick.

The Quarter Sessions for the county Kilkenny commenced on Thursday.

At the Commission Court, Dublin, on Wednesday, Mr. Thomas Robert Moore, an attorney, was acquitted on the charge of forging, or causing to be forged, a warrant of attorney.

Mr. John Dwyer of John's Gate, Limerick was found dead in an out-house on Thursday morning.

The chandlers of Limerick have considerably raised the price of candles.

It is stated that 17 Turks have embraced the Christian religion at Fetrum.

A steam communication is projected from Bristol to India, through Egypt.

There is a report of the expected rising of 20,000 men on the frontiers of Upper Canada.

50,000 dollars have been subscribed at New York, to procure recruits and military stores for another insurrection; an attack on Lower Canada from the Maine is anticipated before Christmas.

Engineers are occupied upon a survey of Lake Erie, to connect it with the sea.

The 23d Fusileers at Halifax, and 93d Highlanders, are in readiness to augment the British force in Canada.

The Grenadier Guards are recruiting in Cork.

The draft of the 76th Regiment, with their baggage, has been conveyed to Spike island, from Cork; they wait the arrival of the Barossa transport from Portsmouth to take them to the West Indies.

The Arab transport with the 36th draft remains wind bound in Cove.

Seventeen Officers of the 19th Regt. at Kilkenny were admitted members of the United Service Club in Dublin, last week. The 19th expect to replace the 7th Fusileers in the metropolis.

There is no artillery officer in the British service of the name William Pitan, reported to have abjured Protestantism at Bruges.

Captain Heron, 9th; Lieut. Smith, 30th; and Lieut. Newcome, 95th Regiment, sold out of the Service on Tuesday last.

The Rev. Mr. Abbott has succeeded the Rev. William Benn in the Curacy of John's, Dublin.

The Archbishop of Dublin will not leave his country seat until Christmas.

The Rev. William Vesey has resigned the perpetual Curacy of Ballymoyler, Armagh, from ill health.

The examination for the Divinity premium in Trinity College Dublin, is postponed to the 21st Nov.

Dean Holmes has arrived at his seat, Kilmore, near Nenagh, from Germany, where he had been for the benefit of his health.

Three Hundred Pounds for a First Class, or Two Hundred Pounds for a Second Class Chief Constableship of Police, is the Premium now offered in the Dublin market.

Commander John Reeve, of the *Lily*, who prosecuted Lieutenant Inman, of that vessel, before the late court martial, while transacting business at the Admiralty office, on Wednesday last, was seized with a fit of apoplexy and immediately conveyed to the Royal Naval Hospital.

The Hon. Robert Preston, son of Lord Gormanston, and late a Lieutenant in the Army, has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act on the 17th inst.

It appeared in evidence upon a civil bill case, heard in Carlow Sessions, that one of the electors received a bribe of £20 for voting for Mr. Maule, the radical member for that town, at the last contest.

As Mr. Benjamin Jackson, son of Mr. Jackson, of Davidstown, a wealthy and respectable farmer, was returning from the fair of Dunlavin, he was accidentally thrown from his horse, on the road between Dunlavin and Gormanstown, and killed on the spot—his neck having been broken.

The French Consul in Dublin has offered 36,000 francs, for paper on which writing cannot be obliterated.

NENAGH FAIR on Thursday last was well attended by purchasers, and tolerably well supplied with stock, Milch Cows brought from seven to twelve guineas, Heifers in fair demand, and good prices. Wethers from 32s to 45s; lambs 20s to 26s. The show of Horses very limited. Pigs in good demand at from 33s to 35s per cwt. As usual there was no lack of riot and uproar.

Mr. O'Connell in a letter to James Roche, of Cork, Esq. upon the subject of establishing a Provincial College there, designates our venerable University in the following gross terms, " an egregious nuisance, the focus and centre of all bad passions, the nurse of all bigotry and uncharitableness."

The Hon. John Perry, grandson of the Earl of Limerick, is promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 30th Regiment.

General Sir Richard Bourke has arrived at Liverpool, and will proceed the week after next to Italy.

The progress of matters in India is most likely to transfer the 94th and 95th to Bombay, on touching at Ceylon, their present destination, in which case their Depots will be ordered to Chatham, and the regimental establishment of both encreased.

The head-quarters of the Poor Law Commission is at the Dublin Customhouse.

Surgeon Phelan, the new Poor Law Commissioner, is to be located in the city of Dublin.

Mr. Kelly of the Education board, is appointed a Dublin Police Magistrate. Mr. Blacker is recovered and now presides in Henry-street, but will retire on a full pension for life.

The Board of Works and Paving Board of Dublin, are to consolidate, and General Burgoyne, is to be placed at their head.

The Dublin packets from Liverpool beat the Dublin Post-office packets each day about 4 hours.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is in favour of Provincial Colleges for Munster and Connaught.

The canal boats between Limerick and Dublin, will shortly be propelled by steam.

Mr. Gahan, whose wife kept a boarding school in Stephen's-green, Dublin, is the person appointed a Judge at the Bahamas.

Dr. Finlay, Assistant Barrister, decided at Kerry Quarter Sessions, that notes passed for payment of tithes are not recoverable!

Dr. W. Smith Malley is appointed Surgeon to the New Fever Hospital of Castlebar, at £100 a-year.

RAILWAY COMPENSATION.—In a case of compensation decided in the Sheriffs' Court in which the Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway Company were the defendants, the claim was £4637, and the award £1418.

Passengers Sunday per *Osprey* from Bristol:—Miss Macwell; Messrs. Kidin, M'Shean, Hawler, &c. &c.

Mr Drummond, Under Secretary, arrived in Dublin on Saturday.

The friends of Johnston Stoney, of Emel Castle, Esq., will feel much gratification on hearing that he is now completely recovered from the effects of the late attempt on his life.

The murderer, of Mr. O'Keeffe it is said, is known, and the persons concerned in the conspiracy are also known.—*Clonmel Herald.*

Prince Napoleon, on Tuesday, visited the Bank of England, where he was received with great attention by the Governor. The Prince, who appears to have a good Knowlege of mechanics, conversed for some time with Mr. Oldham, the inventor of the new machines used at the bank.

Mr. L. J. Walsh, son of Doctor Walsh, of Naas, has been appointed Assistant Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in the Island of Grenada.

Mr. O'Connell mistakes the feeling of England to Ireland, we apprehend, from identifying himself with Ireland. He is unpopular in England, and he supposes that dislike to himself is dislike to his country. The brutalities of speech and unscrupulous statements in which he too frequently indulges, to gratify the passion or suit the purpose of the moment, have given disgust, and in the revolt against them people have committed the error of losing sight of the important services which Mr. O'Connell has rendered to his country and to the common cause. There are thousands of minds in England which are in this way unjust to Mr. O'Connell though just to Ireland."—*Examiner.*

The Lord Bishop of Dromore and Mrs. Saurin, Miss Saurin and Miss Isabella Saurin, are at present on a visit to his Grace the Lord Primate and Lady Catherine Beresford, at the Palace, Armagh.

The Lord Bishop of Ferns and Ossory has promoted the Rev. Richard Waddy Elgee, from the living at Killenick to the Prebend at Whitechurch, and the Rectory of Kilmakea, in the diocess of Ferns, vacated by the death of the Rev. Joseph Miller; and the Rev. Nicholas Cuthbert Fenwick, from the curacy of Monast to the Rectory of Killenick, vacated by the promotion of the Rev. Richard Waddy Elgee.

On Thursday, Lord Clarina was sworn in a magistrate for the county of Limerick, before Alderman Tyndall, one of the magistrates of the Arran quay division.

A few days ago a ploughman, whilst labouring in a field near Cateau Cambresis, discovered an iron chest buried under the surface, and filled with gold and silver coins. The chest is said to have been so heavy as to require seven men to lift it!

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager arrived at Gibraltar on the 14th ult., and left the harbour again for the East on the 17th.

We are still without information as to the precise day on which the Queen will arrive at Brighton. It is believed that the time of her Majesty's departure from Windsor will not be fixed till some definite arrangement has been made with regard to Canada.—*Brighton Gazette.*

We have been assured that the numbers assembled at the Anti-tithe meeting at Carrigadrohid, which are swelled by the *Reporter* to the enormous amount of 10,000, did not at any time exceed 500. Fully half of these, as is usual with most meetings in Ireland, were women and children. This correction is of little importance, except so far as it exhibits the vaunting and deceptious spirit of Popish Radicalism.—*Cork Constitution.*

Our Constantinople letter of the 10th confirms the important news that the Shah of Persia had consented to make peace with Herat, and retire his force. Guarantees of this had been given, solemn enough to induce Mr. M'Neill to return to Herat. This would diminish still more the fears of a collision in the East. —*London Paper of Friday.*

PEDESTRIANISM.—Captain Stephens, of the depot, now stationed in Thurles, is this day undertaking a walking match against time, for a wager of £200; he purposes to walk a distance of fifty miles in twelve hours. There are also private bets to a large amount. —*Nenagh Guardian, Nov.* 3.

An action has been commenced against Mr. W. Davis, of the Lyceum Vaults, Liverpool, for sending a fictitious account of a marriage to one of the newspapers in that town.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

As an instance of the extreme violence of the gale on Saturday week, we may mention that the large bridge at the Toll of Glenkindy, built upon two lofty stone pillars, was, by a sudden gust, fairly lifted up, and the entire structure deposited in the water at a little distance.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

LEGAL DIFFICULTY.—THE SIAMESE TWINS.—A singular and most difficult case has arisen in Boston for the decision of the gentlemen of the long robe. It seems that, owing to a real or imaginary insult offered by a gentleman to Mr. Chang, one of the Siamese twins, that individual (if individual he be) struck the offender. Chang was accordingly arrested for assault and battery, but the law proves to be entirely inoperative in the matter, inasmuch as Mr. Eng, Chang's twin brother, refuses to be detained in custody; and, in the event of the officer persisting in the execution of his writ, he, the said Eng, threatens to sue him for false imprisonment.

PHILADELPHIA, OCT. 8.—A sanguinary duel was fought with broad-swords between two members of the New Orleans bar, at Bayou St. Louis, on the 25th ult. The combat was dreadful. One of the parties died of his wounds on the following day, and the survivor had one arm severed from his body. It is a singular fact that after the deceased was run through the body he walked from the field of conflict to his hotel; after which he was taken to the steamboat and conveyed to New Orleans, where he died. The cause of the quarrel has not transpired.

HARVEST-HOME AT THE REV. MR. TRENCH'S KILMARONEY.—A splendid entertainment was given last week by the above-named gentleman to his tenantry and laborers, all of whom seemed delighted at the condescension and urbanity of the Rev. Gentleman and his most amiable lady. We gladly seize this opportunity to congratulate the inhabitants of Athy and its vicinity in having so exemplary a divine and estimable a gentleman living among them.—*Leinster Express.*

THE EARL OF LONGFORD.—On Tuesday the Earl of Longford attained his majority, on which occasion a profusion of prime beef, flour, and strong beer was distributed to upwards of two hundred families, his Lordship's workmen, pensioners, and widows, that they might enjoy themselves at their own firesides; and the Countess of Longford, whose feelings are always alive to the wants of the people living under his Lordship, gave out a large quantity of fine blankets to various poor people. A select party of friends dined at the Castle of Pakenham Hall on the occasion. John Crawford, Esq., Deputy Sovereign of Longford, entertained a select party at dinner. At night the town of Longford was brilliantly illuminated. A number of bonfires were lighted, several barrels of porter distributed, and the night passed off in the utmost harmony and good humour, without the slightest accident or disturbance. There were also illuminations at Castlepollard, Trumroe, and Coole, and large fires blazed in every direction.—*Westm. Guardian.*

SAVAGE OUTRAGE.—About 8 o'clock on Thursday evening as a poor Connaughtman was on his way to Grange, where he had been hired to dig potatoes, he was waylaid at Orchardton, about a quarter of a mile from this city, by some ruffians, who knocked him down with a stone and beat him in such a savage manner that he lay senseless on the ground, until discovered by some of the city constabulary who conveyed him to the county infirmary, where he now lies in a very precarious state.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

DISCOVERY OF A SKELETON.—On Monday last the skeleton of a man was found by a lad named Jesse Penn in a wood, at Skaynes-hill, Lindfield; and a coroner's inquest was held yesterday on the remains, by the coroner, F. H. Gell, Esq. The flesh was entirely gone, and the bones were separated, owing to the decay of the sinews and tendons; but a small portion of hair remained at the back of the head. No fracture of the skull, ribs, or other bones could be observed, nor any circumstance indicating that the unfortunate man had met a violent death. As far as could be ascertained, he was of the middle size, and he wore a wig; but, from the appearance of the teeth, Mr. Tuppen, surgeon, of Lindfield, who attended the inquest, was of opinion that he was not an old man. His dress, which is now in the possession of the constable, was that of a gentleman, and appeared to be not much decayed. He wore a black frock coat, with gambroon buttons; trowsers fashionably cut; a good black silk stock, with a buckle behind; cotton stockings, on one of which could be traced the initials " G. T." in thread, and on the other " 2;" and a very good black hat. In his pocket were found two silk handkerchiefs, one of them marked " G.T." a razor, with maker's name, " J. Arnold;" a shaving-brush, a piece of soap wrapped in paper, and a snuff box. No money was found on him. The spot where the skeleton was discovered was about 20 roods from the high road, in a wood through which there is no footpath. The skeleton was in a lying position, and there was no indication of a struggle having taken place. In the opinion of the surgeon, the body must have lain for three or four months where it was found. An idiot, who prowls about the country to a considerable distance, and who is able to speak only in single words, reported some months ago that he had seen a man in the wood, bloody, and as far as could be understood by signs, with his throat cut by a razor. He also said that he had driven the hounds away from the body. This tale he repeated almost every day; but no notice was taken of his statement. The idiot was questioned by the coroner, and was understood to say that when he first saw the body the razor was open, and he shut it, and put it in the deceased's pocket. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased was found dead, but that they had no evidence of the cause or time of his death.—*Brighton Gazette.*

THE CONCUBINAGE ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Oundle Union, Northamptonshire, October 18.

Sir,—At our board-room this morning we were both amused and shocked at the way in which a couple purpose to avail themselves of this abominable act.

A young woman, aged 20, who has been a widow only one month, and whose husband died in his 80th year, proposes to be married to a young man aged also 20. The clergyman of the parish in which they reside having very properly refused to marry them because the young man is the grandson of the deceased husband, and consequently he wants to marry his own grandmother, both being under age, the bans have been this day published in the board-room for the first time, and if no *caveat* is entered before the third publication, nothing can prevent the registrar uniting this delightful couple.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ONE OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Oundle, Oct. 30, 1838.

Sir,—Though you do not appear to have noticed my letter, signed " One of the Board of Guardians," Oundle, still I think the matter has so improved in interest, that I *give you the proceedings* that have since taken place.

At our last board, the clergyman of the parish (Glapthorne), the Rev. Alexander Macdonald, entered a *caveat* in these words—

" Because William Taylor is the illegitimate son of Benjamin Paine, the son of William Paine, the deceased husband of the said Anne Paine."

This *caveat* has been sent to the Registrar General, and I send you a literal copy of his reply.

" General Register-office,
Oct. 26, 1838.

" Sir,—By direction of the Registrar General, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th inst. (enclosing the *caveat*), and in reply to inform you, that however objectionable the marriage to which you allude may be in a moral point of view, yet the *caveat* does not contain any grounds on which the solemnization of the marriage can be legally prevented.

" I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
" THOMAS MANN,
Chief Clerk.

" To S. Tibbitts, Esq., Superintendent-Registrar, Oundle."

The parties in question are both under age.

If you think this, with my other statement, worth notice, you will do what you think right with them.

Yours, &c.,
C. P.

His Excellency General Alava, the new Spanish Ambassador, arrived in Manchester-street, London, on Wednesday evening, from a visit to the Duke of Wellington, at Walmer Castle, where he remained two days, on his way from Paris. His Excellency has announced his intention of exerting himself in favor of the claims of the Legion, remarking that he considers himself as the father of that force, and is determined to see justice done to them. Those who have had interviews with him on the subject speak in high terms of his affability and wish to be of service.

Major Johnstone has taken the command of the 66th regiment in Canada, in the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Baird, who is at present in this country on leave of absence. Captain Parr and Lieutenant Boyd of the 54th regiment, Lieutenant Corfield of the 62d regiment, and Lieutenant Timmins of the Royal Artillery, were passengers in the Duke of Northumberland, which was wrecked on the 25th of August, on her passage home from Madras.

The mountains of West Cumberland have early this season put on their winter garb. On Thursday last the giant Skiddaw, and the neighbouring mountains in Newlands wore each their cap of snow. We perceive that heavy showers of snow have lately fallen in different parts of the kingdom, and in some places where even the harvest was unfinished, which, we believe, is also the case in the neighbourhood of the mountains above alluded to. In the afternoon of Saturday week there was a fall of snow in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, which continued three or four hours. Within the last few days there have been falls of snow in various parts of the Kingdom. The mountains in some parts of both Scotland and Ireland present a most winterly aspect. Snow has fallen in Edinburgh, and so piercingly cold was the atmosphere that the ponds in the neighbourhood were covered with ice. Along the border too, and the Cheviot-hills, in Northumberland, winter has commenced his hoary reign by covering the elevated ground with his " mantle of snow."—*Kendal Mercury.*

The venerable Dowager Countess of Cork and Orrery has left London on a visiting tour. Her ladyship, who has entered her 91st year, is at present on a visit to her nephew, Colonel Monckton, at Fincham Hall, Staffordshire.

Capt. Tyrwhitt Jones has succeeded Sir St. Vincent Cotton on the box of the " Age;" the latter having left it to reside with his mother in Cambridgeshire, whose health is in a precarious state.

The foreign news conveyed by the London journals is without the least interest. There are not any arrivals from Canada.

During the month of October the Savings Bank of Paris received 2,779,073 francs from 20,356 depositors, of whom 3,044 were new; and paid out 3,129,000 francs.

FOX HUNT.—On Wednesday last, a fox was shook at Gurranes, near Tuam, before the hounds of John J. Bodkin, Esq., M.P., which took her way over the well-known sporting country by Bermingham, Rathogarty, Claddagh, and Lavally, to the old earths at Dunblany—finding them stopped, and being closely pursued, she doubled back to Kilcloony; but, being again headed at Queensfort, turned and ran for Carantrilla, where she was killed. This long chase, nearly 10 miles, was ran in 35 minutes. The brush was saved by W. F. Bodkin, Esq., Kilcloony; and among the few horsemen who were up at the death (with the spirited owner) were John D. Bodkin, John Bermingham, Arthur D. Bell, and Patrick O'Loughlin, Esqrs. This sporting pack will draw the cover at Carantrilla on this day—Brooklodge, on Wednesday, the 7th—and Castlemagarrett, on Saturday, the 10th instant.

Holworth Cliff, Weymouth, which has of late, by the re-appearance of exterior ignitions, caused renewed excitement, continues an object of peculiar attraction for the geologist. The cliff has now been in an uninterrupted state of ignition upwards of eight years, and at no period during that time has it ceased to emit vapour, occasionally extensive and expansive, with masses of ignited substances, at other times more limited, but always accompanied with highly charged effluvia of a bituminous character. The fissures just now are much reduced in number, but still displaying all the interesting characteristics which have heretofore attracted so much notice.—*Exeter Gazette.*

BRUTAL RADICAL ASSAULT.—LYNCHING LIBERALITY.—Yesterday morning, in Abercrombie Ward, when Mr. Gladstone, the Conservative candidate, had headed the poll, some joyous Conservative wrote a squib to the effect that Mr. Earle's chances of success were all over. One of the runners of the Conservatives was posting this opposite to the Conservative committee-room, when one of the Liberal party—one of the freedom of election men, the " *Liberals*" *par excellence*—finding that the election was not going all his own way, in the excess of his liberality and love of freedom, seized the squib poster by the collar and nearly pulled him over; this was of course naturally retaliated by a punch in the ribs for his impudence, when the *Liberal* brute, collecting all his force, made a *Lancashire* kick at the unsuspecting bill-poster, which, falling on some old wound, completely laid open the inside of his knee and shin, rupturing several blood-vessels. The poor fellow dropped immediately, and before a surgeon could be obtained lost an enormous quantity of blood; we understand, from the surgeon's statement, about 20lbs of blood! The " Liberal" and cowardly brute who had done this immediately took refuge from the rage of the people in the " Liberal" committee-room, where he was endeavoured to be screened. Mr. Gladstone immediately went there, and demanded his being delivered into custody, when, after considerable hubbub and all kinds of vituperation from the waspish and rickety " Liberal" candidate, it was at length effected. The injured man lies in considerable danger.—*Liverpool Standard.*

DEATH OF LADY JOHN RUSSELL.

With feelings of the deepest regret we have to record the decease of this amiable and accomplished woman. Her ladyship, who was staying with her family at 14, Sussex square, Brighton, had but recently been confined, and was attacked with puerperal fever. The symptoms of the disorder became so alarming on Thursday morning, that the medical gentlemen pronounced that her ladyship's life was in imminent danger. These anticipations proved unhappily but too true; for at half-past three in the afternoon Lady Russell was no more. Lord John Russell is said to be inconsolable for the severe loss he has sustained. The deceased lady has left six children; four by her former husband—Thomas, the present Lord, born April 28, 1828, and three daughters, the last having been a posthumous child. Her ladyship was married to Lord John Russell on the 11th of April, 1835, and has left two children—a daughter, born Feb. 6, 1836, and the infant now prematurely deprived of a mother's care.

THE LATE LADY JOHN RUSSELL.—This deeply-lamented and highly accomplished lady, was daughter of the late Thomas Lister, Esq., of Armitage Park, Staffordshire, and sister to Mr. Lister, the registrar-general of births and marriages. Her ladyship was a peeress of the united kingdom by the title of Baroness Ribblesdale, having married her cousin Thomas, second Lord Ribblesdale, who died in the prime of manhood, leaving her with an infant family of four children, of whom the eldest is the present lord, now only in his 11th year.

HORRIBLE MURDER NEAR GLOSSOP.

Glossop, Thursday.

Yesterday morning the inhabitants of this township were thrown into a state of consternation by the report, that a murder had been committed, under circumstances of most atrocious barbarity, at a place called Cold Harbour Moor. About seven o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning a man named Joseph Brooks, a labourer, employed on the Glossop and Sheffield road, being on his way to his work, was much suprised, on arriving at that part of the Yorkshire and Derbyshire chain of hills, called Cold Harbour Moor, at finding a man lying on his face, near the road side, just close to that part where the land begins to be unenclosed. Brooks, feeling rather alarmed at these appearances, called to his assistance a fellow labourer, and they sent for James Shephard, one of the constables of Glossop, who promptly went to the scene of death. Upon examining the body he found a fracture over the right eye, and another over the left eye, and the back part of the head completely battered in, and his throat cut. The body lay between two heaps of stones, and one large stone lay close to the head of the deceased. Assistance was procured and the body was conveyed to a cottage near to the house of Mr. Shepley, the Royal Oak public-house, about a mile from the top of the moor where the murder was committed. Amongst other persons who saw the body was Mr. John Robinson, one of the principal constables of Howard Town, and he recognised the body as being that of a man who had called upon him on the previous evening for relief. He stated that he was a bricklayer, and had latterly been working in Haly-bridge and the neighbourhood, but had been compelled to leave the place by the members of the bricklayers' trades' union, who had threatened to take his life if he did not join their union. He had, however, refused to join the union, and had been in consequence compelled to leave the place, not daring to remain there any longer, lest the unionists should carry out their threats of violence. His dress certainly is of the description generally worn by bricklayers. The following is a copy of a paper found in the pocket of the deceased, who, from his appearance, seems to be an Irishman, and about 26 years of age:—

Mr. Hill, Dr. to Edward Fegan and Co.

Sept. 3, 1838.

	£	s.	d.
To reaping 6a 1r 39p of wheat, at 11s per acre	3	14	7½
To half surveying, deducted			10
	3	13	9½
		8	6
	£4	2	3½

Thos. Boot, jun.

The constables of the townships are unremitting in their exertions to discover the perpetrators of this horrid deed, and it is to be hoped that their endeavours may not be altogether unsuccessful. One man is in custody.

In the *Oxford Herald* we find the following:—

"LORD DURHAM.

"We have been favoured, by a member of the University with the following interesting extract of a letter, dated Quebec, Sept. 23:—

"'As to local news, you heard, I suppose, of last winter's disturbances: how Lord Durham came here, &c. Well, Lord D. is now on the point of returning, and means to leave us to our fate. He has certainly been shamefully treated at home: and the best of the joke is, that he actually has in his possession a dispatch from Lord Melbourne *approving of all his acts*, and more particularly that of *sending the rebels to Bermuda*. Can you imagine also that Mr. Turton was positively recommended to Lord D. *by Lord Melbourne?*—such is the case. That we are, independent of these proceedings, on the eve of very much more serious out-breakings than those of last winter, cannot be doubted, and the noble lords at home should have paused before they gratified their own spite at the evident peril to these provinces. Nothing more was wanting to give entire confidence to the rebel party, and when you read of the occurrences of the coming winter, you may lay the whole blame to the timid, paltry policy of our *concession-making* ministry. I do not apprehend any disturbance in Quebec, so you may rest comfortable as regards us; but the Upper Province, and all about Montreal, will most probably be the scene of much bloodshed. Our only earthly hope is now with Sir J. Colborne—should he leave Canada, we shall be in a predicament. I suspect that Lord D. is politician enough to see that, under the present ministry, the object of his mission could not be attained by any one, and is, therefore, glad to jump out of it; yet I think it cowardly on his part, and regret it the more, as whoever administers this government ought to be armed with power to proclaim martial law, which was vested in him, but I fear is beyond Sir John's means. Of its necessity judge from the following:—A week or two ago the murderers of a French Canadian, named Chartrand, were tried at Montreal. These wretches tied the unhappy man to a tree and kept firing at him till he expired. The proofs were numerous, positive, and circumstantial; in fact, the accused could not deny it. The charge of the judge was plain as it was true; yet the jury (all French Canadians) acquitted them; and such would be the case with any jury in Lower Canada. It was the knowledge of this that induced Lord D. to dispose of the leading rebels in the way he did, and which was considered by the Loyalists an act of *too great clemency*—though, of course, we knew it was not according to the strict letter of law."

This letter explains satisfactorily the language of Lord Durham's reply to the deputation from the north-eastern provinces. Treachery towards an absent friend, the charge which that reply makes against Lord Melbourne and the Cabinet, is undoubtedly a grave charge—one can scarcely imagine a more ignominious accusation; but if Lord Durham had in his pocket a letter of Lord Melbourne *approving of the line of conduct* which the Premier agreed to condemn, AND OF THE ORDINANCES which he assisted for the sake of place to annul, all will admit that in merely imputing common treachery to the ministers, the Lord High Commissioner dealt mercifully with those who sold him to degradation, as far as they were able to do so.

We can state with certainty that the Poor Law act is now found to be so defective with respect to the formation of Unions in Cork, Dublin, and one or two other towns, that it will be necessary to have a short Bill passed in the next Session to cure the defect. Meantime the unions will be formed in all other places—where Townlands exist—the word Townlands, being that which makes the difficulty, Cork and other places alluded to, were never known to have been divided into Townlands.—*Cork Reporter.*

The extensive union of Templemichael, vacant by the death of the late Lord Farnham, will be divided into three distinct benefices; that of Templemichael, in which the town of Longford is situated, will be worth £600, with a Glebe House; the other two, Ballymacormick and Killoe, will be of the value of £300 per annum each. There is a Church in each of the parishes, but a Glebe House only in Temple michael. All these livings are in the gift of the Archbishop of Tuam.

DREADFUL FIRE IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

NOVEMBER 2.—ONE O'CLOCK.—It is our melancholy duty to record a most destructive fire which took place at Tamworth, in Staffordshire, last night, by which six persons are destroyed. The Castle Hotel in that town was the scene of this awful catastrophe. A large dinner party had dined together on Wednesday and another on Thursday, and it is supposed the fire originated with one or both causes, from an excessive heat in the kitchen chimney. On Thursday morning, about three o'clock, the fire was seen pouring through one of the windows, by a man coming from Atherstone, and a gentleman from Lichfield who was sleeping in the hotel smelled the smoke, which caused him to sneeze, and immediately rushed to the door, when upon opening it he discovered the flames bursting in, and shutting the door, commenced an alarm. Ladders were placed up to the windows, and the gentleman escaped in his shirt. The landlord and his wife slept in the top attic, and most providentially effected an escape down a steep ladder, with feelings of the most agonizing description. The mother of the landlady hung out of her window, and dropt into the arms of the people below. None of the other inmates could be seen, and a ladder was placed against the window of another attic, where the servants, five in number, slept together, and a man ascending gave an alarm, but he heard or saw nothing. Engines were put in play, and expresses sent off to Lichfield and neighbouring towns for more. A man went up the staircase to look for the bar-maid, who slept on the first floor, when, horrid to relate, he trod upon something, which he discovered to be the lifeless corpse of the poor girl, horribly mutilated. It being found on the stairs, left no doubt that she had quitted her room to make her escape down stairs, when suffocation took place in her descent. The servants' room was next explored, and there they found the five unfortunate servants quite dead. Thus have perished six persons, and a sad and awful event occurred. The damage done to the hotel is considerable. It is insured for £800 we hear. The fire was got under by six o'clock.

FRIDAY, THREE O'CLOCK.—The bodies of the six females have been removed to await the inquest. The engines have returned to their stations. It is thought the fire originated in the cellar.

THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

(From the Scotsman.)

The Lord Provost has received the following letter from his Royal Highness, who, it will be seen, sets a high value on the compliment paid him, and promises to honour us with a visit and accept our hospitality at no distant day:—

"Upleatham Hall, Oct. 28.

"My Lord Provost,—Having been detained here some days under the hospitable roof of my friend, Lord Dundas, on my way home, by an accident your letter only came to hand yesterday. The letter which your lordship had addressed me, conveying an invitation in the name of the citizens of Edinburgh, has afforded me the highest gratification, and therefore calls for the expression of my warmest gratitude. May I request of your lordship to communicate these sentiments to the loyal inhabitants of your ancient and royal city, and to assure them that it has been for many years one of the objects I have had most at heart to visit the metropolis of the north, that were it not for the lateness of the season I would at once have taken advantage of their invitation, but that, being now on my way to the south, it is impossible for me to avail myself of their flattering proposal; that, should circumstances allow of my coming north some time next year, I will certainly not forget the honour they had intended to confer upon me at the present moment, of which I will give your lordship timely notice; and you may further add, my lord, the delight I anticipate in presenting myself before the loyal and worthy citizens of Edinburgh, and in thanking them personally for their good opinion of me, as likewise for their kind expressions of attachment. Your lordship may assure them also, that although I have not as yet crossed the Tweed, I am not the less a Scotsman in my thoughts and feelings—that I admire the national character of the people of the north—that I am fully aware of the great interest which the citizens of Edinburgh take, more particularly, in the great improvements which are now gradually progressing in this enlightened age; and that I am most anxious to unite and co-operate with them, in common with all others of her Majesty's loyal subjects, in every measure which is most like and best calculated to promote the morals of our country, to extend science, to improve manufactures, and to extend our trade, which are the best and surest means of promoting harmony and good feeling among all classes of society.

"With these sentiments, I request of your lordship to accept of my best thanks for the handsome manner in which you have conveyed to me the invitation, accompanied with the resolutions of the citizens of Edinburgh which were passed on that occasion, while I remain, with consideration, my lord, your obliged,

"AUGUSTUS R."

SHIP NEWS.

Sailed from London 31st ult.—Idas, Hollis, for Waterford.

Arrived from Youghal—At Newport, 1st, Diligence, Griffiths, Hope, James.

The Queen Victoria, Bellord, from London for Waterford, put into Ramsgate on the 1st.

Arrived from Waterford—At Quebec, Oct. 5, Ocean, Slattery.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

4th—Gipsy, (steamer,) Clarke, Liverpool.
Wm. Penn, (steamer,) Hodge, Liverpool.
Osprey, (steamer,) Stacey, Bristol.
H. M. Packet Adder.
5th—H. M. Packet Pigmy.

SAILED,

2d—Jessie, Duncan, Liverpool, grain.
George the IV., Gates, Portsmouth, provisions.
4th—Eliza Williams, White, London, provisions.
Wm. and Sally, Jenkins, Swansea, grain and flour.
Betsey, Gill, London, grain.
Flora, Luby, Neath, sheep.
Wellington, Evans, Cardiff, grain and flour.
H. P. Packet Advice.
5th—Henry, Hulman, Glasgow, flour, &c.
H. M. Packet Adder.
Duchess of Gloucestor, Newman, Gloster, grain and flour.
Nora Creina, (steamer,) Mortimer, Bristol, g.c.
Fox, Berryman, Neath, ditto.
6th—Wm. Penn, (steamer,) Hodge, Liverpool, ditto.
Osprey, (do.,) Stacey, Bristol, ditto.
Wind, N.N.W.

BIRTH.

On Sunday, the 28th October, the lady of Henry W. Briscoe, Esq., Tinvane, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

In Dublin, George Delany, Esq. son of Capt. Delany, of Ballyspellan House, in the county Kilkenny, J.P., to Bridget Maria, daughter of the late Matthew Laffan, of the city of Kilkenny, Esq.

In Dublin, Thomas Kennedy, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Rosetta, daughter of the late John Bourke O'Fflahertie, of Castlefield, in the county Kilkenny, Esq.

Surgeon Pierce, of Tralee, to Eliza Eleanor, only daughter of Matthew, and grand daughter of the late Matthew Furlong, of Coolrahen, county Wexford, Esq.

At Megorban Church, Robert Ringstone Gelston, Esq., M.D., of Limerick, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Phillips, Esq., of Gaile, in the county Tipperary.

October 23, in the parish church of Ardcolme, by the Rev. John W. Stokes, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late William Augustus Le Hunte, Esq., of Artramont, county Wexford, to the Rev. Robert Cooper, second son of the late William Cooper, of Cooper's Hill, Queen's County, Esq.

Oct. 23, at Anaby Church, Warwickshire, by the Rev. Francis Newport, Edward O'Dell, Esq., of Carriglea, in the county Waterford, to Hariette Richards, daughter of the late Sir Nugent Humble, Bart., of Cloncoskoran, in said county.

DIED,

At Rockwell, Tipperary, the seat of her nephew Wm. Roe, Esq., in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Anna Sophia Elliott, relict of the late Richard Elliott, Esq., of South Lodge, in the county Kilkenny.

Nov. 1, at Brighton, Lady John Russell.

At Ballykilty, county Clare, Joseph Blood, Esq., of consumption, after a protracted illness.

The Marquis of Conyngham has resigned his office of Lord Chamberlain to the Queen.

FLAX. 1

ABRAM GRUBB

HAS FOR SALE 12 Tons of Fine Flax, the Growth of the North of Ireland, which he will dispose of on moderate terms.

Clonmel, Nov. 4, 1838.

CHEVALIER PROLIFIC TEN-ROWED WHITE WHEAT. 2

A FEW BARRELS of this highly esteemed sort for Seed, on Sale at Pea Field. The Sample to be seen at Messrs. R. FENNESSY and SON'S Seed Shop.

Waterford, 5th Nov., 1838.

NOTICE. 3

THE NUMBERING of the HOUSES of this City having been COMPLETED by the Corporation, the Book with the Numbers therein lies at the Office of BENJAMIN GRAHAM, for the information of such Persons as may wish to Number their own houses.

Waterford, 6th Nov., 1838.

RAILWAY MEETING. 4

PURSUANT to the Resolution passed at the Town Hall on the 20th October last, at a Meeting there held, (to take into consideration the Commissioners Report on Railways in Ireland, and its bearing on the trade and interests of Waterford,) which was to the effect, "That said meeting should be adjourned until such day within three weeks as the Mayor might appoint on giving four day's notice." I hereby request a meeting of the citizens of Waterford at the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 10th of NOVEMBER, inst., at ONE o'Clock, for the purposes above mentioned.

WM. MARCHANT ARDAGH, Mayor.

Nov. 5th, 1838.

WINTER FASHIONS. 5

MRS. CARROLL

BEGS respectfully to announce to those Ladies who were waiting her return from London, that she will have ready this day her second display, for the season, of

ENGLISH AND PARISIAN MILLINERY, &c.,

the entire of which has been selected by herself from the most fashionable West end. Houses, within the last week, and will be found to comprise the latest fashions for the season.

In her Ware Rooms will be found the most novel patterns, in Cloaks, embroidered Shawls, Dresses, Mantillas, Long Shawls, and also the new material in all the prevailing shades, 'Velours glace.'

Commercial House, Quay, Nov. 7, 1838.

TO BE LET, 6

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

For such Terms as may be agreed upon,

FORTY ACRES, 2 ROODS, and 14 PERCHES—part of the Lands of Knockhouse, situate within a Mile and a quarter of the City of Waterford.

The Tenant late in possession will show the Premises.

Application to be made to Colonel KETTLEWELL, Hammondville, Tramore, or to JAMES MERRITT, Esq. Prospect, Waterford, Nov. 1, 1838.

TO BE LET, 7

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

With or without a Fine,

No. I, NEWTOWN VILLAS,

CONTAINING Two Sitting Rooms, Seven Bed-Rooms, Kitchen, Closets, &c.

A Walled-in Garden in the Rere.

Good Water on the premises.

Apply to

THOS. H. STRANGMAN, 39, Mary-Street.

THE LONDON AND WATERFORD WOOLLEN HALL, 8

NO. 58, MERCHANTS' QUAY, WATERFORD.

JOHN CLEARY, PROPRIETOR,

BEGS to inform his numerous friends and Customers that he has within the last few days laid in his WINTER STOCK of Woollen Drapery, which for superiority of texture, and moderate prices, cannot be surpassed by any other House in the City.

To particularise every article would be tedious and unnecessary; suffice it to say, that the Stock comprises CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., (with every other description of Goods connected with the Trade), in the greatest variety, adapted for the present season.

In addition to the above Stock of Woollen Goods, he has just received, per the different Steamers,

Seventy Dozen of the primest and newest shaped HATS,

Also a variety of Caps, &c., &c., which have been purchased, personally, for Cash, in the Manufacturing Districts, by the Proprietor, where recent connexions in trade have afforded him facilities of business, of which it shall be his constant endeavour to make the public liberal participators.

From Masters of Vessels, &c., he solicits an inspection of his Pilot Cloths and other Woollen Goods, which he has particularly selected for their Wear, and will be found deserving their particular notice.

J. C. takes the present opportunity of returning to his numerous Friends and the different Patrons of the House his unfeigned Thanks for the liberal patronage given him since his commencemeat in Trade, and begs to assure them that it is his fixed determination to leave nothing undone to continue to merit it, by at all times offering none but the best description of Goods, and charging them at the smallest possible profit.

Quay, Waterford, Nov. 2, 1838.

STEAM PACKETS

SAIL FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PORTS,

FROM THE

GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE,

11, EDEN QUAY, DUBLIN,

With or without Pilots, and with liberty to Tow Vessels.

(These Vessels carry Letter Bags from the Post Office, by which the Postage is only Eight-pence each Letter, to embrace which there should be written on the back of the Letter the words, "per Steamer.")

THE intended times of Departure in NOV., 1838, are as under:— 9

From North-wall,

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SEVERN, Captain BATES.

THE PHŒNIX, Captain GILMORE.

Severn,	Friday,	9th — at 1	o'Clock, Afternoon.
Phœnix,	Tuesday,	13th — at 8½	o'Clock, Morning.
Severn,	Friday,	16th — at 7	o'Clock, Morning.
Phœnix,	Tuesday,	20th — at 9	o'Clock, Morning.
Severn,	Friday,	23d — at 11½	o'Clock, Morning.
Phœnix,	Tuesday,	27th — at 8	o'Clock, Morning.
Severn,	Friday,	30th — at 9	o'Clock, Morning.

Leave Bristol every Tuesday and Saturday.

FOR CORK,

THE ST. DAVID, Captain GALWAY.

THE ST. GEORGE, Captain WATERS.

Tuesday,	13th Nov. at 9	o'Clock, Morning.
Tuesday,	20th — at 10	o'Clock, Morning.
Tuesday,	27th — at 4	o'Clock, Afternoon.

Leaves Cork every SATURDAY.

FOR GREENOCK & GLASGOW,

THE JUPITER, Captain TALLAN.

Wednesday,	14th — at 8	o'Clock, Morning.
Wednesday,	21st — at 12	o'Clock, Noon.
Wednesday,	28th — at 8	o'Clock, Morning.

Leaves Glasgow every SATURDAY.

Carriages, Horses, and Goods intended for Shipment, should be at the Packet an Hour before the time of Sailing.

General Steam Packet Office, 11, Eden-quay, Dublin.

*** Any Goods or Parcels addressed to JOSEPH R. PIM, at this Office, will be forwarded to wherever directed, by Steam Packets, or other eligible conveyance with dispatch.

The 19th Regiment, at Kilkenny, expect to replace the 7th Fusileers in Dublin. The latter have received letters of readiness for India.

TO BE LET, 10

FOR SUCH TERMS AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

THE PREMISES ON THE ADELPHI,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE

BRISTOL AND WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY.

FROM their commanding and eligible situation, adjoining the Government position for the Mail Packets, and also intervening between the Bristol Company's present Office and the City, these Concerns afford a most desirable site for any business requiring space and eligible situation on the River.

ALSO TO BE LET,

On same terms as above, two large and convenient Stores, situated on the Pill, from which vessels of burden may load or discharge their cargoes alongside. These Stores have been lately rebuilt, roofed, and repaired.

Application to be made to MR. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, Quay, Waterford.

TO BE LET, 11

OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

OF a HOUSE and LARGE GARDEN, with CORN STORES, capable of containing from 1,500 to 2,000 barrels, and a MALT HOUSE and KILN, with an 80 bushel steep, together with a COAL STORE, covered in, that will contain 600 tons, and may be enlarged. Also, a CULM YARD, with Cart-Sheds, Stablings, &c., a Yard 95 by 75 feet, with a Wall 7 feet high, calculated for a Timber Yard, and 96 feet front of Building Ground, admirably situated for business, and in thorough repair, within 200 yards of the Pier at ARTHURSTOWN, where there is a daily post, and an extensive Corn, Coal, and Culm Trade.

N.B. There is also 9 Acres of dry Land, that will be Let with or without the above.

For particulars apply to CHARLES MOORE.

Arthurstown, Oct. 30, 1838.

BACON CONCERNS, CORN STORES, &c.

TO BE LET, 12

THE extensive BACON CONCERNS, situated in THOMAS-STREET, lately in possession of Mr. Richard Knox, Merchant, in excellent order, and fit for immediate business. Also, the CORN STORE situated near the ADELPHI, lately occupied by Mr. James Smith, Merchant, in good order, and capable of containing from 5 to 6000 Barrels of Grain. Also, the CORN STORE situated in KEYSER'S-LANE, near the CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY, in excellent order, and capable of containing 3000 Barrels of Grain. Also, a LARGE STORE in the SAME LANE, with considerable Ground Room, fit for Storing dry goods. Also, a SMALLER STORE adjoining thereto.

Apply to

WM. MARCHANT ARDAGH, Paul's-Square.

Waterford, Oct. 25, 1838.

GENERAL STEAM ACCOMMODATION. 13

BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, AND WATERFORD

ORDER OF SAILING of Steam Packets on the above lines:—

BRISTOL AND WATERFORD

OSPREY, or CITY OF BRISTOL.

FROM WATERFORD. TUESDAYS.		FROM BRISTOL. SATURDAYS.	
Oct.	30 —11 Morning.	Oct.	27 —11 Morning.
Nov.	6 — 6 Morning.	Nov.	3 — 7 Morning.
	13 —11 Morning.		10 —11 Morning.
	20 — 2 Afternoon.		17 — 6 Morning.
	27 —10 Morning.		24 —10 Morning.

CLONMEL.

FROM WATERFORD. FRIDAYS.		FROM BRISTOL. TUESDAYS.	
Nov.	2 — 6 Morning.	Oct.	30 — 3 Afternoon.
	9 — 9 Morning.	Nov.	6 — 8 Morning.
	16 — 2 Afternoon.		13 — 3 Afternoon.
	23 — 8 Morning.		20 — 7 Morning.
	30 — 2 Afternoon.		27 — 2 Afternoon.

LIVERPOOL AND WATERFORD.

FROM WATERFORD.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Tuesday,	Oct. 30.	Tuesday,	Oct. 30.
Friday,	Nov. 2.	Friday,	Nov. 2.
Tuesday,	.. 6.	Tuesday,	.. 6.
Friday,	.. 9.	Friday,	.. 9.
Tuesday,	.. 13.	Tuesday,	.. 13.
Friday,	.. 16.	Friday,	.. 16.
Tuesday,	.. 20.	Tuesday,	.. 20.
Friday,	.. 23.	Friday,	.. 23.
Tuesday,	.. 27.	Tuesday,	.. 27.
Friday,	.. 30.	Friday,	.. 30.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JEFFERY SMITH & SONS, Hibernia Wharf, London.

GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE, 1, Quay, Bristol.

JOSEPH R. PIM, St. George Steam Packet, Clarence Dock, Liverpool.

R. POPE & Co., Waterford.

Waterford, July 5, 1838.

RAILWAY MEETING AT CARRICK-ON-SUIR. 14

AT a numerous and influential Meeting of Gentlemen and owners, Merchants, Traders, &c. of Carrick-on-Suir, held on Monday, at the Besboro' Arms,

EDMOND T. LALOR, Esq. Cregg House, J. P. in the Chair,

DANIEL HAYDEN, Esq. Secretary.

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by William O'Donnell, Esq.—seconded by Patrick Hayden, Esq.

That Railways in Ireland cannot fail to prove highly advantageous by the employment they will afford the people, and the impulse they will give to the general trade of the country, and that this Meeting looks with confidence to Government and Parliament, to provide such means for their speedy completion as shall best suit the wants and convenience of the principal towns, and the greatest commercial interests.

Proposed by Joseph O'Donnell, Esq.—seconded by John Power, Esq.

That inasmuch as it appears by the Report of the Irish Railway Commissioners, that the largest stream of traffic is from Dublin to Naas, where it divides into two branches, the first passing by Kilkenny, and Clonmel, to Cork, and the other by Roscrea, and Nenagh, to Limerick; and inasmuch as it appears by careful surveys already made, that excellent Lines of Railway can be obtained in those directions, it is the clear and decided opinion of this Meeting, that in the event of Railways being undertaken by Government, as national works, two principal Lines should run through the places where it has been shown that the actual traffic and travelling exist.

Proposed by William Christian, Esq.—seconded by John F. Purcell, Esq. M.D.

That any application of the public money to Railways in Ireland which shall leave the South East of Ireland without a direct Railway communication with the Metropolis, and the principal placing to the South East of Ireland would be manifestly impolitic and unjust.

Moved by Thomas O'Neill, Esq.—seconded by John Rourke, Esq.

That a single line of Railway as laid down by the Commissioners is wholly inadequate to the trade of the towns of Tipperary, Clonmel, Carrick-on-Suir, and Waterford.

Proposed by John Read, Esq.—seconded by William Powel, Esq.

That Petitions to Parliament be prepared and presented in the terms of the foregoing resolutions, and that the Chairman be requested to transmit copies of the resolutions to Mr. Under-Secretary Drummond, for the information of the Railway Commissioners.

E. T. LALOR, Chairman.

DANIEL HAYDEN, Secretary.

Mr. Lalor having left the Chair, and Patrick Hayden, Esq. having been called thereto, the marked thanks of the meeting were voted by acclamation to Mr. Lalor for his excellent conduct in the Chair.

P. HAYDEN, Chairman.

DANIEL HAYDEN, Secretary.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR WATERFORD.

Date. 1838.	Thermometric Range. Greatest Range in 24 hours. Max. and Min.	Range.	Least Range in 24 hours. Max. and Min.	Range.	Mean Temp.	Weather. Days. Clear.	Cloudy.	Rainy.
Month.	Monthly Range. Max. and Min.	Range.	Range. Max. and Min.	Range.				
Oct.	72	29	38	2	53.7	9	8	14
	36	36	56					
	72	36	38	2	53.7	9	8	14
	36		56					
	4.3		56					

First third of the month uniformly fine. Rain fell on the 11th and 14th on the 14th, since which the weather has been variable, at times fine, often stormy with heavy rain and high winds.

M.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, NOVEMBER 7.

The supply of barley at market is large, that of wheat and oats scanty. No coals at market except what are in the yards.

Wheat, millers	40s 0d to 42s 0d
Ditto, white	38s 0d to 42s 0d
Ditto, shipping	34s 0d to 40s 0d
Barley, malting	15s 0d to 16s 6d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 16s 0d
Oats, black	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Ditto, white	10s 6d to 12s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	12s 0d to 13s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	60s 0d to 63s 0d
Thirds, ditto	50s 0d to 57s 0d
Fourths, ditto	30s 0d to 35s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	38s 0d to 41s 0d
Heads, ditto	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Offal, ditto	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay New	40s 0d to 45s 0d
Cork, Whiskey, new	6s 0d to 6s 4d
Mutton	0s 5d to 0s 5½d
Beef	0s 4d to 0s 4½d

Butter from 89s to 94s 0d per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 221; Monday, 62; and yesterday, 102 firkins.

CORK MARKET, NOV. 5.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—91s to 92s—88s—85s—75s—65s—46s. To the Country—82s—79s—75s—65s—55s—37s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, NOV. 2.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	48 0	— 50 0	Wheat	34 0	— 42 6
Inferior	44 0	— 46 0	Do. inferior	29 0	— 32 0
Thirds	28 0	— 30 0			

WEXFORD, NOV. 2.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	84 0	— 86 0	Beans	20 0	— 20 6
Wheat	35 0	— 40 0	Flour, fine	50 0	— 00 0
Barley	14 6	— 17 0	Oatmeal	14 6	— 18 0
Oats	10 0	— 11 6	Pork, per cwt.	40 0	— 44 0

CLONMEL, NOV. 2.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	88 0	— 92 0	Barley	14 0	— 17 0
Oatmeal	15 0	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 10	— 2 1
Pigs' Heads	28 0	— 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 9½	— 0 10

CARLOW, NOV. 2.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	88 0	— 90 0	Wheat	38 0	— 40 0
Flour	42 0	— 00 0	Barley	14 6	— 15 0
—— seconds	42 0	— 00 0	Oats	9 0	— 10 0
—— Thirds	24 0	— 37 0			

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—NOV. 2.

The supply of grain at market to-day was very small. Wheat sold at a further advance of 6d to 1s per brl. Oats were also 6d and grinding barley 3d to 6d dearer.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, white	42 0	— 44 0	Oats	11 6	— 13 0
Miller's red	39 0	— 42 0	Old, ditto	— 0	— 0
Inferior	36 0	— 38 0	Oatmeal	13 0	— 15 0
New Barley	16 0	— 18 0	Second Flour	23 0	— 25 0
New Beans	14 0	— 15 6	Rape	22 0	— 25 0

Market Note for the week ending Friday, Nov. 2.

		From		To		Aver.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
259 Wheat, per barrel,	20 stone	30	0	47	6	41	8
15 Bere, ditto	16 stone	15	3	00	0	00	0
116 Barley, ditto	16 stone	17	0	18	0	17	2
125 Oats, ditto	14 stone	10	9	13	3	12	3
0 Flour, per cwt.	8 stone	00	0	00	0	00	0
0 Oatmeal, ditto	8 stone	00	0	00	0	00	0

PRICE OF BREAD.

	First Quality.	Second Quality.
4lb Loaf	10½d	9d
2lb Loaf	5¼	4½

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY.

Owing to the boisterous state of the weather, accompanied by frequent heavy rains during the greater part of the week, the arrivals into this port, coastwise and from Ireland has been altogether rather light, except oats and oatmeal, of which the supply is moderately fair; the imports of foreign, consisting merely of 1,470 qrs. wheat, and 180 brls. flour from Trieste, 401 barrels of the latter from New York, 1,044 from Canada, and 290 bags from the East Indies. During the period from Tuesday until to-day, no new feature appeared to alter materially the position in which the trade remained at the close of our last market in reference to any kind of grain: bonded wheats, notwithstanding, met a renewed inquiry, and having no urgent sellers, a few thousand quarters changed hands at 8s 6d to 10s per 70lbs, fine white Danzig commanding the price last named, being 6d higher than our previous quotations.

At our Corn Exchange this morning, however, the demand for these descriptions seemed to abate; and having a limited attendance of buyers, all sorts of free wheat, though held rather firmly, moved off sparingly without the least improvement upon the current rates of Tuesday. English and Irish flour, of which the supply continues extremely small, was in fair request on the full terms last noted.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, OCT. 31.

Owing to a continuance of stormy and unsettled weather there has been scarcely any supply of grain since Monday. Wheat is fully as dear as on that day, but the sales are only to a moderate extent; no alteration in the value of barley. The supply of oats being so very short, rather higher prices than last market day have been obtained for small parcels to necessitous buyers.

FRIDAY.—English wheat being very scarce, obtained an advance of 2s per quarter, and there was a fair extent of business transacted in free foreign at 1s per quarter above Monday's quotation. Flour was in good demand, and fine ship marks must be quoted 1s per sack higher. The high prices asked for barley had a tendency to check business, and the sales effected were at about the rates of Monday. Malt firmly supported former prices. Oat deals were generally very anxious buyers of oats, and sales were readily effected at an advance of 1s per quarter on Monday's prices; and Irish oats free on board were in considerable demand at from 11s 6d to 12s per brl. Peas were very scarce, and the few samples on sale were readily taken off at an advance of 1s per qr. Beans were also in good demand, and the turn higher. The weather for several days past has been boisterous and showery.

BRISTOL.

THE LATE GALE.—MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIVES.

From Mr Cann, mate of the Torridge steamer, which arrived here from Bideford, we have been enabled to obtain some particulars of a most distressing loss of upwards of 20 fishermen, principally natives of Bideford and a few fishing villages in its immediate neighbourhood. From the recent occurrence of the calamity, it was not possible to ascertain correctly the exact number of lives lost, before the sailing of the Torridge, but it has been discovered that not less than 21 persons were drowned. It appears that on Sunday afternoon 14 boats sailed from Bideford Bay, with their fishing nets and other necessaries for the herring fishery, the wind blowing very fresh from the south east; it afterwards suddenly came round to the north west, from which point it blew a perfect hurricane. Of course, the greatest anxiety was felt for the poor creatures who were known to have gone out in the boats, and it was feared they could not possibly weather out such a gale. These fears were afterwards increased by no tidings being heard of any of the poor sufferers, and shortly afterwards several of their bodies were washed on shore. Although at the time of the Torridge sailing not more than seven bodies had been found, yet it is beyond a doubt that all 14 boats are lost and their various crews perished. It was found that life was not quite extinct in two or three of the bodies when picked up, but all efforts to effect restoration were ineffectual.

Captain Jenkins, of the Rose, reports a vast deal of damage done by the gale at Swansea and the Mumbles, and every vessel that arrives brings accounts of the tremendous weather that has been experienced.—It is feared that the most calamitous accounts of losses will yet be heard of, as the weather has been truly awful along the whole line of coast.

STATE OF IRELAND.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The liberalised system of intimidation and murder proceeds with rapid strides in Ireland. Except in a period of actual rebellion the "shamrock of Irish liberty" was never so deeply sprinkled with human gore as under Lord Normanby's Government. By the arm of the midnight murderer or noon-day assassin, victim after victim falls, to attest the virtues of that "tranquillising" policy beneath which the law is quiet enough, whilst ruffian violence proceeds, fearless and unmolested, it its work of blood.—[The *Herald* here briefly mentions some of the recent murders in Ireland.] What a state of society is that in which the assassinations are not only so familiar, but the sympathy of the population is with the assassins, while the law is paralysed, and the imbecile Government boasting of the proofs of general tranquillity!

As to the Protestants, it is quite clear that nothing but a defensive organisation on their part can prevent them from being eventually extirpated. It is true that there is no general and sweeping massacre like that of 1641, or of St. Bartholomew in France, executed in a day, but there is a massacre of Protestants in detail going on—a massacre that, instead of being executed in a day, will extend over years, but will not be the less effectual on that account. The weak advice which the Conservative Irish Members of Parliament gave to the Orangemen to dissolve themselves, without securing the country against the organisation of antagonist associations, has greatly emboldened the murderers of the Protestants. It is now quite certain that the Whig Government either cannot or will not protect Protestant life, and therefore we are not sorry to hear that the Orange societies are about to be revived. O'Connell and his "Precursors," Capt. Rock and his legion of assassins, must not be allowed to have all the agitation to themselves. If the Protestants are to be destroyed, let them die with arms in their hands, and not stretch out their necks like calves to the butcher's knive.

NEW IRISH UNIVERSITY.

There has been a good deal of correspondence on the above subject. The Papists and Liberals of Cork *will* have a University in their city—"The University of Cork." Mr. O'Connell is amazingly lofty on the subject—Mr. Barron, wonderfully enthusiastic—Lord Vesey, carefully punctilious; but all accord in the opinion, that the thing would be very desirable. Now, waiving altogether our objections to the anti-Protestant constitution that such an establishment would be likely to have, and supposing a University to be established in Cork of the most admirable description, to which all parties would be pleased—we really would question its expediency. We apprehend that in the present state of the population of Ireland, any thing calculated to stimulate the appetite for academic Education and Degrees, is but little calculated to serve the interest of the community. We should say that that apetite is too great as it is. The disposition in this country is to rush to the professions—to despise the humbler walks of industry. Hence trade languishes; the professions are overstocked; and two very Popish evils, pride and poverty, are in no small degree augmented. We do seriously think, that an additional university in Ireland would be a great evil. We should recommend the thinking people of Cork to set their face against it.—*Statesman.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE ON THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

An accident, attended with melancholy and fatal consequences, took place on the Killarney Lakes, on Saturday last. A party from Roche's Hotel, at Cloghereen, had been out on the Upper Lakes enjoying, even at this late period of the season, the attractive objects supplied by the magnificent scenery of the neighbourhood. Being few in number, consisting but of a lady and gentleman, and in possession of an excellent boat and coxswain—Roche himself acting in that capacity—they resolved to tempt the perils of the "Old Wear," and trust the high and rapid torrent that flowed through it. The usual measures, we are given to understand, were taken to ensure the experiment success, the boat being put rapidly under way and given the impulse which must always be previously imparted to send her on in a direct course, and bow foremost, until the wider space is gained, and opportunity afforded of using the oars in the accustomed manner. Hardly, however, had they cleared the arch, when, owing to the extreme height and turbulence of the stream, or the circumstance of the rowers neglecting to pass aft according to the advice of the coxswain, the boat was whirled round, her side turned to the stream, and upset, every one she contained being flung out, and swept off with the irresistable force of the current. The gentleman immediately swam ashore, as did also Roche, but the latter seeing, as he gained the land, the lady hurried past, again plunged in, and seizing her, both were carried off together. Providentially for him, encumbered as he was, an oar floated within his grasp, and availing himself of its assistance, he contrived to keep upon the surface until the boat came, keel uppermost, to where he struggled. Availing himself of this, he placed the lady upon or clinging to it, and yielding to the stream, was borne away. Most fortunately a boat belonging to the Proprietor of the Victoria was lying by the Quay of Dinis. Alarmed by the shrieks at the other side of the island, the men rushed up and arrived in time to save Roche and the lady; the former in a state of complete insensibility and exhaustion, and the latter perfectly conscious and clinging with heroic fortitude to the boat. Her self possession and perseverance were most extraordinary, and when thrown a rope she coiled it round her person with as much coolness as if she were arraying herself for the bridal. The two individuals, who most distinguished themselves in bringing assistance to these sufferers were Francis Flemming and Lynch his boatman—the latter fearlessly plunging into the stream and saving Roche from inevitable destruction. Of the four men who were flung into the current, we regret to say but one escaped. He was swept along in the direction of the Glena bank, and encountering some branches that luckily overhung the border, seized them and ensured his safety. The three others, Hegarty, Shea, and Murphy, were also hurried along to the same side; but being at a distance from the land, and unable to battle with the rapidity and violence of the current, as well as compressed, perhaps, by the suddenness of the accident, they sunk before they could reach the shore, and were never seen afterwards. Continued efforts have been made to discover the bodies, but to no purpose. Swollen as the water must be with the rain, it is impossible to conjecture whither or how far they have been carried.—*Kerry Post.*

It was asserted at Nenagh petty sessions, a few days since, that the act rendering a scolding woman subject to three dips in the river off a ducking stool was never repealed.

MISS MANAGEMENT AND MISS FORTUNE.

There is an elderly lady, very well known to our readers, upon whom rests much obloquy. Blame is thrown upon her interferance in matters of which she knew nothing. Now this is too bad—she has enough to answer for on her own account, and it is not fair that the errors of others should be attributed to her. The lady's name is Miss Fortune, but unfortunately for her, she has to suffer for the pranks of a relative, who has a great acquaintance, although her intimate friends are ashamed of her, and seldom confess to having had the honor of a visit from Miss Management. Now we shall shew that Miss Fortune is most scurvily treated, and that the ill-name she bears, in almost every family, does not arise from any fault of hers, but from the intimacy of the members of it with Miss Management.

Sir George L. is possessed of extensive estates, he is by no means a vicious character, nor a man of expensive habits, he has no reason to complain of the conduct of his family; but, nevertheless, his affairs are dreadfully involved. The family says that Miss Fortune has been making mischief; but all the world knows that Sir George has had an intrigue with Miss Management.

The Honorable Eliza F. is one of the most splendid women we ever beheld—her fortune is large, her temper good, and her accomplishments universal. In her early youth she had many lovers, to one of whom it is supposed she was sincerely attached—but she is now a confirmed old maid. You may depend upon it that her acquaintance with Miss Fortune arose from too great an intimacy with Miss Management.

A political party was shamefully beaten one evening in the House of Commons upon a question of vital importance, and which it had every reason to believe would be carried in its favor. The leaders said that the defeat arose from the absence of members caused by the interference of Miss Apprehension, although it is generally suspected that the missing gentlemen might have been found at a splendid rout given by Miss Management.

Cornet G.——, of the Guards, is an excellent horseman. Riding the other day through Piccadilly, his horse threw him, and his arm was fractured. He says that his horse took fright at the flaunting bonnet of a lady who was crossing the street—the lady was undoubtedly Miss Management.

In short, there is a general habit of attributing to Miss Fortune what ought to be only laid at the door of Miss Management, and if our readers wish to get rid of the evils of life, let them close their doors to the pleasant, gossipping, flaunting, gay Miss Management, and they may depend upon it that they will be favored with few visits from Miss Fortune.—*Court Journal.*

IRISH MARBLE QUARRIES.—If these marble quarries were situate in any other country than Ireland they would long ago have enriched the owners of the soil, and afforded employment to the poor of the neighbourhood, as the following occurrence will show:—An Irish proprietor in one of these districts was at length prevailed upon last year to send some of this marble to London on trial. The statuaries were delighted with it, and offered to take almost any quantity at the price of fine Italian marble. A considerable quantity was accordingly sent, and immediately purchased. The tenant of the farm upon which the quarry was situate, roused by this piece of good luck in the proprietor, fancied himself entitled to the quarries on his land under the terms of an old lease. An attorney whom he consulted, of course, confirmed this idea, and a notice to stop the works, or defend an action at law, was immediately served on the proprietor. Thanks to good advisers, this legal spark was soon blown into a glorious blaze, and the promising quarry has returned to and bids fair long to remain in its former state of Irish nature.—*Times.*

SALE OF A WIFE BY AUCTION.—On Saturday afternoon a labouring man, named Moutrop, of Aunmanby, brought his *rib* into Bridlington market-place to sell. This modern Helena had, for some time past, been living with a man named Colley, who was the lucky purchaser of the faithless one for the sum of two pounds! Although this circumstance occasioned the assemblage of an immense crowd to witness the transaction of the trio, neither the husband, the wife, nor the amoroso, appeared the least abashed. It certainly is a matter for regret that such acts of barbarism and immortality should be suffered with impunity; and strange indeed that, in this day of knowledge, any person in Yorkshire should be found so ignorant as to imagine that a husband or wife is released from any marriage obligation by such a procedure. A similar transaction took place in Bridlington about ten years ago.—*Hull Advertiser.*

St. Asaph and Bangor Bishoprics are to be united, on the next death vacancy in the Episcopal Bench, with a consolidated income of £5,200 a-year. The income of the Bishopric of St. David's is to be raised to £4,500 a-year, Landaff to £4,200. Upon the consolidation of St. Asaph and Bangor, the Collegiate Church, Manchester, is to become a Cathedral, and Manchester is to form a separate union from Chester, and be made the residence of a Bishop, with the title of Bishop of Manchester, and an income of £4,500 a-year.

THE NORTHERN YACHT.—No accounts have been received of the "Northern Yacht" steam-ship. It is a singular circumstance that the dog belonging to the captain would not go on board at the time when the vessel sailed; and although beat and put on board, it jumped on shore, and is now on one of the other vessels plying to Leith. There is, we fear, too much reason to believe that the unfortunate vessel, with all on board, went down in Berwick Bay, on the evening of the day she sailed from Newcastle. Captain Pattinson, of Spittal, was then looking out, as was his custom, with a glass, and observed at a considerable distance a steamer, apparently in distress; his attention having been drawn to some other object, on returning to the same point the vessel had disappeared. This was probably the awful moment when the Northern Yacht sunk, and every living being she contained perished. It is stated that when the unfortunate vessel left the Tyne, she was not in sea-worthy condition, and that on her preceding voyage she had had several feet of water in her hold. If this be the case, a very awful responsibility attaches to the proprietors, who are at least called upon to offer to the public some explanation in respect to so serious a matter.—*Newcastle Journal.*

THE CHOLERA IN CALCUTTA.—Matters instead of mending are getting worse daily; in the Sunderbunds the cholera is increasing, and in the small village, of which mention was made a few days ago in this paper, the average proportion of deaths has increased from four or five to six or seven daily—the inhabitants are flying from this part of the country in every direction, to escape its destructive influence; it is difficult to procure people to bury the dead; and if the disease itself does not depopulate the place in a short time, the fear of becoming preys to it, it is expected, soon will. This dreadful visitation, we regret to say, is also making great progress in Calcutta and its suburbs—the number of deaths increase daily.

LAW IN RUSSIA.—We believe it is not generally known that the importation of earthenware is prohibited in Russia, and, if discovered, the person so offending suffers the utmost penalty of the law. An instance lately occurred which will show the tyranny of her laws and the emperor. An English vessel entered the harbour, and while all hands were busily engaged in their avocations, the cook, who alone knew, and was guilty of the act, hauled up a hamper of earthenware into the main top, to save it from the detection of the official authorities; but, by some means or other, it was discovered, and although the captain and his crew protested their innocence, they were all exiled to Siberia.

In a bankruptcy case, brought lately before the English Court, it was proved that of £6,527 assets placed in the hands of assignees, fifteen years ago, only £752 passed to the hands of the creditors. The bankrupt was Austin Widger, a woollen manufacturer, of Devonshire.

BEET-ROOT.—The beet-root is this season very fine, and the consumption of it in salads and other culinary preparations much increased; its saccharine quality is said by the faculty to be finely antiscorbutic Thirty years ago beet root was little known as a vegetable.—*London Paper.*

A YANKEE CATHOLIC.

Mr. Bennett, the proprietor and editor of the *New York Morning Herald*, has lately been making a tour through England and France, in the course of which he has written a series of voluminous letters, that have formed for some time a "leading feature" of his paper. From one of those letters we extract the following paragraph on the state of religion in France. From the concluding lines, it would certainly appear, that, in America, at least, the character of Catholicism must have changed very materially since those blessed by-gone times on which the bigots of our own Church are so fond of dwelling. "In Paris," says Mr. Bennett, "there is very little religion, as it is understood in New England. Here are plenty of Churches, and people go to them. But there is no solemnity or sourness of aspect. Of late, I learn, that Protestantism is increasing in Paris. Great efforts are making here to increase it, the Catholics being very careless themselves about religion, but, as an intellectual movement, its day is over. I understand, however, that a *Protestant Quarterly Review* is about to be published in Paris, in the English language, and that a great effort will be made to create a revival of Protestantism all over France and the continent. I need not disguise the general fact—all the higher classes, comprising the literary, scientific, and educated men in France and Germany, perhaps elsewhere, are a species of Unitarians, such as they exist in Boston. In England, Dr. Channing, of Boston, is well known, and he is considered there the modern Bossuet or Massillon of the new philosophical species of Christianity. For my own poor self, I was educated a Catholic, and a Catholic I will ever remain, *but it is a Catholic on my own hook, taking the liberty to think as I please of those old humbugs the Pope, Cardinals, Priests, and other tagrag of past ages.*"

Aye, and if they would but speak out, there is not, even in Ireland, a professing Roman Catholic, under the age of forty, with education to qualify him for the editorship of a provincial journal, or property to enable him to live in the style of an "Irish jontleman," from whom he would not hear a similar declaration.

REVIVAL OF JESUITISM IN FRANCE.

(From the Paris Correspondent of the Standard.)

PARIS, OCTOBER 27.—The Government of Louis Philippe seems bent upon restoring Catholic superstition in its most odious monastic forms. For this state of things we are doubtless indebted to the happy idea of entrusting the Ministry of Public Worship to the ex-Jesuit Barthe. The Protestants of some parts of France have been subjected to vexatious proceedings. In spite of the charter, which tolerates the free exercise of their religion, their places of worship have been closed by the public authorities, they have had to incur long and expensive litigation for the recovery of their rights, and after they have obtained verdicts in the ordinary courts, the Jesuit Minister, by vexatious appeals, has carried them through every tribunal before they have been suffered to resume their public worship. We now find convents multiplied—the "*Penitens bleus*" attack the episcopal authority at Montpellier. The chapter, as in duty bound, vindicates the cause of their Bishop, and in the enumeration of his virtues eulogises him for having in the space of three years founded three convents, and of having converted the Octet Seminaire into a brilliant establishment. The Trappists, expelled from Meilleraye by Casimer Perier, are re-established in the Mayenne, in the Upper Rhine, and in the Meurthe. They possess rich dwellings. The once famed Baron Geramb, now Father Abbe Geramb, is Procurator General of those establishments. We have an Abbe General Superior of the Order of Benedictine, Dom Gueranger; we have two establishments of Capuchins and Chartreaux, and Brethren of St. Jean, de Dieu, of Jesus, of Mary, of Joseph, and all the saints. The Jesuits have returned to all their establishments, and have formed others. Take the one, for instance, at Vaugiran, under Abbe Poiloup, editor of the *Morale de Migne.* Nevertheless, monastic orders and congregations were abolished, not only by the law of August, 1792, but by the concordat and by the decrees of Napoleon. The College of Vendome has been put under the direction of a Priest.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The following has been published on government authority:—

"Some new regulations have been promulgated by government, respecting the distribution of the parliamentary grant (£32,000) to the Presbyterian clergy of Ireland. These clergy have, since 1803, been divided into three classes, each minister receiving £100, £75, or £50 a-year, a similar amount being understood to be also paid to the minister by his congregation or Synod. This classification is now abolished, and all Presbyterian clergymen are to receive £75 a-year, but no endowment will, in future, be granted or continued without the punctual payment of the congregational stipend. A few congregations which have, at present, two endowed ministers, are, on vacancies taking place, to be reduced to one; and no part of the parliamentary grant (as has hitherto been the practice) can be applied to any purpose, except the support of the officiating clergymen. If rival congregations are got up in the immediate vicinity of each ather, endowments will not be granted them by the State; and no new congregations can be recommended to parliament for endowment, until regularly established for two or three years, having a proper church, and duly paying the stipend to their clergymen.

INTIMIDATION OF CARLOW JURORS.—The Roman Catholic Jurors who convicted Pacey of perjury, have baen subject to the most shameful persecution. They have been gazetted, held up to public odium, and their names placarded on the gates of several chapels in the county. The consequence has been, that one of the parties has been hunted out of fairs and markets, and his life placed in imminent danger, because he dared to find a conscientious verdict. We have also been informed that a barbarous outrage has been committed on a horse belonging to Mr. Luke Nolan, another of the jurors. It is asserted that he left his horse at an inn in this town, and before his return some barbarous villains had cut out *the animal's eye*. If this be true, will any person feel surprise at the flagitious conduct of some of the Carlow Juries? No; for where a system of terror and intimidation is in practical operation in this county, a conscientious Roman Catholic cannot discharge his duty, without running a risk of being assassinated. This is one way of procuring "justice to Ireland." We have reason to believe the above statement correct, as we derive our information from good authority.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

THE GREAT PEDESTRIAN FEAT.—Harris, the pedestrian, who has undertaken to walk in the Battersea fields 1,750 miles in 1000 successive hours, being at the rate of one mile and three-quarters each hour, completed 400 miles on Tuesday night at eight o'clock. His spirits are good, and he appears but little distressed. He is quite sanguine as to his accomplishment of the task. He lives principally upon rump steaks, or roast beef, and bread and butter with coffee. He drinks very little beer, but regularly consumes a pint of brandy mixed with water every day. At present his sleep is far from sound, and he says that he always feels the first two weeks of any pedestrian undertaking the most arduous, for want of deep slumber, which he never obtains until that time has passed, after which his repose becomes sound and refreshing, and his labour less difficult. Bets are still against him, and as he advances in his undertaking increased interest is excited.—*London Paper.*

SACRILEGE.—On the night of Saturday, the 20th ult., the Church of Dunleer was entered by some wretches, who stole from it the Clergyman's surplice and gown. The cushions of his seat, and of Dr. Blackwell's, were ripped open, the hair scattered about, and the cloth taken away. Outrages of this description are, unfortunately, becoming very prevalent in this distr ct, and they can scarcely be prompted by the mere sake of plunder, as the articles abstracted are generally of less value than those left behind.—*Drogheda Journal.*

THE SCHISM IN THE CONCLAVE.

(From the Dublin Evening Mail.)

MACHALE, VERSUS MURRAY AND THE BOARD.

At great inconvenience to ourselves—though we trust with benefit to our readers—we have, by displacing other matter prepared for this evening's publication, made room for the long and, we must add, the important letter of Doctor MacHale to the Roman Catholic Clergy and Faithful of the Diocess of Tuam, which appears in the *Freeman's Journal* of this morning. To the Roman Catholic laity of Ireland this letter is of the most paramount interest. It brings the opponents and the advocates (we speak of those amongst the Roman Catholic community) of the National system to issue—it sounds the trumpet which proclaims MacHale and his suffragans to have entered the controversial lists, in compliance with the flourish sounded by Murray and his adherents, in the epistle of the latter Titular, to which we recently called public attention. There is, therefore, an evident schism in the Church—a rent in the unity of doctrine, so long, and so loudly, and so falsely vaunted of. The adverse champions have taken the field. We cannot, with the heralds of old, say of either—"May GOD defend the right"—for they are both so far in the wrong, that they can do nothing but pull down the ruins of error on their own heads: but we say, may GOD elicit the truth from the confusion of its opponents! and may the Roman Catholic laity be enlightened by the flame that rages between their belligerent pastors. So far as the controversy has gone, we are clearly of opinion, that, on Papistical grounds, MacHale has the best of it. He has, by the induction of the resolutions of the Roman Catholic prelates in 1826, fairly committed Doctor Murray and his followers against the entire of the Popish hierarchy—nay, against themselves and their own signatures; and left to them the choice only of admitting that if the Board be now right, the Popish synod was then wrong; or, if the synod were then right, the Board is now wrong. In the one case the principles of the National System fall to the ground; in the other, the decrees of an infallible synod are shaken to the centre.

Roman Catholic laymen will not fail to observe with astonishment the admission of MacHale—that *education* is the *poison* most dangerous to the existence of Roman Catholic doctrine. Many of them have imbibed sufficient of this poison to know whether education indeed be an ingredient dangerous to the well being of society, the faith of a Christian, or the salvation of a sinner; and they will give its due weight to the Doctor's admission. Others will observe with disgust the usurpation of the Roman Catholic prelates of those rights which belong exclusively to parents, namely, such as pertain to the education of their children; and few, we trust, will be able to read, without disgust, and a bitter sense of indignation and resistance, the assertion of an exclusive right in the Roman Catholic Bishops to permit the reading of the Holy Scriptures in the vernacular tongue. Will any of them, living under the free institutions of Great Britain, boasting of the name of freemen, contending for civil and religious liberty, and witnessing the Christian freedom of their Protestant brethren—will any of them, we say, submit to the arrogant—the despotic assertion, that,

"The power of permitting the vernacular Scriptures in or out of school hours, whether in separate or joint education is a power which no secular, or even ecclesiastical, board or bishop has a right to exercise, without the permission of the ordinary of the diocese in which such vernacular versions are read."

The press of other matter prevents our expanding the considerations arising from this claim to day, but on a future occasion we shall not fail to revert to it.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The following estimate was prepared during the progress of the Irish poor relief bill. It was printed by order of the House of Lords, and is here inserted as a matter of information:—

ESTIMATE OF SALARIES, &c.

The commissioners and assistant commissioners will be in common for England and Ireland, and the charge of their salaries, and of the establishments in London and Dublin, will be defrayed out of the consolidated fund.

Assuming that there will be a hundred unions, each having a workhouse capable of accommodating eight hundred persons, the paid officers, with their respective salaries in each union, may be stated as follow:—

Clerk of the union	from	£60 to 80
Master and mistress of the workhouse ..		60 — 80
Chaplains		50 — 80
Medical officers and medicines		100 —150
Auditor		20 — 30
Returning officer		10 — 20
Collector		50 — 70
Schoolmaster and schoolmistrress ..		50 — 80
Porter and assistant porter		20 — 30
Other assistants in the workhouse and union, say		30 — 30
		£450 to 650.

For the hundred unions this would give a total expenditure in salaries from £45,000 to £65,000 per annum; or say £55,000 on an average.

In addition to the above, it may be further assumed that, on an average throughout the year, the workhouses will be three parts full, and that the total cost of maintenance, clothing, bedding, wear and tear, &c., will amount to 1s 6d per head* per week, which is equal to £3 18s, or say £4, per head per annum; this will give an expenditure of £240,000 per annum, for maintenance, &c., in the hundred unions; which, added to the £55,000 for salaries, will make a total charge of £295,000 annually for the relief of the destitute, under the provisions of the bill.

The money for building the workhouses is to be advanced by Government, free of interest for ten years, and is to be repaid by annual instalments of five per cent. The cost of the workhouses has been stated at £700,000, but assuming it to amount to £1,000,000, this would impose an additional charge of £50,000 annually for the first twenty years (exclusive of the interest after the first ten years) on the then residue of the principal, which, added to the above, makes an aggregate charge of £345,000 per annum.

G.N.

* *Note.*—In our best managed English workhouses the cost of maintenance is something above 2s per head weekly.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Lieutenant Watson has taken upon himself, at a very considerable responsibility, the whole and entire management and maintenance of the Telegraph between Liverpool and Holyhead. This establishment is one that has not been hitherto appreciated as it ought, although, if the question were asked on 'Change, you would be told by almost every body, "We cannot do without it." From 1827 to the present period the benefits derived have been given gratuitously to the public; but, by the recent arrangement of the Dock Committee, it will be thrown upon the public for support.—*Liverpool Albion.*

The *Australian* of the 22d of June states "that the outrages of the aboriginal natives in the southern districts have at length awakened the graziers in the neighborhood to the situation in which their servants, and their flocks and herds, are placed by the aggressions of the blacks; in consequence of which, the principal persons having stations in the disturbed districts have unanimously signed a petition, to be presented to his Excellency and the Executive Council. The petition states—'That your memorialists have learned with feelings of regret and alarm, that certain tribes on the road to, and in the neighbourhood of, Port Phillip have lately assumed a hostile attitude towards the settlers, and have committed many murders and other outrages upon them; that they are assembled in large numbers, armed, and attacking persons unprotected, so that they have been obliged to abandon their stations, leaving their flocks and herds at the mercy of the hostile tribes; and the intercourse by land is in imminent danger.'"

DREADFUL COAL-PIT EXPLOSION—FORTY LIVES LOST.

The *Whitehaven Herald* of Saturday furnishes the following particulars of this disastrous catastrophe:—

On Wednesday morning last intelligence was brought into Whitehaven that a tremendous explosion of carburetted hydrogen gas had taken place, in one of the coal-pits belonging to H. Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, situate at Lowca, in the parish of Harrington, between three and four miles from this town. On hastening to the spot we found that the report was too true, and that a tremendous sacrifice of human life had been the consequence. The pit at which this awful catastrophe occurred is called "John Pit," and is situate on the left-hand side of the road which leads from Whitehaven to Harrington, by way of Lowca. Around the mouth of this pit on Wednesday we found considerable numbers of people collected, many sorrowing for lost friends and relatives, and others attracted by motives of curiosity. In the roads and fields adjoining numerous groups were also gathered together, and in each countenance the deepest grief and the most haggard anxiety were painfully depicted; but at that time no one was able to give any correct information as to the manner in which the explosion originated, or of the number of persons who had perished. Subsequently we ascertained the following particulars on the spot:—The John Pit has been for some time back the source from whence Mr. Curwen has drawn the principal part of his coals, shipped at the port of Harrington. Nearly one hundred men and boys were employed in it; and its superintendence devolved upon Mr. Tate, of Moorhouse—Mr. Curwen's coal steward at Harrington. The overman and deputy-overman engaged under him to look after this pit were Harrison Kay, and William Hetherington. The colliers left the pit on Tuesday evening before dusk, and those who have unfortunately perished returned on the following morning soon after five o'clock, at which time the awful and astounding catastrophe took place. The regulation adopted in John Pit, we understand, was for the workpeople to wait about 200 yards from the bottom of the shaft, at what is called "the Steer," until the overman and the deputy overman had gone into the workings and seen that all was free from danger. At this spot thirty-four human beings were congregated when the foul air took fire, and they were swept, with six others to instant destruction. An explosion so tremendous and terrible in its character, perhaps, scarcely ever occurred before—certainly never in this part of the country. The shaft is 95 fathoms in depth, and yet for many yards above its mouth the fire was seen to blaze with awful brilliancy. Baskets from the bottom were whirled up the shaft high into the air, and throwa to a considerable distance. At the moment the explosion happened, a basket containing two men and two boys, had descended the shaft about six fathoms; these were blown into the air: one man was driven over the bank of coals at the pit's mouth—one boy fell close to the mouth—the other boy alighted in a state of insensibility on a sloping ledge with his feet hanging over the yawning chasm beneath, and was thus found, after the shock of explosion, and removed in safety! On being laid hold of in five or six minutes after he had alighted on his perilous seat, he awoke from a sort of stupor, and begged to be taken from where he was, as he felt cold and said that he thought he had been there for about two hours. This boy's name is Nutter, and he lives at Parton; he, and the man and boy just spoken of, have recovered and are now well again. The fourth individual who was in the basket was less fortunate:—he, alas! after being blown into the air fell perpendicularly into the shaft, and was dashed to pieces at the bottom! This was the first sufferer got out of the pit; and towards evening the bodies of William Addison and Robert Nicol were brought up—they being the last of those who went down in the morning. The bodies of 34 of the sufferers were found nearly all together on the northern side of "the Steer," in one frightful mass, horribly blended with corves, rolleys, and various kinds of rubbish. Many of them were sadly disfigured and mutilated; their faces were blackened, the skin torn from different parts of their bodies, limbs mangled, and their hair almost invariably singed or shrivelled up into a dirty yellowish-coloured matted substance. One poor boy had a stake driven through his body; in others the eye-balls were nearly forced from their sockets. These 34 unhappy beings were all, no doubt, destroyed by the agency of the fiery torrent which swept along the main workings with inconceivable fury and force. One little boy was found lying on his face beside his horse in its stable; he was not burnt or disfigured, and had died of suffocation from the choke-damp. The bodies of the overman and deputy overman were not found until last night—that of Kay being far in the drift in the south, and Hetherington in the drift to the north. This leads us to the probable immediate cause of the accident. The shaft of John Pit, as we have stated, is 95 fathoms in depth. From the bottom of the shaft a rolleway of 200 yards in length branches off to the south, and another to the north of about 200 yards in length. These main drifts and the workings which branched from them it was the duty, we repeat, of the overman and deputy overman to examine every morning, and ascertain that the pit was free from foul air and danger. The body of the overman, Harrison Kay, was found, as stated, in the south drift.

DISGRACEFUL TRICK.

We have had lately and, (we regret to say, more than once) to notice the sending of letters through the Post Office under the seals of which Detonating Powders were concealed; but the most heartless and atrocious instance of the kind that has ever come to our knowledge occurred on Monday. On that day a letter was delivered at the lodgings of a lady in this city.—It was sealed with black wax, and, apprehensive that it contained unfavourable intelligence of a little son who was at school and in delicate health, she opened it hastily. On breaking the seal, a detonating powder exploded, lacerating three of her fingers, wounding her under one of the eyes, and terrifying her to a degree which might have thrown her (as the same cruel and cowardly experiment has thrown others) into hysterics. What could be the motives of the villain (if it was a man) by whom this nefarious deed was done, is not easy to conjecture. There is not in the city, one would think, a person less likely to become an object of hostility than the lady in question. She is a widow—left a widow at two-and-twenty—her husband snatched away by Cholera one day—her mother taken by the same fatal malady the next! Surely if anything could insure her protection, she ought to find it here. We hope the miscreant will be discovered, and if he be, it is the determination of the gentleman who shewed us the letter to punish him as far as the law provides a penalty. We have doubts, however, whether the offender be a man—if he *be*, it is certainly only in form. The writing, though disguised, we suspect to be that of a female. There was nothing inside but the paper—part of the Anti-Slavery publication, and headed, we think, "Cruelties inflicted on Captain Goss and his Wife"—in which the powder was made up. The wax was, as we have mentioned, black, and the seal was inscribed "*Maria.*"—*Cork Constitution.*

LAKE SUPERIOR.—This mighty lake is the largest body of fresh water in the known world. Its length is 480 miles, and its breadth 161; its circumference 110 miles, and its depth 900 fathoms. Its waters are remarkable for their unrivalled transparency. About 1000 streams empty themselves into this lake, sweeping in sand, primitive boulder stones, and drift timber, which sometimes accumulate, so as to form islands in the estuaries. A lignite formation, indeed, is said to be now in progress. Within a mils from the shore, the water is about 70 fathoms; within eight miles, 136 fathoms. From the above causes, the lake is gradually filling up.

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, November 7, 1838.