

CANADA.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES—THE POLE VON SCHULTZ SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Despatches have been received by Government from Canada, dated Toronto, December 4th. They do not contain anything of importance in addition to the details received by private sources, except the intimation that the court martial at Kingston had convicted the Polish General, Von Schultz. He had been sentenced to death, and the despatches intimate that it was intended to carry the sentence into effect without delay. The other cases were not concluded when the accounts came away.

It will be seen by the following extract from the Kingston Chronicle that the unfortunate and deluded Pole had pleaded guilty.— COURT MARTIAL AT KINGSTON.—On Thursday the trial of Pole von Schultz, the leader of the brigands, came on, who pleaded guilty. Yesterday the trial of De la Rue Abbey was brought on. He is said to have held the rank of colonel among the marauders. He is a native of Connecticut, but has lived for some time in the Jefferson County. We deem it proper to forbear publishing any of the evidence before the court while the trials are pending.

The New York Morning Herald gives the following as the "statement" of Von Schultz:— The statement was in substance that the prisoner is a native of Poland, aged 31, and his father was a major in the Polish army at the battle of Wagram. The prisoner also rose to a major in the Prussian service. He came to the United States, and settled at Seneca as a physician. He was induced to join the "Hunters" or "Patriot Men" by Mr. Stone of Seneca, who also presented him with the flag that was taken at the Mill. He was also told that the people of Canada would receive them with open arms, and that even the British regulars would join them on their landing. Trusting to these representations, he embarked with others in the United States on the 1st of August, 1836, in two schooners in tow laden with men, three cannon, and supplies of war; was baffled in the attempt to land at Prescott, but finally landed at the Windmill, with 180 men. He soon discovered that he had been deceived, as no aid came to them, nor did any one join them. But as he had no means of returning to the States, he strengthened his position as far as possible, and made the best defence he could.

They are all quarrelling about which ought to be hanged first. The Montreal Herald says:— "We would recommend that the Scotchman should have precedence in being hanged, as a Scotch rebel is out and out the greatest blackguard the world can produce."

We agree with the proposition knowing a Scotch radical to be the greatest scoundrel on earth. Here is the national classification of the prisoners at Prescott—131 Americans; 9 German Poles, and French; 8 Lower Canadian; 1 Scotchman; 4 Upper Canadian; 3 Irishmen; 1 Englishman.

In reference to the excitement at Quebec, in consequence of the decision of two of the Judges against one of the Ordinances of Sir John Colborne, the following appears in the Quebec Gazette of the 1st December:—

A writ of attachment against T. A. Young, Esq., Chief of the Police of this city, was granted by Mr. Justice Parnet. On Thursday last, Mr. Cochran, Queen's counsel, appeared for Mr. Young, but the judge would receive no motion from him in the absence of the latter gentleman; Mr. Young still declines to surrender himself; we are truly in a precarious state of government. The chief of the garrison virtually made a prisoner, the chief of the police of the city in the same predicament, and the respectable goer himself committed to prison and all for what? Because a reasonable tailor of Chaplain-street had been taken into custody, and it is not considered prudent to release him. We understand that an express was sent off to His Excellency immediately after the decision of the court on Thursday. We cannot for a moment wonder at the decision, when we consider that the law of the land is the law of the land, and that the resolutions at the gallows that they had prepared for Mordecai.

The last New York papers state that Papineau and several of the leaders of the first insurrection were in Washington. The following letter gives some particulars respecting the last brigand movement near Detroit, of which we gave an account on Thursday:—

"New York, Dec. 13. "Our city is full of rumours this morning from the quarters of Canada. It is said that the Patriots have crossed the river St. Clair, burnt a number of buildings at Winton opposite to Detroit, marched to Sandwich three miles below, destroyed houses, barracks, and the steamer Thames at that place, and that they were on their way to Amherstburgh. Indeed, one account says, that a battle had been fought with the 34th regiment; and that sixty men of that regiment had been killed, and 175 made prisoners."

(From the Montreal Herald, Dec. 6.) GENERAL ORDER.

The following is a copy of the militia general order, issued by Sir George Arthur. The decided language used in this order inspires us with a confident expectation that "justice to the guilty" will be awarded to the murderous brigands who intruded upon the shores of Sir George distinctly states that the blood of those gallant men who fell in defending their country against the common enemy "shall not be shed in vain on the ground which they have so nobly defended."

Adjutant-General's Office, Toronto, Nov. 24, 1838.

The Lieutenant-Governor, and Major-General commanding, feels much pride in congratulating the brave and gallant militia of Upper Canada upon the distinguished conduct of the officers and men engaged in the destruction and capture of the piratical force in the neighbourhood of Prescott, and upon the triumphant result of the contest, to which the zeal, devotion, and bravery of the militia, who spontaneously and readily came forward, greatly contributed.

Nearly connected with this victory thus gained in Upper Canada, its brave militia have to remember the courage and alacrity displayed by the portion of its force which has recently moved against the rebels in the Lower Province.

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot too strongly express his approbation of the loyal exertions of the militia in the eastern section of the province; or his satisfaction on the same spirit which the treacherous enemy offered opportunities for its display in the middle and western portions of the colony.

The Lieutenant-Governor, in making public the list of the regular troops and militia killed and wounded in the attack and overthrow of the piratical force in the neighbourhood of Prescott, expresses his deep heartfelt sorrow for the loss of many valuable lives, and his cordial sympathy with the bereaved families of the gallant men who have nobly fallen in their country's cause. His Excellency in thus expressing his own feelings, is assured they are those of the whole loyal community; and that from the breast of every Upper Canadian will proceed a sigh of sorrow for the departed gallant spirits, whilst the universal desire will be indulged that their widows and children should be the objects of the tender care and paternal protection of the Government and the Legislature.

The result of this treacherous and piratical expedition, thus happily defeated, incontrovertibly proves that "felons and brigands must expect to have faithful and cowardly leaders, and that those who are most active in tempting others to crime, are the most ready to abandon them to destruction; and it is accordingly men that the false and double traitors who induced a body of strangers to invade, in a peaceful country, have themselves remained in safety, prepared, probably, to delude new victims, but always ready to avoid new consequences, which they will know must await them if they personally dare the contest with the injured people of Upper Canada.

It is further proved, beyond contradiction, that strongholds and defenses, and superior numbers, that strongholds are no efficient protection to men who fight in a dishonest cause; and that those who act upon the absurd supposition that the sober-minded inhabitants of an enlightened country would seek for settlement of their political differences by uniting with foreigners and strangers in the murder and plunder of their own neighbours and friends, are

deceiving themselves and blindly rushing forward to their own destruction. "Her Majesty's regular troops and the gallant militia have proved each other as brothers in arms—they have once more fought side by side—they have bled and died together—the patriotic example will not be forgotten in Upper Canada, and their blood is not, and shall not, be shed in vain on the ground which they have so nobly defended. That blood will extinguish every kindly feeling, and will raise to arms every loyal Upper Canadian.

The Lieut. Governor cannot forbear, in terms of commendation, to allude to the services of the militia which moved upon Kingston, at the first notice of the presence of a foreign enemy, and which enabled the officer commanding to detach a portion of his garrison to ensure the complete overthrow of the enemy. His Excellency holds this prompt and zealous conduct of the militia in the vicinity of Kingston up as an example to their comrades throughout the province, and assures them of his conviction that it only requires an exhibition of the same true and loyal feeling in all parts of the country to ensure the overthrow of the public enemy and long-continued years of peace and prosperity.

"By command, "RICHARD BULLOCK, Adj.-Gen. Militia."

DEATH OF LORD NORBURY.

With sentiments of sorrow and regret we announce this afflicting intelligence. The melancholy event took place at a quarter to twelve on Thursday. Thus, has another victim been sacrificed to that hellish system of ruffian legislation adopted by the lower orders—that "wild justice of revenge," as it is styled, considered as if not encouraged by the government—undisguisedly recommended by the Priests and the Deacons of the press, supposed to reflect the opinions of the Legislature. "Property," says Captain Drummond, in his celebrated address to the county of Tipperary Magistrates:—"Property has its duties, as well as its rights;" which being interpreted by your mob lawyer, means—if a landlord seek to recover his rent, or by ejection aim at recovering his land, shoot him through the head, and thus teach his representatives and survivors to practice the duties attachable to the possession of "property."—Poor Lord Norbury! one of the most indulgent of landlords, and most amiable of men—one whose whole thoughts were directed towards giving employment to the lower orders—in rendering his tenantry comfortable and independent, and in ameliorating the conditions of the surrounding poor—he, because he ventured to serve some ejections on property in the county of Tipperary was assailed and murdered within a few yards of his own homestead, and within the hearing of his wife and children. We know of the principal objects of the Ribbon conspiracy—indeed, it forms a prominent feature in their oath—it is to exterminate heretics (Protestants), and drive the lords of the soil out of the land; and the present murder, which adds another proof, of the terrible fidelity with which the miscreants adhere to their dreadful obligation. Not a doubt exists—as will be seen from the letters of our private correspondents—that one of the best landlords in Ireland has fallen a victim to Ribbonism. There could not have existed any strong political feeling of hostility against Lord Norbury; it is but a few months since he completed, at his own expense, a new chapel for the use of his Roman Catholic tenantry; but the war of extermination must go on; the subordinates are sworn, and Captain Rock is a keen extorser of duties where his rights of property are concerned.

But let us for a moment turn from the contemplation of this horrid deed as it affects society personally, and view it as it is calculated—aye, as it has operated, generally. We know ourselves of two cases in which the negotiations for large English loans, at reduced rates of interest, have been suddenly broken off, by the agent representing the English parties, and now sojourning in this country, in consequence of his attack upon the life of such a proprietor as Lord Norbury—and that even before the account of his Lordship's death had reached the capital: Does it not now we would ask, behove every man—no matter what might have heretofore been his politics or party—to rally in one common bond of union for the protection of their lives and property? Every one possessing the faculty, and who ever indulged the futile hope, that a conciliating system of policy could eventuate in peace, must now see the utter hopelessness of such an expectation; and combine with those who held, that for the preservation of order in Ireland, a wholesome and rigorous administration of the laws, was absolutely and indispensably necessary. Indeed, in our opinion, nothing short of suspending the Constitution, and putting the provisions of martial law in force in the county of Tipperary, can restore Ireland to anything like a position in which man's lives can be considered safe, or their properties secure.—Dublin Evening Mail

A KEY TO DOCTOR MURRAY'S IGNORANCE.

(From the Standard of Wednesday.) It is not only in disregard of oaths that the ubiquitous identity of Romanism is shown by the detections made in the case of the late Dr. Murray, but also by the other brave and zealous champions of the Irish branch of the Church, who have dared to disclose the truth in scorn of personal danger, and in defiance of obloquy and ridicule;—thanks to those brave and zealous men, the British public has been made acquainted with the part acted by the usurping Archbishop Murray (one of the Queen's commissioners for educating her Majesty's Irish subjects) in disseminating the execrable principles inculcated by Denzard the author of the "Ribbon Oath." Dr. Murray knew nothing of the publication of Denzard's treatise, though ten of thousands of them were printed in his sacred diocese—though the book was dedicated to him in a laudatory address; acknowledging his patronage—and though he actually compiled a supplementary volume to the work—made it the book of reference for his periodical conferences, and, if we remember rightly, enjoined it as the theological code for his priests in a diocesan statute. He was, poor man, no less ignorant of the reputation of the Reichsmisik bearing upon his cover his name as one of the patrons of the enterprise. No less obstinately blind was his most revered Westphalian brother to the conspiracy against the peace and security of the Prussian dominions, while such defect of sight was politic or convenient.

A priest named Michaelis, whose secret correspondence (since acknowledged by himself) fell into the hands of the Prussian government, thus speaks of the Archbishop Droste's confidence in the machinations of the conspirators:—"The how is fully come; every man must now be energetically employed. First, hear how far matters have advanced. The Archbishop gives his blessing to everything, but for the present shuts his eyes to the whole affair, so that the undertaking is only a private undertaking."

Here we have the key to Doctor Murray's ignorance—here the solution of the pretended inability of the Irish priests to check Ribbonism, and murder. "They bless everything." Goodness! But "for the present they shut their eyes, so that every conspiracy and murder is only a private undertaking." Hence it has, always happened in Popish rebellions, as in the case of the Irish Rebellion of 1798, that the priest never appears in the beginning of an insurrection, but always takes the command when treason seems to have a prospect of success. While the results are doubtful, the priest shuts his eyes to the undertaking; but let the prospect of victory dawn, and the private undertaking becomes the battle of the Church.

Rumours of the retirement of Lord John Russell, and Lord Glenelg have been revived within the last two or three days. We presume, however, that these rumours are but conjectural, arising from the obvious difficulties in which the administration is placed in having at length reached that stage, with their allies, when they must separate from them, or avow their readiness to go the whole length of revolution. This is an embarrassment obvious to all, and upon a consideration of this embarrassment no doubt it is that the report of the retirement of individual members of the Cabinet has been raised.—Standard

THE DUELLIST.

(From Dr. Bird's "Peter Pligmin.") "It was my misfortune to quarrel with a man who was emboldened by a knowledge of my peaceful principles (for I had acted on them, though not under such urgent circumstances, before) to treat me with the greatest insult, and even violence; and not content with the length of challenging me to a duel. My feelings, Sir, were less, my sense of the outrage as bitter, my sufferings under the shame of the gross and unjust attack could have been; but I could not stand the blood of the wronger. I thought of the instructions of my father, I thought of the precepts of my religion, I thought of the testimony society had so long and loudly borne against the duellist, and I refused to take vengeance. This I had been told before, was magnanimity and true courage; society, now, to my surprise, told me it was cowardice. I do not believe I am, or ever was, a coward—but that is no matter. But require, or authorize, punishment? Does cowardice demand? Is it, indeed, not crime; yet what crime is punished with greater severity? Contempt is to man's spirit what the scourge is to his body; and contempt is the lash with which the world strikes itself against the man convicted of the felony of fear. We are brave or timid as God makes us. If courage be a virtue, why not fear? It is an agent, and a powerful one, in repressing evil, and, therefore, given to man for his good. How absurd to punish that to which both religion and law address themselves, to win the human race from crime! At all events, it is only necessary to imply the absence of a quality that is not my object to refine on the subject. I leave it to philosophers to determine in what degree, and in what way, turpitude is increased in a coward. Granting that I was a coward, for it is now indubitable, what imputation may rest on my name, what right had society to punish me for doing a thing it had so long inculcated as a duty and virtue? I was called a coward, and was deemed so! My friend looked upon me with disdain, my late associates repelled me with scorn. Men sneered openly in my face, and even women—the very maid who had at first swooned with terror at the thought of my danger in combat—now turned from me as a creature too dishonorable for notice. I was posted, blazoned upon the corners, as a dastard; I was assaulted, too, in the street; and, my adversary being a man of strength greater than my own, I was—

But why should I speak it! As far as a man could be disgraced by the villainy of another, I was disgraced; and the world, which should have sympathized and pitied, accepted the last outrage only as a signal for harsher persecution. I could not defend myself; I sought protection of the law. The very counsellor received me with contempt, told me that, in a case like mine, "no gentleman need be advised what to do," and recommended me, "if I desired carrying my complaint before a legal tribunal, to seek the assistance of some pettifogger, whose ideas of honor and duty corresponded with my own." I perceived that I could obtain no redress, that I could not even protect myself from a future violence, without incurring additional disgrace. Conceive my feelings, conceive what was my situation. The respect of my fellows was to me as the breath of life; and I had lost it. I was a ruined man—rejected, despised, derided, trampled on—and all because I had not imbrued my hands in blood—because I had not committed a crime which the finger of Heaven and the hearts of men had pronounced the greatest of all mortal crimes. If my forbearance was a virtue, let society take the blame of blasting it. Deficient in spirit or not, I certainly had not courage to endure universal scorn, to be pointed at as a brandied felon. I sought my adversary; I fought him—I killed him. I was no longer a coward; but I was a murderer! The dastard was forgotten, but the sin of the homicide was inexorable. The moment my enemy fell, society became wise and moral, and I was exiled from its presence for ever. The latter verdict was just, yet what produced the crime? Ask yourselves what encouragement the world gives to the virtues it so constantly eulogizes! I am the victim of worldly inconsistency. Society drove me from my principles, and then punished me for the dereliction.

AN INTELLIGENT WITNESS.

In a case of trespass, at the Borrisokane Petit Sessions, a witness, named Kennedy, on being asked, "Is James Kennedy your father?" replied "No, Sir." Bench—What relation is he to you? Witness—I am his son.

Bench—Do you live under the defendant? Witness—No, Sir; I live at the back of his house.

Bench—Are you a tenant of his? Witness—No, Sir.

Bench—From whom do you hold land? Witness—From him, Sir.

THE LATE MURDER IN NEWCASTLE.—It is a novel and remarkable feature in the history of the recently discovered "Bank murder" in this town—so far as that history has been hitherto developed—that the unprecedented anxiety and painful suspense and disquietude which universally exist in the public mind, arise as much from the position occupied by the accused as from the frightful and furious destruction of the actual sufferer. From the laborious investigations which have taken place, and the mass of evidence already adduced, only one fact, as regards Mr. Bolam's share in the transaction is indisputable. That Mr. Bolam was an actor during the dreadful events connected with the murder of his colleague and assistant in the Bank, is as certain as that night follows day. But then comes the mysterious question, was he intended as a second victim, or was his the assassin's hand that did the deed? This is the short but fearful issue now awaiting the decision of a solemn appeal to a jury. If Mr. Bolam, now immured in a prison, on the evidence already elicited, be an innocent man, then is the evidence deeply and irretrievably injured person ever ruined under the sanction of law. If, on the contrary, his hands are imbrued in blood, then does the crime assume a character more awfully and interminably sanguinary than any ever committed; and his name will go down to posterity as the most diabolical villain that ever disgraced humanity. At present, the weight of testimony for and against the accused seems pretty nearly balanced; and, relying with confidence that justice will, in the forthcoming trial, hold the scales with an even hand—hoping that the evidence will be such as to clear up all impending doubts, we leave the issue to Him who alone knoweth the secret of men's hearts. Pending the trial, every possible inquiry continues to be vigorously prosecuted; and we proceed to state the only additional circumstances which has transpired since our last. It has been stated on the authority of a contemporary, that Mr. Millie was in the habit of taking home coals from the bank to his own house. If so, it may be that the several pieces of coal found wrapped up in paper in his pockets were placed there—not by the murderer, to assist in consuming the body during the fire, but by the unfortunate man himself, for the purpose of being consumed at home. This, according to Mr. Millie's straitened circumstances, at first appears a probable event; but then it does seem unlikely that a man, who bore an otherwise irreproachable character, would become dishonest for the sake of a few ounces of coal, more especially considering the cheapness of that commodity in Newcastle. On the whole, every discovery tends to invest the murder in a cloud of deeper and more mysterious interest.—Newcastle Journal.

On Thursday evening, the gate-porter at Booterston railway station was killed, by the train passing over him on its way from Kingstown to Dublin.

LORD CAREW.

Can anybody tell what has become of the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wexford? Rumour says,—"The wagner can it be true?"—that the Precursors of his country have threatened him with a fate worse than Leonard's or Lundy Foot's for dispossessing a refractory tenant, and that a wholesome dread of the tender mercies which they exercised upon the unfortunate Charles O'Keefe, of Thores has precipitated his Lordship's flight to a foreign land. It is further added, that "the noble Doyl and her seven sons" (the nom de guerre of the Wexford Pacifistors) are now glorying and boasting of the fact—that instead of endeavouring to discover the authors of this threatening notice, his Lordship has shown a pair of heels to the county, and, wanting the moral courage to assert his rights, has abandoned proceedings against his refractory tenant. Now, if all this be true—as we have every reason to believe it is—his Lordship is obviously unfit to be armed with the privilege of appointment, or the power of revision. He who abandons his own duties should not be permitted to interfere with the utility of others, who are able and willing to discharge theirs. But for his Whiggery, one might be surprised that a functionary, ever ready to laugh at and make light of such offences as we have noticed upon practised upon his neighbours, should be so extremely sensitive and cautious when menaced in the same manner himself.—D. E. Mail.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

The Government were above taking a friend's advice in the matter of challenging jurors. But they knew as well as we do, that unless some step were adopted to secure the best quality of jurymen, their commission would be abortive. They have accordingly resolved to a course which more likely to provoke the hostility of the Free-press than a mere return to the salutary practice of challenging. By our last advice from the country we learn that the Hon. General Sir Robert O'Callaghan, and the Hon. George O'Callaghan (brothers of Lord Lismore), Sir Edmund Waller, Bart., Sir Henry Carden, Bart. Joseph Cooke, Esq., William Waller, Esq., George Jackson, Esq., Caleb Going, Esq., Willington, Esq., George Jackson, Esq., James Magistrates and Landed Proprietors whose place, in times of tranquillity and of peace and good order, would be upon the grand inquest of the county, are now summoned as petit jurors, under a fine of £100.

Property has indeed, its duties as its rights; and it will now be the hazardous duty of these gentlemen, any one of whom could buy and sell the whole common parcel, to sit as petit jurors. If any thing were wanting to render the lives and properties of the Nobility and Gentry of Tipperary more insecure, it is supplied by this wanton exposure of gentlemen already, we may almost say proscribed, to the additional odium of discharging duties which, even to those who have never offended by either possessing property or exhibiting independence, are fraught with consequences of the deadliest kind.—D. E. Mail.

LATE GENERAL HAWKER.

General Sir Samuel Hawker, lately deceased, belonged to the family of the Hawkers of Gloucestershire. He served in India many years, where he attained the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. Having married one of the Misses Ford (daughters of Mrs. Jordan, by Dr. Ford), he was patronised by his late Majesty King William the Fourth, who soon after his accession to the throne, in 1830, promoted him to the honour of Knighthood, and gave him the command of the 3rd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, which he retained until his death. Sir Samu I was a constant guest at the court of William the Fourth, more particularly in the winter and spring months, when he was in London, and was ever welcome. He has left a large family to mourn his loss. One of his sons, a fine youth, met a lamentable fate about eighteen months since; having been just married to a young lady of high family in Guernsey, he went upon an excursion in a sailing-boat to the small island of Sark, in company with his bride, and several other ladies and gentlemen. Having spent the day pleasantly on the island, the party was returning in the evening; and when about half way, Mr. Hawker, having mounted the rigging, requested one of his companions to hand him his gun which lay at the bottom of the boat. In order that he might fire at a large sea-gull which was floating over them. As his friend was complying with his wish, presenting him with the muzzle of the following piece, instead of the butt-end, a rope unfortunately caught in the trigger, and shocking to relate, his body! He fell into the arms of his young bride, and was conveyed to Guernsey in a corpse. Lady Hawker is still living; her sister, Mrs. Alpo, who performed at Drury Lane Theatre during 1819, 1820, and 1821, died a few years ago in America.

SPORTING EXTRAORDINARY.

The other day a fine stag was turned out near to what are called the Penistone Moors. A great number of horsemen and pedestrians were present.—The dogs appointed to make the wild valleys ring, were the Ecclesfield and Oughtibridge harriers. The stag was turned out some half hour before the appointed start, in order that he might take a survey of the ling and turf-ground regions, where he ought to be, if possible, make his escape from the devouring jaws of his pursuers. When all was ready for the start, off they went, o'er bush and bog, and the Oughtibridge lads, with necks as red as saited pork, gave their loud "view holla!" which made the welkin ring. Away they went like "cherry chases," till to the turnpike road they came, when lo! fresh game came in view; no other than the famed Stag Coach, fast on its way to bustling Manchester.—

And as the rattling wheels went round, The dogs pursued with merry sound. The huntsman blew his horn, to call them back, but to no purpose, and it was not before they had chased this pointed stag for more than five miles in full cry, they could be brought under discipline. Of course they lost their real stag. The reader will understand that the Ecclesfield and Oughtibridge lads are in the habit of riding occasionally upon the Sheffield and Manchester Stag Coach, when the harriers are with them.

"Thus to all, 'tis plain to see, That better dogs there cannot be; They must be, without reproach, Done 'well-dressed' to chase a coach."

EXTRAORDINARY LEAP.—

On Saturday week, as the fox hounds were breaking off from Finsford Poglars, and passing over Mr. Richard Ollambers's farm, Wellingborough, an extraordinary leap was accomplished by Captain Macdonald's horse over a brook and fence. The brook measured 30 feet, which he cleared in gallant style.—Bell's Life.

THE LAST OF THE CHEROKEES.—

The Nashville Banner of the 7th ult., says—"The last detachment of the Cherokee Indians passed through this place on Sunday. They were in number about eighteen hundred. It is apprehended they will suffer intensely from the cold, ere they reach their new homes, particularly if they prosecute their journey by land during the winter. It has been suggested that they will probably pitch their tents in the neighbourhood of the Ohio river, and wait for spring. Up to the 5th instant, the Limerick House of Industry contained 551 inmates, which is double the number the establishment was originally built for. But for the exertions and pecuniary sacrifices of the philanthropic treasurer, to whom the establishment is much in debt, a great portion, if not all, of those unfortunates, amongst whom are several lunatics and incurables, would be thrown on the world without any prospect of support.

STATIONS OF RAILWAYS AND DEPOTS.

Table listing various railway stations and depots, including locations like London, Birmingham, Glasgow, and others, with corresponding railway names and services.

POST OFFICE ABUSES.

It is most vexatious to find, after all our arrangements to insure order and despatch in every thing connected with our paper, that our contemporaries and subscribers are constantly obliged to complain of irregularities in the receipt of it. The shameful conduct exists at head quarters; we are ourselves, every day, subjected to serious inconvenience by the disorderly delivery of English and Irish papers. We can easily account for the special favor bestowed on our paper by the worthies of the G. P. O. in their seditious thumping of it; but if there is no means of preventing these liberties, and the Post-office is to continue a grand nuisance instead of a public benefit, we will not be obliged by the parties sending to our office, and we promise them a copy or two for their own use, if they only agree to let those of our friends pass safe. The extravagant amount of all postage, entailing as it does injury on the revenue and hardship on the community is, God knows, but enough connected with the dirty advantages, petty peculations, and odious espionage of the present system. The public should be so roused, that the special interest in what they purchase so ruinously. But we hope soon to see a radical reform of the whole concern, and to drink, before next new-year's-day, "Glory to ROWLAND HILL!" and peace to the memory of another grand incubus gone to the "grave of all the lubmugs."—Dublin Monitor.

A GOOD HAND.—

He wrote a most abominably good hand (that usual sign of a poor and trifling-occupied mind).—Ratlin the Reifer.

MADAME VESTRI.

This favorite actress made her first appearance since her return from America at the Olympic Theatre, London, on Monday night. The house was crowded to excess. We copy the following account of her reception from the Times:—"The new burlesque, called Bluebeard, was selected for her appearance; she early entered to the tune of 'Her sweet home,' when the immense mass of people burst out in one continuous shout of applause, and a large bouquet was thrown upon the stage. The excess and pit rose up to do her honor; handkerchiefs and hats were waved; and every demonstration made that affection could suggest. There was a general cry of 'welcome, welcome!' and when the tumult seemed about to cease, some half-dozen voices cried out, 'one cheer more,' which set the whole house again in motion. This was almost too much for her; she clasped her hands, hurried to the public with a look expressive of the deepest feeling, then caught up the flowers and kissed them, and as the applause increased, turned back, as if seeking for some one to support her. She appeared to implore her friends to cease their kindness; but it was in vain. Cheers rose after cheer, till Mrs. Franks came to her relief and sustained her with her arms. Then she appeared to make one great effort; she stepped into her part, and went through it with resolution—not that she completely recovered her self-possession, but what she lost in self-command she gained in feeling, and her song of 'My Old Home at Home' was most exquisitely touching. She wound up with the following verse:—"To my old house at home I have come back once more—Shall I find you less warm in my presence than before? Ah, no, when I left you, you miss'd not my part; Ah, no, I guess; I'm so likely to do so again. While by such friends supported, as now 'neath this dome, Crowd to welcome me back to my old house at home!" The line—"And I guess I'm not likely to do so again," drew down the loudest responsive applauses. Her singing throughout was excellent; her state of mind evidently checked the flow of spirits necessary to the more humorous parts of her character, and she gave her whole energies to that best exponent of feelings—music. Loud approbation followed the close of the piece; and at the fall of the curtain, Madame Vestri was called to hear a repetition of those plaudits which had greeted her entrance and so completed the triumph of her return."

A vessel belonging to Mr. Harper of this town, struck on the Bar, on Thursday night. We are happy to be able to state, that she cleared off into the North Bay, without receiving the smallest injury. This is another loud cry for the improvement of the harbour.—Wexford Constitution.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Bank Stock, 3 per Cent Consols, 4 1/2 per Cent Stock, 3 1/2 ditto (1830), and 3 1/2 do. Debentures.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9, 1839.

TREMENDOUS STORM.

On Sunday night last, we were visited with the most terrific storm we ever remember to have experienced. The violence of the wind far exceeded any thing that usually occurs in these regions. There was but little rain, and no thunder, or lightning—nothing indeed but the wind blowing tremendously and furiously, and continuously from midnight till after five o'clock on Monday morning.

WATERFORD PRECURSORS.

That the Precursors of the Urbs Intacta have some slight misgivings, as to the manner in which their shillings may be disposed of, when they reach head quarters, appears from the proceedings of their meeting, on Thursday, when it was warmly contended that instead of submitting them to the grating mercies of the Big Beggerman, they should be kept at home, and reserved for local purposes.

We are glad to find that the number of Conservative journals in the sister kingdom are daily increasing; this tells well for the cause of religion and good order, and will tend to counteract the influence of the many noxious publications, which are now enjoying an ephemeral existence.

TERRIBLE EXPOSURE OF MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

MR. PETER PURCELL has abandoned the AGITATOR, AND CUT THE PRECURSORS! Nay more, he has charged MR. DANIEL with fingering the Precursory cash, and finding him incorrigible in that respect, arraigns him at the bar of public opinion, and withdraws from the Precursors for ever!

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY AND MR. O'MALLEY IRWIN.—CHARGE OF FELONY.

MR. O'Malley Irwin, the Irish barrister, applied to the Magistrates at Bow-street Police-office, London, on Thursday, for a warrant for the apprehension of his Excellency, the Marquis of Normanby whom he charged with having been accessory to a felony respecting certain documents which he alleged had been stolen from the strong box in the office of the Chief Secretary Dublin Castle.

THE VACANT SEE.

We have reason to believe that the Hon. and Rev. Lud. Dow Tossou, brother of Lord Riversdale, will be promoted to the Bishopric of Cashel, in the event of the Bishops of the four condemned Sees refusing translation, a circumstance which is highly probable.—D. E. Packet.

THE POST OFFICE: THE POST OFFICE!

Again we have to complain of Post office delinquency, the Tipperary Constitution, Waterford Conservative, Waterford Independent and Nenagh Guardian, due last week, have not been received. This is really too bad when, in the absence of parliamentary intelligence, provincial news is of so much consequence.

CASTLE, PARSONSTOWN, JAN. 3, 1839.

SIR—I beg leave to request the favour of your attendance at the court-house, at Tullamore, on Thursday, the 10th Jan., at 12 o'clock—to consider the measures proper to be adopted, in consequence of the atrocious outrage committed on the person of the Earl of Norbury.

ARREST OF THE ALLEGED ASSASSIN.

A man who had been in the employment of the Earl of Norbury, as watchman, and who was discharged for misconduct, about five weeks since, has been arrested by Thos. Howard, Esq., C.C., Tullamore, (having received a description of the assassin from Lord Norbury's steward) without any previous knowledge of the man. The person charged has been committed to Tullamore jail, for further examination.—Leinster Express.

It was intended to have deposited the remains of the lamented Lord Norbury in the church which is in the demesne, but on consideration it is now determined not to do so, but to abandon it altogether. £20,000 have been allocated for the purpose, and it is but half finished; and it is in contemplation now to pull it down and sell the materials, as none of the family will now reside a day in Ireland.

The Earl of Norbury was in his 58th year, son of the late learned Judge, Lord Norbury, and father-in-law of Crofton Moore Vandeleur, of Kilsrush, Esq. Lord Glanville, son and heir of the said account arrived at the Earl's father's dangerous state, and immediately posted off with C.M. Vandeleur, for Durrus Castle. Mr. Fain was building for Lord Norbury, at Durrus, a magnificent family mansion, upon which many thousands were expended.

The Lord Justices have issued a proclamation for the discovery of the murderer, viz:— £500 for the prosecuting to conviction of the person who fired the shot. £300 for such information as would lead to conviction. £200 for private information.

Alderman Henry Alcock has been, we understand, nominated director of the branch of the Agricultural Bank in this city.

On Friday morning last, 20 recruits for the navy left this city for Chatham, via Milford. The military sentinal has been removed from the Artillery barrack, in consequence of the weakness of the depot of the 68th Light Infantry, whose number at present (including recruits) does not exceed 80 men.

PAYMENT OF TITHES BY MR. O'CONNELL.

MR. O'Connell vovied in Parliament and elsewhere that he would rather submit that his bed should be sold than ever consent to pay one single shilling of the blood-stained impost of tithes.

'Tis will be seen from the following document—that now standing on record in the Court of Exchequer, that he has entered into a consent to pay the sum of £98.14s.4d of tithes, together with all the costs of suit—the only question being as to the length of time he was to be allowed to "raise the wind" for the amount.

The Rev. Mountfort Longfield, Mr. Orpen, attorney for the Plaintiff; Daniel O'Connell, Esq., Defendant.

And figures following:—That is to say, by consent of the parties, plaintiff and defendant, testified by their respective attorneys signing hereof, it is agreed that it be referred to the Chief or Second Remembrancer to tax the costs of the defendant hereby undertaking to pay party and party, the said Richard J. Theobald Orpen, the plaintiff's attorney, without demand of same, within one month from the date hereof, the amount of said costs, same being first taxed and ascertained, and by the plaintiff in this cause. And it is further agreed, that in case the said defendant shall omit to pay said taxed costs, within the time aforesaid, and without further order, to issue a requisition against the said defendant for the amount of the sum of £98.14s.4d. and costs, and to proceed in this cause as he may be advised. And it is agreed, that upon payment of said sum of £98.14s.4d., and said costs, to the plaintiff's said attorney, but not otherwise, the bill in this cause, be dismissed as said defendant's costs, provided he requires same, and that this consent be recorded and made a rule of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland.—Dated this 27th day of December, 1838.

Mr. Fitzgerald of Middle Gardiner-street, Dublin, son of the late member for Louth, was robbed last week of his gold watch, and a casket of jewels value £200 at his residence.

A short time back the late Archbishop of Cashel received £50,000 for renewing leases for the Ormond family.

George Stoney, Esq., youngest son of the late Rev. Stoney, Portland, county Tipperary, Esq., has been promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 16th Regt.

The Sergeant-Major of the 7th Fusiliers is promoted to the rank of Ensign and Adjutant. A Sergeant of the 42d Higlanders is promoted to a commission in the 21st Fusiliers.

Eight commissions in the Line were given away last week, without purchase.

The Messrs. Clarke, of Cork, four factors, who complain of the great robbery in their concerns, are declared bankrupts, and the creditors have seized all the books, and placed keepers in the house.

A considerable reduction in the price of potatoes has taken place in Liverpool, and other parts of England, where they had hitherto been enormously dear.

A Mr. William Henry White was sentenced to seven years' transportation, at the Limerick Quarter Sessions, for stealing a coat at a hotel, which he had been stopping.

Lord Hawarden arrived in Dublin on Saturday night from England, and set off on Monday, notwithstanding the in lenemy of the weather, for Dandrum, his term in the county Tipperary, his Lordship being de-commissioned.

One of the grandest railroad schemes ever conceived by the mind of man, has been submitted to the public by General Gaines, of the United States army. It proposes a system of railroads, all diverging from a common focus or centre in Kentucky and Tennessee to the middle point of the union; and thence to branch in as straight directions as possible, like the radiations of a star, to all the cities and important frontier posts Maine, New York, the New Orleans, Portland in trout in Michigan, the other Atlantic cities, and De-Arkansas, St. Louis in Missouri, the northern lakes, and the southern Sea in Mexico, the ocean and perhaps the rocky mountains, will all be united in bonds of iron, at-am, and rapid intercourse.

DR. M'HALE, IN HIS LAST LETTER TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL,

upon the National Education-Board, exposing its extravagant expenditure, enumerates 14 clerks in the concern, with salaries, graduating from £60 to £500, 25 travelling superintendants, at a cost of £500, besides the servants, messengers, porters, &c. He says that £10,000 a year, under judicious control, would do more than £50,000 now squandered professedly for education.

Aldborough-House, (lately the Feinaighlan Institution) North Circular-road, Dublin, is, it is said, to be in future employed as a constabulary depot.

Mr. Wm. Shanks, a butcher, was burned to death in his stall at Drogheda, on Wednesday. At 9 o'clock on Wednesday night, 10 or 12 men armed, entered the houses of several farm labourers at Coonagh, Limerick. They placed the men on their knees and swore them not to work less than 1s per day.

Surgeon Langley has been re-elected Medical attendant to the Nenagh Dispensary for the ensuing year; this has been the ninth time Surgeon Langley has been elected to fill the situation, which appears to be one of considerable responsibility.

The last monthly Cloyne fair though not very numerously attended, was a busy one, and brought remunerating prices to the farmers. Fat cows were scarce and sold at from £8 to £12. Milch cows were disposed of on nearly the same terms. In-calf heifers, £6 to £9. There was a brisk demand for dry stock. Several lots of sheep sold at 30s to 40s per head. From 38s to 46s per cwt., was given for prime bacon pigs. Some good horses exchanged owners. Generally speaking every description of stock realized good prices.

Joseph Richardson, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. John Richardson, Lesh, has been appointed a justice of the peace for the county of Fermanagh.

Mr. Bathurst (son to the gallant Captain Bathurst who fell at Navarino), has received his appointment as Lieutenant, R.N.

Mr. Croker, the new Stipendiary, has arrived at Ennis, but the inhabitants have memorialized against the removal of Mr. Brew, resident Stipendiary Magistrate, to Ennis.

There was a meeting of Roman Catholics at Galway, on Sunday, to consider the case of Brady, the Sapper and Miner, who cheered and huzzed for O'Connell. The Roman Catholic Bishop presided.

It is rather singular that the new Limerick Protestant Diocesan Book and Tract Society's Depository is amply stocked with books of Roman Catholic worship, offered for sale, though one of the fundamental rules of the Society is, "That no Book, or Tract, shall be sold at the Society's Depository, which militates against the Doctrine and Discipline of the United Church of England and Ireland;" and it is stated, "That one chief advantage to be derived in purchasing Religious Books at the Depository, is that no Work is exposed there for Sale, without having been previously approved of by the Clerical Selecting Committee." A correspondent of the Limerick Chronicle asks if this union of light and darkness, in the way of religious instruction, proceeds from any adhesion on the part of the Limerick clergy to the doctrines of Pusey and Todd. The books alluded to are sold in the legitimate course of trade together with the Society's tracts and Sagches we suppose, are amongst the number.

The Rev. Joseph Gabbett is the present economist to the Dean and Chapter of Limerick.

The only Clergyman of the Established Church that signed the requisition for a Provincial College Meeting in Limerick, is Archdeacon Hoare, one of the Castle staff.

The valuable livings of Meallife and Cappa, in the diocese of Cashel, are still vacant, and if not disposed of, the appointment will revert to the Crown.

A private letter from Quebec states that Judges Paine and Bedard had released a man of the name of Teed, an Irish tailor, on a writ of habeas corpus, illegally, and that they threatened to arrest Colonel Bowles, the commanding officer of the garrison of the Castle of Quebec, if he appeared in the streets; it however, fortunately happened that the forces under his command were strengthened by the arrival of the 65th Regiment, in the Meade and Sophia, on the 2d inst. It was expected that those learned functionaries would be suspended by Sir John Colborne.

Justice Bedard is one of the notable creations of the more notable Lord Gosford, and was raised to the bench for introducing the most notable 90 resolutions, out of which the rebellion arose.—Brighton Gazette.

The Commission of the Clergy, several additional queries, preparatory to the issue of the money. Amended schedules, if not returned to the 11th Jan. will not be submitted to the Privy Council, and of course compensation withheld.

Out of 27 deacons ordained by the Bishop of Chester, on Sunday, December 16, five are supported by and in the service of the number being the population of the 13 districts in which the above persons will be located. Fifteen clergymen have been hitherto labouring among them; the number will now be 28.

Active preparations are at present in progress for convening a meeting of the clergy, nobility, and gentry of the diocese of Clogher, in Enniskillen, for the purpose of church extension in that district.

The Rev. Robert Dunne, son to General Dunne, has been appointed to a living in the county Meath.

The Bishop of London, in his ordination sermon at St. James's church last Sunday, condemned, Jenner, sanctioning the Popish doctrine of prayers for the dead.

Intelligence has reached Oxford of the death of the Very Reverend the Dean of Exeter, Dr. Landon, for many years Provost of Worcester College. Dr. Landon was the uncle of the lamented L.E.L., whose decease we announced on Saturday.

The Princess of Capua (Miss Smyth) is dangerously ill.

There has lately been found in the neighbourhood of Cowbridge, six gold coins, one is a Rose Noble of the reign of Edward the Third, the other five are Anne the Sixth, and one of the reign of Henry the Eighth, all in an excellent state of preservation.

The principal shopkeepers at Abergavenny have determined to close their shops at eight o'clock in the evening, during the months of Oct. Nov. Dec. Jan. and Feb. and during the remaining months throughout the year at nine o'clock in the evening. Tuesday and Saturday nights to be excepted.

ATTACK ON THE MAIL CAR.—On the night of the 1st inst., between 7 and 8 o'clock, the Mail Car from Kilkenny, was stopped at Clonad, about two miles from Maryboro', by a man named Hugh Deevy, who on meeting the mail, drew his horse and car across the road in order to obstruct it. Fitzpatrick the driver, jumped off and was immediately struck by Deevy, who both came into the road, and in the struggle fell into the gripe. A Mr. Ings, was passenger on the mail car, and assisted the driver, but the fellow got off from them, taking with him, the driver's horn. Fitzpatrick gave the information to the post-master on coming into town. He lost no time in communicating with Lieutenant Carey, C. C., who instantly determined to close a party of police and succeeded in arresting the offender, about 2 o'clock the following morning, and on bringing him before Mr. Heley, Stipendiary Magistrate, informations were lodged against him. He is bailed out to abide his trial at the forthcoming Straubally Sessions.

PEDESTRIANISM.—Mr. George Wilson, of the 12th regiment, now quartered in Tralee, undertook, on Monday last, for a sporting wager with a brother officer, to walk a match against time on the Killarney-road; the distance, twenty-five miles, to be done in before two, and although he had heavy roads and a good deal of night to contend with, he performed his task with perfect ease, and in twenty minutes less than the time allowed. We understand he offered to take trifling odds that he walks fifty miles in twelve hours.—Kerry Post.

DREAUFUL HURRICANE IN THE METROPOLIS.

(From the D. E. Mail of Monday.) The metropolis was last night visited by a hurricane, such as the oldest inhabitants cannot remember—unbounded in its fury, and unlimited in its extent. Accounts are pouring in upon us from all quarters of its terrific and irreparable effects. The tempest commenced at ten o'clock, from the S.S.E. and varied in the course of the night frequently from that to S.S.W.; and though towards six this morning its fury in some degree abated, yet it still continues to blow an ordinary gale of wind.

Dublin in many places presents the appearance of a "sacked city." Houses burning—others unroofed, as if by storm of shot and shell—a few levelled with the ground, with all their furniture within—while the rattling of engines, cries of firemen, and labours of the military, presented the very aspect and mimicry of real war.

THE ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—The trees in Leinster-lawn, of full growth, are torn up by the roots, and are scattered like prostrate giants on their mother earth. In Nassau-street, No. 10, a glass-shop is a heap of rains. In Kildare-street, the corner house next to the Royal Society, is partly unroofed, and the front wall in a most precarious state. In Clare-street, a stack of chimneys fell, and destroyed a female, who had not been ten minutes in bed. In Sackville-street, three houses are unroofed.

The Bethesda Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Gregg's house adjoining, burned to the ground. A fire occurred in the chapel on Sunday, at divine service, thanksgiving was made to the Almighty for sparing the building, but early this morning all was in flames, and totally consumed.

Considerable damage has been done in the Coombe, and other parts of the Earl of Meath's liberty. In New Market poor people left their houses and thronged the police station, and the market house in the centre of the square, for protection.

The churchwardens of St. John's humanely opened that church to shelter the numerous poor of the neighbourhood who fled from their tottering houses.

The ball which surmounted the spire of St. Patrick's Cathedral was blown down, providentially without doing mischief. It had been out of perpendicular a considerable time, and fell within the railing in the North Clo. About twenty-seven years ago the former ball fell, carrying with it several feet of the spire.

In Sidney-avenue, in the house of Mr. Collins, a servant boy and a woman were unfortunately killed by the falling of a stack of chimneys.

Waltham Terrace, nearly all the chimneys are blown down, and the venerable elm at Sans Souci has been uprooted.

A portion of the steeple of Irishtown Church was blown down, breaking its way through the roof of the church.

PHIBSBOROUGH CHURCH.—North side much injured by the stones of the belfry and ridge stones falling on the roof. Stones upwards of 2 cwt. were blown a considerable distance from the church. Several houses on Phibsborough Road has escaped injury—several chimneys and windows blown in, and stacks of chimneys blown down.

GLASNEVIN.—Considerable injury was done at Glasnevin, and a policeman had his thigh broken.

ST. STREET.—A number of trees at Mr. Jameson's demesne torn up by the roots, and several have fallen across and injured two houses. The entire of this street, from the oldness of the roofs, has suffered greatly.

In short, there is scarcely a street, nay, scarcely a house, which does not bear the impress of this dreadful calamity. The country around has equally suffered. Two of the Artillery were conveyed to Richmond Hospital, in a state of insensibility, from injuries received at the Bethesda; hopes are entertained of their recovery; the persevering skill and reckless daring of this distinguished corps was the theme of universal praise.

More part of the metropolis or its vicinity has suffered more from the hurricane than the Royal Hospital. Commencing with the bend at the Military-road, almost every led to the "Old House" no longer exists. The magnificent back avenue of elms, which terminated at Kildare, is almost totally destroyed. Sad, indeed, is the scene of devastation which this ancient institution presents. The whirlwind of desolation has spared neither building, tree, nor shrub, and few of the present generation will live to see the grandeur of its once glorious surroundings.

In the neighbourhood of Rathfarnham the scene of devastation which presented itself this morning baffles description. The same may be said of Donnybrook, Upper Leeson-street, &c. It is even with difficulty that foot passengers can make any progress; in fact, whichever way one travels this fatal night, or the unobscured grandeur of its once glorious surroundings.

The Sligo mail which left Dublin last night was upset, by the force of the wind near Kinegar. We have not heard since of any accident occurred in consequence. The Guard of the Galway coach reports that there were several houses on fire in the town of Kiltbeg. Trees of immense size lying across the road in various quarters impeded the coach, in the neighbourhood of Athy, the Waterford coach was for several hours prevented from proceeding—the road being literally blocked up with trees. The Cork coach was stopped large trees belonging to Colonel Brazen having been blown down. The Waterford mail was stopped at Rathnew, in the county Wicklow, and it being impossible to reach the impediments the letter bags were forwarded by men. They did not reach the post-office until one o'clock.

At the hour of going to press, the only mails which had reached the post-office, were those from Cork, Limerick, Galway, and Waterford.

Among the most serious sufferers by the gale was Mr. Guinness, the eminent brewer. The back wall of a large stable on his premises was blown in by the violence of the wind, burying under its immense weight nine fine horses. The ruins having been cleared away early this morning, the stables presented a pitiable spectacle—the noble animals crushed by the ponderous weight of the wall. Two houses situated opposite to the brewery in Thomas-street were also blown down, but we are happy to hear that no lives were lost.

SHIPWRECK OF THE EARL OF MOIRA.

The following letter has been received at Lloyd's from the commander of the barque Raper of Dungeness, dated Dec. 28:—

"I am sorry to have to report a most melancholy spectacle I witnessed on board the Earl of Moira, of Whitby, timber laden.

"We fell in with this vessel in lat. 45 N., and long. 21 54 W. on the 19th of this month, waterlogged, and with only one lower mast standing. Although there was a considerable sea running at the time, we managed to get a boat alongside of her, and on going on board found four men quite dead in a shell, which they had hung up under the main-top, to shelter themselves from the weather. Besides this there was part of another cut up in pieces and hung up, just like meat in a butcher's stall.

"No doubt these poor fellows must have undergone the extremity of hunger before they were reduced to necessity so revolting as to devour a fellow-creature, which, after all, would yield but a temporary relief without water. One of the men appeared to have been dead about two or three days, as he was fresh; and we judged that the one cut up for food must have been a boy, from the smallness of the fingers.

"There was nothing of the least value which it was possible to bring away, and therefore we left her regretting creature from so awful a situation.

"Her cables were bent, from which we conclude that she must have been near the channel when she met with the accident that has proved so fatal to the ship and crew. I am, &c."

Letters from Rome, published in the Augsburg Gazette of the 26th ult., announce the arrival of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, in that city. A military escort was sent out by the Pope to meet him on his way, and almost all the population of Rome was abroad, it appears, to witness his entry. The young prince, we are told, refused the honours intended for him, and arrived in the capital without any suite, and unrecognised. He was presented to the Pope on the 17th ult. Grand preparations were going forward in Rome, as well among the resident foreigners as at the Russian Ambassadors, to celebrate with due honours the visit of the future Autocrat.

THE VACANT SEE.

(From the Morning Chronicle.) A vacancy on the episcopal bench of Ireland affords to the government another opportunity of endeavouring to popularise the order, by raising to it a person worthy to sit by the side of Bishop Sandes and Ponsbury. There will be, of course, numerous pretensions to the dignity—some having strong claims upon a liberal government, and others in whom it will require no small stock of assurance to put in any claim at all. A Catalogue raisonnee of these volentes Episcopales, would be a theological curiosity. But as we cannot yet ascertain their number or their names, we must for the present confine our notice to two candidates who are said to stand high in favour. The first is Mr. Plunkett, the Dean of Down, a son of the first Lord Chancellor, who, independently of his father's voluntarily relinquished a large portion (more than half, we believe) of the revenues of his deanery, after he had been legally installed, in order to meet the spirit of the Irish church temporalities bill. As a clergyman, his life and manners are without reproach; and he is moreover a sound whig, which in our opinion is not a consideration to be despised, in conjunction with the higher and more indispensable qualities which his present office requires. The other gentleman who is mentioned is the Rev. John Staples, of Merville, a near relative of Earl Grey, and in every respect an honour to his profession. Mr. Staples is in whom we very few Protestant clergymen of Ulster who have had the courage to profess liberal sentiments, and to maintain them consistently and unwaveringly, through evil report and contumely, such as no person can have an idea of who is not personally acquainted with the fierce and intemperate spirit of the orator. If he could have been induced by such persecution—a persecution infinitely more galling to a generous mind than any other—to renounce, or even to disguise his opinions, he would be without an example in his elder brother; but he was firm, and principled against such a course. We know that it is necessary to impress upon the members of the government, as well as their interest, as well as their duty, to raise men to high stations in the church, upon whom dependence can be placed, that they will exert themselves to promote charity and moderation, not only under a particular administration, but through "all the chances and changes of this life." Upon whosever their choice shall fall, we are persuaded that this principle will not be put out of sight.

For the following additional particulars, we are indebted to the Watchman, just come to hand:— We have been furnished with the following extract from a letter of the Rev. Thomas Freeman, Wesleyan missionary at Cape Coast, containing the announcement of this calamitous event. The sympathy of a large portion of the public, as well as of her immediate friends, will be awakened by the circumstances of the death of this talented and estimable lady. Cape Coast Town, Oct. 16, 1838.—Here I would gladly close my letter, but alas! I feel it my painful duty to record the awfully sudden death of poor Mrs. Maclean—not occasioned by any sickness peculiar to this climate (her general health having been very good from the day she landed until yesterday morning), when she was found dead in her room, lying close to a letter of the Rev. Thomas Freeman, Wesleyan missionary at Cape Coast, containing the announcement of this calamitous event. 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MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The January Quarterly Assembly of the Corporation of this city was held on Thursday. The following members were in attendance: Aldermen Reynolds, Carey, Evelyn, Milward, Rogers, M'Carthy, Harris, Poole, H. Bennett, Monaghan, and Mackey; Sheriff Denny and Denis; Messrs. T. Roberts, R. Hassard, Williams, E. Roberts, W. Dennis, Hughes, Burditt, Michael Ardagh.

would not at once proceed to the motion, but would read an extract of two from the petition to Parliament adopted in 1831 which the Council had unanimously adopted in 1831. (Mr. Williams read some extracts, and then proceeded.)

Alderman Evelyn submitted that this motion was irregular as Mr. Williams's motion had fallen to the ground for want of a seconder. Alderman Newport said that if he were vindictive, he might press his motion, but he felt that sufficient had been done.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. MR. BRABAZON'S MURDERERS.—During the past week the police of Mullingar and the neighbourhood have been on duty both night and day, in search of persons connected with the murder of Mr. Brabazon.

ST. IVE'S.—NOBLE CONDUCT OF THE PILOTS AND FISHERMEN.—On Monday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, the brig Royal Donoghue, master, from Liverpool, laden with salt, ran for the pier in a tremendous gale of wind at N.W.