

... must end in representing the opinion, that is the selfish or corporate interest, of the priesthood, which tolerates no opinion, and undermines every interest but its own. Such therefore, is now the state of Ireland.—O'Connell has raised an immense physical force for the service of Drs. Coote and M'Hale, and of the hierarchy, which now for the first time placards the very crime of which for years we have been accusing it, and against which we have, hitherto vainly, warned the English nation.

And these men, reviling every other class of British subject, and refusing to converse or associate with them, claim the Queen's Ministers as the only friends that rebellious Ireland can confide in!—Will English Protestants, then continue to suffer the existence of an Administration which hesitates to repudiate such a League? How much longer will Lord Melbourne be accessible to the infant of a state like this? How much longer will Great Britain forbear to insist on this election between her and her alien enemy?

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Papers recently received from Sydney contain copies of the first speech of Sir George Gipps, the new Governor of New South Wales, to his Council. The following are the chief passages.

"In meeting you for the first time, I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the general tranquillity which reigns throughout the Colony, and on the success with which the efforts of industry continue to be rewarded in this rising land.

"On the subject of immigration, so deeply interesting to the inhabitants of this colony, I shall lay before you, without loss of time, some important communications which have been addressed to my predecessor and to myself by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies. It will be seen on a perusal of these documents, that this subject continues to occupy the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and that extensive measures have been adopted for introducing into this colony as large a supply as can be obtained of mechanical and agricultural labour. Fifteen large ships with emigrants, selected by Government agents, may be expected to reach the colony in the course of the next twelve months; and this supply will be independent of the emigrants who may be expected to be introduced by private individuals, under the system of bounties. I am fully impressed with the vital importance of immigration to this colony, and ready to give it every encouragement in my power; I will moreover, freely lay before you all the information of which I am in possession respecting its progress.

"I cannot, gentlemen, conclude this address without acknowledging to you, that in a matter of far higher importance than the mere increase of wealth—I mean the moral condition of the people—a residence of three months among you has caused me to form a far more favourable estimate of the colony than that which I entertained when I left England. Of your wide agricultural and pastoral district I am not yet in a condition to offer an opinion; but in respect to Sydney and its immediate vicinity, I feel happy to be able to avow, that I have found a far greater degree of decorum and propriety of conduct to prevail, than from some accounts of the colony published in England, I had been led to expect."

Suez to India via the Red Sea and via the Cape of Good Hope.

Opinions on this question are

fast verging to one point, namely, that, for passengers and despatches at least, the route to India by the Red Sea is incomparably superior to, and must take the lead of, that by the Cape of Good Hope. The former is not only safer, but likewise more direct, and therefore shorter. It involves transshipment it is true, which is always a serious inconvenience; but the only interruption to the continuous water communication is the short space between Alexandria and Suez; and this is a drawback which modern enterprise, and increased commercial intercourse consequent upon the improved facilities for commerce, will not suffer long to stand in the way. The pamphlet before us compares the respective routes, and adduces strong evidence in favour of that by the Red Sea. Notwithstanding the author's disclaimer, it is evidently the work of a partisan, and is somewhat wanting in that calmness of tone which befits an inquiry into a subject of grave national importance. Taking its statements and arguments, however, on their own merits, they are entitled to attentive consideration, being the statements and arguments of one who has evidently bestowed considerable thought upon the subject on which he treats. He shows the advantages of the Red Sea route in point of expedition and safety, as a means of opening new sources of commerce, and of conferring general benefit in a moral and political point of view, by drawing the two countries still closer together, and affording inducements for the natives of India to visit England. He is sanguine as to the beneficial effects which would be felt by nations bordering the overland portion of the line, in establishing a firm relationship with whom, on the basis of mutual interest, we should likewise find our account, in the incessant war we are called upon to maintain against Russian encroachment and intrigue. With Lord William Bentinck, who has recently, but without success, laid proposals before the government and court of directors, to lend assistance, by means of a private company, in carrying out a more comprehensive plan of steam communication with India than that at present in operation, the author is of opinion that the business would be more efficiently done by private individuals than by government; and his views embrace the most ultra of the projects yet contemplated, that which is known as the "comprehensive plan," having Ceylon as a centre, with branches to Bombay, Calcutta, China, and even as far South as New Holland. The carrying out of the design to so vast an extent must necessarily be a work of time; but, for very many reasons, the prosecution of the undertaking ought not to be left in the hands of government. A map, with a calculation of the time in which, according to Captain Barber, the voyage to India may be accomplished, is prefixed to the pamphlet. We do not understand why the voyage to Bombay, which might be performed in 34 days, should, by going round to Point de Galle, be extended to 42. This, however, by the way. An Indian steam-ship navigation company, with a capital of £300,000, is on foot, which proposes, with six vessels, to make the passage 12 times in the year by the Cape of Good Hope. One of their vessels, the *Jalia*, is nearly

ready; so that the comparative merits of the two lines will soon be fairly tested.

THE NEW POOR LAW.

Rioting at Todmorden.—The attempts to enforce the introduction of the New Poor Law Bill into the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire continue to keep these districts in a state of excitement the most alarming. At Huddersfield, on Monday, the mob in opposing the law almost demolished the Philosophical Hall. On Tuesday warrants of distress were issued against several respectable inhabitants of Bradford for refusing to pay rates in support of the New Law, and on Friday the hitherto peaceful town of Todmorden was plunged into a scene of riot and disturbance of the most serious description, in consequence of the inhabitants through their overseers refusing to contribute their share towards the newly formed Union.

The mob broke into the premises of Messrs. Samuel and Royston Oliver, at Wood Mills, the latter being a guardian for the Township of Langfield, broke all the windows and doors, and made a wreck of the greater part of the furniture. The mob then proceeded rapidly through Todmorden, and up Dales or Devil's-gate (as the pass to Bacup is called), to Frith's Mill, where they ransacked the house of Mr. William Halliwell, another of the guardians, and broke his windows, doors, and furniture, in a similar manner. From Mr. Halliwell's they went to Stones-wood, and enacted similar outrages at the residence of Mr. Abraham Omerod, who has also the misfortune to be a guardian. They found instruments of destruction here in the palisades, with which they smashed in the panels of the doors. The dwelling of Messrs. Greenwood and Brothers, at Water-place was next visited with similar results. Mr. Oliver, a surgeon, the registrar of births and deaths, and brother to Mr. Royston Oliver, next received their attentions—his house and shop were broken into and sacked, as the other had been; his bottles and vials were smashed, and his medicines thrown into the streets. Passing along the street the rioters fell upon the residence of Mr. James Taylor, which is known as Todmorden Hall. This is a venerable stone mansion, situate in a shrubbery on the left of the road from Rickdale. Mr. Taylor is a magistrate, and of course a guardian *ex officio*. This place the mob completely surrounded, smashed nearly every one of the numerous windows, and heaved the door with sharp instruments, apparently shovels, which they found in the garden house. Entering the dining room by the window, every article of the costly and splendid furniture it contained was shivered; all the numerous family portraits except one, were cut with knives, and irretrievably destroyed, and the fragments of furniture, being piled in a heap, were set fire to, and the mob then retired. At Hare-hill, the residence of Mr. James Greenwood they broke everything, making a complete wreck of the splendid furniture; they threw some silver plate into the brook, and finished by setting fire to the house, which would have been certainly destroyed had not the neighbours flocked in when the mob left and vigorously applied water to the flames.

Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Parishes.—One hundred and thirty-seven incumbents have already applied for aid through their respective Dioceses; and of these, eighty-three are now enabled by the help of the society's grants, (amounting at this time to £625 per annum, out of annual Subscriptions not yet exceeding £7026 10s.) to establish additional Services, and to obtain additional Curates in their several parishes and districts, comprising an aggregate population of more than a million and a half. For the immediate attainment of these benefits, about nine tenths of the Society's actual income have been at once appropriated; and for the means of extending the like relief to many and most urgent claims that press upon it, the Committee look with confidence to a growing conviction in the public mind of the paramount importance of the object for which the Society is formed—to the continued exertions of the Clergy to make that object more generally known in their respective neighbourhoods,—and to the increasing manifestation on the part of the Laity of a readiness to imitate the piety and wisdom of their forefathers, to which the country owes the foundation and endowment of so many of its churches. It must be the earnest prayer of all who are anxious for the welfare of the Church, and for the best interests of the community, that the views of the Committee should be extensively promoted, and we rely on having to announce, on future occasions, that the district throughout which our paper circulates is manifestly responding to the appeals of this most excellent Society.

Anniversary of the Great Storm.—Tuesday was the anniversary of the great storm in England in 1703, which caused more devastation throughout England than any similar calamity on record.—We are informed, by a writer of that period, that this fearful tempest was preceded by a strong westerly wind, which set in about the middle of November and increased daily to such a degree that, on the 26th, business was totally suspended, and few persons had courage to leave their dwellings. The succeeding night was dreadful, and

the noise made by the wind resembled a continuous peal of thunder. One hundred and twenty-three persons were killed in the course of the night and following morning by the fall of buildings, and nearly the same number of persons were buried alive in the ruins of their own habitations. On the 27th London presented the appearance of a desolate and ruinous city; the principal thoroughfares were rendered impassable, for the ruins of houses and tenements blown down.—About 800 dwellings were laid in ruins, and few of those that resisted escaped from being unroofed, a fact that receives additional confirmation from the circumstance of house tiles, which had recently been selling at 21s. per thousand, rose to £6.—The lead, which covered 100 churches, and other public buildings, was rolled up and buried in prodigious quantities to almost incredible distances. The damage done in the city of London alone was estimated at the vast sum of £2,000,000. Only four vessels remained moored between London-bridge and Limehouse, the rest being driven below, and mostly destroyed by beating against each other. Those who perished in the floods of the Thames, Severn, on the coast, and in ships blown away and never heard of afterwards, are estimated at 8,000. The Eddystone Lighthouse was also destroyed on the night of the 27th, the lives of its architect, Mr. Winstanley, and other persons who were in it at the time, being sacrificed.

It is important the Public should be informed that by Act of Parliament, every baker is required to keep scales and weights in his shop; and, at the request of the purchaser, he is to weigh the bread in his presence. Neglecting or refusing to comply with the above regulation, subject the baker to a fine.

The Roman pavement recently discovered at Colerne in Wilt, has been covered over until next autumn, when, after the crop of wheat, with the seed of which the fields is sown, has been gathered in, a more extensive examination is intended to be made.

The following scene might suffice to account for the violent convulsions of an earlier world. It is from the late Sir Gilbert Blane, describing the celebrated tornado of 1780.

"It began to blow at Bartoloe on the 9th of October, but it was not apprehended until next day that there would be any thing more than such a gale of wind as they experienced from time to time in this island at that season. On the evening of the 10th, the wind rose at such a degree of violence as clearly to what is called a hurricane. At eight p. m., it began to make impression on all the houses, by tearing off the roofs and overthrowing some of the walls. As the inhabitants had never been accustomed to such a convulsion of nature, they remained for some in security but they now began to be in the utmost consternation. * * * It was thought to be at its greatest height at midnight, and did not abate considerably till eight o'clock next morning.—During all this time most of all the inhabitants had deserted their houses, to avoid being buried in the ruins; every age sex, and condition were exposed in the fields to the impetuous wind, incessant torments of rain, and terrors of thunder and lightning. Many were overwhelmed in the ruins, either by clinging too long in them for shelter, or attempting to save what was valuable, unavoidable accidents in the fall of walls, roofs, and furniture, the materials of which were projected to great distances. Even the bodies of men and cattle were lifted from off the ground, and carried several yards. An estimate has been attempted of the number of deaths, from returns made to the Governor, and they amounted to more than 3,000, though several parishes had not given in their returns when I was there * * * All the fruits of the earth (then standing) have been destroyed; most of the trees of the island have been torn up by the roots; and, what will give as strong an idea of the force of the wind as any thing, many of them were stripped of their bark.—The sea rose as high as to destroy the fort, carrying the great guns many yards from the platform, and demolishing the houses near the beach. A ship was driven on shore against one of the buildings of the Naval Hospital, which by this shock and by the impetuosity of the wind and sea, was entirely destroyed and swept away. * * * The mole head was swept away; and the ridges of coral rock were thrown up, which still remain above the surface of the water; but the harbour and roadstead have upon the whole been improved, having been deepened in some places six feet, in others many fathoms. Crust of coral, which had been the work of ages, having been torn up, leaving a soft oozy bottom, many shells and fish were found ashore which had been heretofore unknown.

OXENSTERN'S DESCRIPTION OF ENGLAND.—The following description of England, in the seventeenth century, is given by Count Oxensterna, the lawgiver of Sweden:—"England is undeniable the Queen of islands, the empire and arsenal of Neptune; with this, she is the Peru of Europe, the kingdom of Bacchus, the school of Epicurus, the academy of Venus, the land of Mars, the re-Minerva, the stay of Holland, the scourge of France, the purgatory of oppositionists, and a paradise for freemen. The women are fair, but their beauty are

and; her sons are very oftentimes dross; wit and witless which is profane countries, but it attracts from their said that fortune-largesses in profane know the proper stranger is in qu an admixture of in Europe, but following drawbacks above every other fish are a people that eat conduct wisdom in the act

APOTHECARY at the late meeting of the Apothecary Society in Carruthers, of Leamington in the City of the important successive amon When at Astoria the place of work saw their high paid yellow powder machine mounted in the chair priest its use, which that it was of praying machine their prayers on they put their wheel, and, turn and prayer for a thing which probability was, the priest pour out large bottle into family drink off why this was do bottle contained priest's predecessor custom to burn a high-priest and with water, a drink by his soul the whole of been received system of the

MARCH 6 There was only the Merionethshire case was attended a peculiar nature stealing a pair found in the prison was given jury retired for when to the next they brought in. Not guilty of taking the shoe bringing them and he could not but that they were sober was "Gus. The foreman and it appears that abroad—certain Merionethshire.

WEDNESDAY

The reports reach us relating which prevents movements of this harrowing des no hesitation a circuit of Harbor Grad DREDS OF F not, in their an ounce of necessities of weeks past, upon a single too, in many wretched and What comfort relief can be various and aces that have our notice, we we hope and something of be immediately, the ex of the case loud demand it.

For the last the Public occasionally furnish certain narratives appear, have in the neighbourly, to the no