

SLIGO ELECTION.—The election commenced here on July 21st, and never did I witness such enthusiasm as was manifested towards the popular candidate, Mr. Swift. The greatest intimidation to coerce the tenantry is practised by the landlords, and at their head may be placed Lord Palmerston, whose bailiffs and agents have actually imprisoned the voters living on his estates to prevent their voting for Mr. Swift. This is a grievous sin against the people, and it clearly demonstrates the political views of Lord Palmerston towards the priesthood and people of this country. Mr. Swift made a very able and eloquent speech, and was received with the greatest applause. He is sure of being returned by a very large majority, notwithstanding the intimidation of the landlords. You may judge of the ferocity of the faction here, from the fact that a Catholic clergyman, while protecting a voter from being carried away at night from his home and friends, was stabbed and wounded by a sabre-cut, inflicted by a Protestant clergyman, who is the object of the peculiar regard and favor of Sir Robert Gore Booth. The people are maddened to desperation at this outrageous and cowardly act towards their priest, and with difficulty can be restrained from breaking out, and venting their rage on the Orange faction around them; but the admonition of the clergy, the able address of Mr. Swift to the people, inculcating order and peace, and the appearance of Mr. Fitzstephen French, of French Park, who is exceedingly popular here, has the effect of keeping the people quiet till the election terminates. We are in high spirits in the anticipation of victory, and it will redound great credit on the independent electors of Sligo, to return a man of their choice, in opposition to the persecuting faction who have so long oppressed their country.—*Sligo Correspondent of Weekly Telegraph.*

ENNISKILLEN ELECTION.—We understand that Mr. Whiteside proceeded to the courthouse on the nomination day, accompanied by his committee, walking two and two, with Orange lilies in their breasts.—Will the Attorney-General prosecute the Solicitor-General for walking in procession?—*Dublin Evening Post.*

CITY OF LIMERICK ELECTION.—REVERSING THE RETURN.—We (*Limerick Examiner*) have good authority for stating that a petition will be presented against the return, and we are assured that such grounds will be set forth and substantiated as will ensure its reversal.

FRACAS BETWEEN A MAYOR AND A COLONEL.—Mr. Verdon, the Mayor of Sligo, having refused to remove the electioneering arches raised in the borough, application was made to two county magistrates, and it was determined to have the nuisance removed, according to the instructions received from the castle.—As there was reason to apprehend resistance, the presence of the 5th Dragoon Guards was required, who were following their officers to the scene, when the heroic Verdon "came upon the stage," accompanied by the law-agent of Mr. Towneley. "Colonel Balders," said Mr. Verdon, "I command you to return to your barracks: I am chief magistrate." "I do not know anything about you," said the colonel. "I have received the requisition of two county magistrates, which I have in my pocket, and am prepared to act on it." "Will you obey them before me?" said the astonished Verdon. "I will" was the cool reply. "Return to your barracks immediately," stammered Verdon; "I am chief magistrate!" and here he shook the reins of the colonel's charger.—Colonel Balders had fought at Moodkeo and Ferozeshah, and he was not a likely man to be sent to the "right about wheel" by Verdon. "If you don't take your hand off my horse, sir, I'll cut you down." A sudden forward plunge of the charger, and the precipitate retreat of the chief magistrate, followed close at heels by the English law-agent, succeeded these words.—*Sligo Chronicle.*

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—POLICE INTIMIDATION.—We (*Dublin Evening Post*) learn, from unquestionable authority, that some of the constabulary are employed in the district of Ballyboghill, in connection with the bailiffs of Tory landlords, in intimidating the tenantry. We are informed that they patrol by night and day in parties of six or seven, accompanied by bailiffs, who inform the tenantry that the constabulary are watching them. Nothing could be more monstrous than to employ the police on such a duty, and we are quite sure that Colonel McGregor will at once institute an inquiry, and put an end to so gross a violation of the rights of election.

MR. POTTER, M.P.—THE STOCKPORT OUTRAGES.—The *Limerick Examiner* of Saturday says, "The hon. member for Limerick takes his departure this evening for England, where, we understand, he will direct his efforts to elicit the facts respecting the atrocities in Stockport, and have justice done on those who insulted his religion and murdered his countrymen."

Lord and Lady Ashdown have given to the Rev. Edmund D. H. Knox the sum of £100, to which the guardians of the Kilmallock union have added £50, for the purpose of emigrating some of the most deserving inmates of the workhouse.

It is stated that Sir R. Keane, Bart., brother to Lord Keane, has been selected to take charge of, and organize a police force to do duty in Australia, to be composed of 2,000 of the Irish constabulary force.

Mr. Brown, a monk of the Augustinian order, obtained £50 damages, at the Wexford assizes against the *Wexford Guardian*, for insinuating that he had dosed with poison one of the brotherhood.

The High Sheriff of Kilkenny presented Baron Penefather with a pair of white golden fringed gloves, the assizes having proved maiden.

The criminal business of North Tipperary assizes was disposed of in seven hours.

VIOLENT THUNDER STORM IN FERMANAGH.—One of the most ruinous and terrific thunder storms that ever occurred out of the tropics swept this county on Tuesday morning. The Brookeborough and Fivemiletown direction, and eastward (in Tyrone and Monaghan) appears to have suffered most. The Kingstown river rose thirty feet beyond its usual height. Its bed (a broad one) was overflowed, and very many acres of grain, potatoes, meadow, &c., destroyed, being strewn with trees, clay, dirt, sludge, and, in some instances, with stones from one to four tons weight, which were swept down half a mile from Keenaghy. Bridges, walls, roads, plantations, cattle, and dwellings were swept before the flood like straws. Part of the town of Fintona was flooded, and some of the office-houses carried away. The Coneen river (flowing from the Carr mountains towards Clones) did much injury.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

PEACEABLE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—The *Advocate*, a non-political journal, and chiefly devoted to commercial and industrial matters, makes the following remarks on the peaceable and orderly state of the

country, which, as coming from an impartial and unprejudiced source, may be quoted as an answer to the truculent tirades published by the *Times* and other journals against the Irish peasantry:—"The insecurity for life and property for which certain districts were previously notorious, has disappeared, and throughout the whole country—from Connemara to the Hill of Howth, from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear—law and order now prevail, to an extent not surpassed by any part of the United Kingdom. The most formidable obstacle to social progress has been thereby removed. We may accordingly, ere long, hope to see the boundless resources of the country developed; and the immense stores of wealth which the London capitalist is sending to the ends of the earth in search of profitable investment, we may soon expect to find coming to this side of the Channel, where there is an acknowledged abundant field. If any doubt was entertained as to the actual state of the country it would be removed by an examination of the calendars presented to the judges at the current assizes. The criminal business of the present assizes has been light beyond precedent; and with the exception of some of those agrarian outrages, for the commission of which parties have been long in custody, the offences have generally been of the most venial character. The charges of the judges of assize in addressing the grand juries have been uniformly in terms of congratulation; and, on such an event, we may well congratulate our readers."

IRISH EMIGRATION.—In the recently-issued report of the emigration Commissioners it is stated that the Irish emigration was more than three-fourths of the whole decrease in the last 10 years. The population of Ireland on the 31st of March, 1850, was 6,515,791. The Irish emigration in the ten years was 1,289,133, and the commissioners are of opinion, that unless the emigration from Ireland be soon arrested, the country will be deserted by its original population. In 1851 the money sent home from North America by persons who had previously emigrated was about £990,000.—The commissioners state, "And although it is probable that all the money included in these returns is not expended in emigration, yet, as we have reason to know that much is sent home of which these returns show no trace, it seems not unfair to assume that of the money expended in Irish emigration in each of the last four years a very large proportion was provided from the other side of the Atlantic."

THE CROPS.—ROSCOMMON.—We have heard from too many quarters to permit us to affect to distrust the rumor, that the blight, or in other words a withering of the stalk, has become pretty general in some localities during the week. The corn crop is heavy and luxuriant. It now only requires dry weather to yield the most luxuriant return we have had for years. Both wheat and barley, more particularly the former, far exceed the crops of last year; notwithstanding the pretty constant rains, we have not had a single complaint of smut in the wheat.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

TIPPERARY.—Never in the memory of man did the crops at this season of the year look more delightful. The potato, the poor man's luxury, promises an abundant crop, should it be the will of Providence to protect them a little longer from the blight, which, we regret to say, has already partially made its appearance.—The cereal crops also present, in general, a most promising appearance, and the only drawback on the farmer at present is the epidemic amongst cattle, which has been raging for some time to a fearful extent.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

THE POTATO CROP.—The *Banner of Ulster* has the following statement:—"We have taken some pains to ascertain, as far as possible, the actual state of the potato crop in this and the neighboring county at the present period, and, so far, our inquiries have been less unsatisfactory in their results than we had anticipated. In low grounds, where the crop had been put in about the end of April and early part of May, and where the wet weather affected the plants to a great extent, there is some sickness of appearance in a few instances, but on the whole the great majority of fields look healthy and flourishing. As we have before stated, diseased potatoes may be expected where inferior seed was planted, especially if such seed has been set in very highly cultivated grounds, but in nearly all the old lea-lands the crop of potatoes is quite sound, and will prove a most abundant one. What effect the dreadful thunderstorm which we had accompanied by severe lightning, on Tuesday night and early on Wednesday morning, may produce on this crop, is difficult to say; but we fear it will prove injurious.—Yesterday the atmosphere was so very close and hot that it became most unfavorable to healthy vegetation, so far as this now precarious crop is concerned. Taking, however, all things into account, we see no reason to expect what is called 'a return of the potato disease,' as farmers acted with great prudence in the choice of seed this spring, the crop was finished at a very early period of the season, and the labor skillfully effected. There is an immense breadth of ground under potatoes this year, and we would hope that, on the whole, very little loss will be sustained."

THE CONVICTS KIRK AND M'COOLEY.—The warrants for the execution of the extreme sentence of the law on these unhappy men, convicted at the late assizes of the attempt to murder Mr. Eastwood, have arrived, and we understand that they will be executed pursuant to sentence at the gaol of Dundaik, on the 31st inst.—*Nenagh Examiner.*

BELFAST RIOTS.—The poor ignorant savages who were thrust forward to confront the bayonets of the military were the persons least to blame in the matter. The people of Belfast should have known better.—Violent as the Protestant feelings may be in that portion of Ireland, the mere commerce of the town should have been sufficient to inspire the inhabitants with some more enlightened views. Some 60 or 70 years ago, indeed, the streets of London witnessed such scenes as those which have recently taken place in Belfast. An Englishman of the present day blushes when he reads the page which chronicles the tale.—But even then the feeling of every respectable Londoner was against Lord George Gordon and his rabble. The Authorities, civil and military, mismanaged matters for the moment, but soon law regained the upper hand; some of the rascals were hung, others received condign punishment according to the share they had taken in the scandalous outrages of the preceding days. Such was the conduct of our grandfathers, for we are talking of events which occurred two generations off. Is it possible that such scenes can be repeated at the present day, and with the tacit approval of the inhabitants of such a town as Belfast?—*Times.*

Several of the persons apprehended for being engaged in the fatal riots of Tuesday have been cou-

mitted for trial, and others remanded by the police magistrates. Two troops of the 2nd Dragoons from England have arrived in Belfast, where they are to be stationed. The *Banner of Ulster* says:—"Last night there was every symptom of the riotous proceedings being continued, but the military occupying the town in great force quelled the rioters. Large crowds assembled about Sandy-row, but, by the influence of Dr. Dew, the Orange party were induced to leave.—Some shots were fired, and a boy, whose name we have not learned, received six pellets in his neck.—The ship carpenters assembled in a body, and proceeded to the Friars' Bush (Catholic) Burying-ground, with the intention of destroying the large wooden cross lately erected. They broke open the gate, and made an attack on the house of the porter, who fired, and wounded several of them. The military arriving at this moment prevented further mischief."

The *Belfast Mercury* has the following:—"We have just been informed, on application at the police-office, that two persons were shot last night, but we were unable to learn their names, or any particulars as to the occurrence. At the moment we write, however, the town is perfectly quiet."

UNITED STATES.

THE CHOLERA AT BUFFALO AND SANDUSKY.—BUFFALO, Aug. 4.—Judge de Veaux, of Niagara County, and the richest man in that section, died at the Falls of cholera morbus yesterday. He was 63 years of age.

The deaths in this city, for the last twenty-four hours, only reach 13 or 14, and cholera is disappearing from the localities where it broke out.—Accounts from Sandusky say that the cholera has broken out there, and several deaths have occurred.

ALARMING ACCOUNTS OF THE CHOLERA.—ROCHESTER, Aug. 2.—During the last 24 hours, 25 cases of cholera and 7 deaths have been reported. During the last 48 hours, 66 cases and 29 deaths.

MONSTROUS OUTRAGE AT WHITEHALL.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* furnishes the following particulars of a monstrous outrage which was recently perpetrated at Whitehall:—"It seems that a young widow lady of French extraction, a sufferer by the late fire in Montreal, left that city for Whitehall in pursuit of a home and employment. She came to Whitehall a stranger, and was accosted in the French language by one of her countrymen. He offered to be her friend, and directed her where she might find work. She accompanied him around a hill, and when distant from the village, becoming suspicious of her professed friend fled to the first house she came to. Soon after, several persons came up, and charged the family that they had a 'bad character' in the house, and if they did not drive her out, the house would come down. Upon this the stranger was requested to go to a house nearby, where she would be protected. That place she reached in safety, but it proved that there was but one person at home, and she a timid woman. Here was no protection. The ruffians came up to the number of twelve or fifteen, and dragged the stranger back from the house some forty rods, gagged her, and subjected her to the most abominable outrage. She was held by brute force as their victim for hours, and left a frightful object of abuse—bruised, and even her earrings torn out and pocketed by the leader in the crime. The woman was carried to a house helpless, and is not yet out of danger. The next day the whole village was aroused, and Constables placed on the track of the monsters. They proved to be mostly Canadian French, ranging from sixteen to twenty-five years of age.—The youngest turned State's evidence, and related occurrences, which were corroborated by the woman, too revolting to be read. At one time the populace could hardly be restrained from inflicting summary punishment on the outlaws. They were brought before Justice Hall, and nine of the number have been sent to Salem Jail."

MASS IN ENGLISH.—We see that a paragraph has nearly finished the rounds, to the effect that the Bishops decreed, at the late council, that the mass shall hereafter be said or sung in English. This amusing specimen of Protestant ignorance appears, without contradiction, in the gravest newspapers, and we are nearly weary of seeing it. This idea will make our readers smile.—*Boston Pilot.*

Among the free population of the United States there is to be found one insane person for every 2,464; one idiot for every 2,058; one deaf and dumb for every 3,253, and one blind for every 4,705. Rhode Island has the largest number of insane persons; New Hampshire of idiots; Connecticut of deaf and dumb; and Delaware of blind—in proportion to their population respectively. The Western States and the Territories are almost free from these various afflictions.

A Philadelphia paper says: "Arrangements are being made for the establishment of a line of side wheel steamers of 2,500 tons, to run to Liverpool in connection with McHenry's line of packets."

NOTES OF RECENT EVENTS.—Several complaints have been made against persons in Charlestown and Cambridge for violating the liquor law, and warrants against them have been granted; but the deputy sheriffs there refuse to serve them, unless the complainants will give them a bond of indemnity.

Some of the Boston papers got off the following capital joke in relation to the operation of the liquor law:—"It is said that the first person to be prosecuted under the law is D. J. Cobourn, deputy sheriff of this county. He has attached a lot of wines and liquors, the stock of an insolvent debtor, and advertised to sell the same to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 9 Elm street. It appears that the former proprietor forfeited his license, and it was revoked. The question now arises, has Mr. Cobourn taken out a license to sell, by himself or his agents, rum, brandy, and gin? The liquor dealers expect to see a world of sport by this operation." The liquor was sold, as per advertisement, and brought good prices.

The police records show that there is more drinking in Boston, under the *Maine Liquor Law*, than there was before it was enacted, or went into operation. A few days since, among several other delinquents before the Court for drunkenness, were two men and their wives! What a commentary this upon the law, and the pusillanimous conduct of the temperance reformers! Boston will be a jest to the whole country.

There has been a German liquor riot near Cincinnati, which produced much excitement; and in Cincinnati, 200 Germans held an indignation meeting in consequence of having been fined for desecration of the Sabbath by gambling, singing through the streets, &c. As Protestants they disclaim all religion and law, and declare that every man has a right to do as he likes in this free country!

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE CASE OF THE HENRY CLAY DISASTER.

New York, August 4.
The Coroner's Jury in the *Henry Clay* tragedy, at twelve o'clock last night, returned a verdict that on the 28th of July, 1852, while the persons described, having been found dead, were passengers on board the *Henry Clay*, which took fire and was run ashore and then consumed; and that John K. Simonds, one of the passengers, was burned to death; and that all the other passengers, either by reason of the shock occasioned by the collision of the boat on the land, were thrown overboard into the water, or that in order to save themselves from being burned, cast themselves overboard into the water, and there lost their lives; and that, on that day, about 7 o'clock in the morning, the *Henry Clay* left Albany to convey passengers on the Hudson River; that John F. Tollman was captain and one of the owners, James L. Jessup, was clerk, Edward Hubbard, pilot, James Elmendorf second Pilot, John Germaine, engineer, Charles Merritt, assistant engineer, and that a certain young man whose name is unknown to the jury, but who was employed to attend bar for said steambot, and that they were all on board, and each of them had part of the charge of the said steambot; and that after leaving Albany on that day on which the steambot was navigating the Hudson River, in this State, and while engaged in the conveyance of passengers, that they, for the purpose of excelling in speed a certain other steambot, called the *Armenia*, or for increasing the speed of the said *Henry Clay*, did create or allow to be created, an undue or an unsafe quantity of steam, and in so doing did make, or allow to be made excessive fires, and did not use ordinary prudence in the management of said fires, and although being often remonstrated with by different passengers, did for a long time continue the excessive fires; in consequence thereof, through their culpable negligence and criminal recklessness, the *Henry Clay* did, at 15 minutes after 3 o'clock, on the afternoon aforesaid, take fire, and all the deaths ensued as aforesaid.

And so the jury say that the death of all the said persons, and of each of them, was the result of an act perpetrated by the said John F. Tollman, Thomas Colyer, James L. Jessup, James Elmendorf, Edward Hubbard, John Germaine, Charles Merritt, and the said bar-keeper, which act was eminently dangerous to others, and evinced a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although it was perpetrated without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individuals. Signed by all the jury.—*Correspondent Boston Journal.*

AN EULOGY.—The *Knickerbocker Magazine* reports the following as a "funeral sermon" actually delivered in North Carolina:—"A friend of ours from the South (whose 'favors we respectfully solicit') mentioned the other day a funeral sermon which he heard in North Carolina not long ago, that set even our associate Owl awinking. Parson S——, a rather eccentric character, was called upon to 'preach the funeral' of a hard case, named Rann, which he did in the following style:—"My beloved brethren and sisters: of our departed brother Rann would a wanted somebody to tell lies about him and make him a better man than he was, he wouldn't a chosen me to preach his funeral. No, my brethren, he wanted to be held up as a burnin' and shinin' light to warn you from the error of your ways. He kept horses and he run'd 'em, he kept chickens, and he sou't 'em; he kept women, and there sits his widow who can prove it." The widow sat directly in front of the pulpit, and gave an affirmative nod. "Our dear departed brother had many warnin's, brethren. The first warnin' was when he broke his leg, but he still went on in the error of his ways. The second warnin' was when his son Petty hung himself in jail; and the last and greatest warnin' of all was when he died himself." The preacher then enlarged on these topics until he sunk Rann so low that his hearers began to doubt whether he would ever get him up again, and as usual in "funerals," land him safely in Abraham's bosom. This was the object of the second part of the sermon, which started off thus:—"My brethren, there'll be great miracles, in Heaven. And the first miracle will be that many of you expect to find there you won't see there. The people that go round with long faces, making long prayers, won't be there; and the second miracle will be that many you don't expect to find there, as some perhaps won't expect to find our departed brother Rann, you'll find there; and the last and greatest miracle will be to find yourselves there." "There's not one single word of exaggeration," said the narrator, "in it. It is a literal transcript."

ACHILLI, THE PROTESTANT ROSE.—He was flung over the "garden wall," and he immediately bloomed a Protestant "Rose." He became a Professor in a Protestant college, but unfortunately the Protestant "freedom of will" which had beset him in the Church, so disgracefully manifested itself that he was again dismissed.—Was he dismissed? No such thing. With an obstinacy worthy of Luther himself, he went on to Corfu, and there procured subscriptions to open a Protestant church. Well he got the money, and he opened his church, and he appointed his adulterous—as door-keeper, and her accommodating husband as clerk. The respectable English Protestants there saw too much—the Rev. Dr. Achilli, for he it was—again found himself afloat.—But did he despair? No, he arrived in London. There he was at home. He was saturated with sin,—there was the hot-bed of crime. He was cast out of Rome, but here was London. Flung out of the garden of Pius Nono, he was just suited for the parterre of Victoria the First! He, to use a theatrical phrase, drew immense houses! He accused Rome of all immorality, and offered himself as an example! The more guilty he avowed himself, the more did the ladies of London flock to hear him. Dear creatures why should we blame them? There was he—escaped from Rome, and now a married priest, his vows to God he had broken—this but made him the more dear to those who would buffet the Redeemer's face again and again, provided the blow could be made to rebound upon the Pope. In London, then, Achilli was at home—he abused the Pope—scandalized the Church he had belonged to—he was at home!—*Catholic Instructor.*

"BELIAL" ACHILLI.—Like other remarkable men, Dr. Achilli should certainly adopt an additional name or title suggestive of the memorable deeds by which he has won his celebrity. To us it seems that the above pre-nomen is "develishly" appropriate, seeing that Milton describes that distinguished diabolical personage thus:

"A spirit more low'd,
Fell not from Heaven."
—*Ibid.*