

and be ruled by them; if I had done so, I would not now be standing on this spot. (Sensation.) Be guided by your Clergy—take their advice, and if you do, you will not go astray. The man who comes to you to conspire for a murder, he is only a wolf in sheep's clothing; and I now beg of you, in the honor of Our Lord Jesus Christ, to go down on your bended knees, and to pray to God to forgive me my sins." When the unfortunate man had ended, the signal was given to the executioner—the bolt was withdrawn; both convicts fell together from the drop, and in less than ten seconds they had ceased to exist. Their death was almost instantaneous. Kirk gave one convulsive struggle as he fell, and then all was over. The bodies hung suspended from the gallows for three quarters of an hour, and they were then cut down and brought into the prison yard. They were then placed in the coffins with their clothes on, and given to their friends, not more than three or four persons appearing there to claim them.—Evening Mail.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS. ARMAGH.—Potatoes are, to a certain extent, tainted; but the supply will, however, be abundant. On the whole, the harvest promises abundance.—Armagh Guardian.

ATHLONE.—The crops are excellent in this neighborhood, with one exception—the potato crop—which, we deplore to state, has again been attacked by the fatal blight.—Athlone Sentinel.

ANTHONY.—Within the last day or two a considerable proportion of the potato fields in this vicinity have shown symptoms of the return of the blight. The attack is very sudden.—Belfast News-Letter.

CLONMEL, JULY 31.—We regret to hear that at some part of this county the potato blight has again made its appearance.—Tipperary Free Press.

ENNIS, AUGUST 2.—We regret to mention that the potato crop in different parts of this county have suffered very much from blight. In many parts the blight has been very rapid, and the effluvia from the gardens very offensive.—Clare Journal.

GALWAY JULY 31.—The fatal potato blight has once again made its appearance. The crops in this neighborhood are, we regret to say, affected to a considerable extent. The various other descriptions of crops throughout this part of the county are all in admirable condition, and promises to be more than usually productive this season.—Mercury.

LOUTH.—The crops have a most promising appearance, particularly barley and oats. The turnip crop is doing well in every part of the county. The flax crop is also excellent. We regret that the potato disease is rapidly spreading, and the distemper is of a far more malignant description than it was last year, and its having set in a month earlier than usual is an additional aggravation of it.—Dundalk Democrat.

ROSCOMON, JULY 31.—The potato crop in this locality is very much injured by the blight. It is feared that the disease will be greater this year than it has been for many seasons.

SLEICO, JULY 31.—We regret exceedingly to state that the potato blight has again made its appearance in many parts of this county. The wheat and oat crops are good.—Chronicle.

WEXFORD.—The potato blight has shown itself in every quarter, and that earlier than usual, and to an extent which is creating great alarm.—Wexford Guardian.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE SUSSEX FARMERS AND LORD DERBY.—Lord Derby is also in a false position. A Protectionist still in heart, he dare not propose its restoration; yet its chief supporters in the counties will regard him as a traitor to their cause if he does not; and they are now saying in this country, "if Lord Derby does not restore protection, we'll all turn Radicals." That is the ordinary talk among the farmers at their markets and their market dinners. The Tories exist to find that the Whigs have been, as a party, damaged by the election. Be it so. The Liberals of the Opposition have acquired more strength; their prospects are more cheering than they ever were before, and the mere Whig must now merge in the more Liberal portion of the Opposition. There is one party coming with additional force into parliament with very angry feelings—the Irish Catholic party, hating Lord John Russell for his Durham letter, and detesting Lord Derby for the late proclamation. The opposition will be therefore—and we deeply regret it—divided amongst themselves: 1. There is the old Whig party, with Lord J. Russell at its head—a man to them indispensable; 2. Lord Palmerston, who, though not recognised as the head of any party, is a host in himself; 3. The Graham party of Liberal Whigs; 4. The "Men of Manchester"; 5. The Peelite, bats hovering in twilight between both armies; 6. "The Irish Brigade"; 7. The Puseyites, represented by Mr. Gladstone; 8. The Evangelicals, represented by Mr. Spooner; 9. The High-and-Dry Church party, represented by Sir H. Inglis, as the Dissenters will be by Mr. Miall. These religious parties would be, in ordinary times, of little consequence; but in the next, as in the last parliament, the house will probably be too often perverted into a sort of ecumenical council or a synod, and on some divisions one or more of them may do great mischief. The session will commence with questions of no ordinary interest; but if the Liberals are true to their professions on the hustings, it will be impossible for the Derbyites long to retain office, unless they produce measures in direct opposition to their former professions.—Brighton Herald.

THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL AND THE DERBYITES.—On Wednesday a very full meeting of the council of the "League" took place in chamber, at which were present the leading members of the Manchester school. The question under consideration was the position of parties. From all I can learn, it appears that the prevalent feeling among the "leaders" of the Free Trade party is one opposed to giving the slightest toleration in any one way to the present ministry. Indeed, I believe a systematic opposition to them is all but agreed on. I am also credibly told that in the ensuing session the Manchester party in the house will adopt the principle of the "Irish party," and hold themselves altogether independent of the Whigs, in whom they have little or no confidence.—It is confidently calculated that with the aid of the Irish section of independent Liberal members in the house, neither Whig nor Tory will be long permitted seats in the council of the Sovereign, and that a cabinet of popular men, more or less identified with the fortunes of the people, will ultimately be found, whose measures, whilst conservative of all our great interests and institutions, will yet meet the progressive spirit of the age, and concede with grace the reforms which, if withheld, might generate revolution. Nor is it at all doubted that the country would be ready to support

such a cabinet. The result of the Irish elections, I understand, was also on the tapis; and, on the whole, was accounted satisfactory. I am in a position to state that the tenant right members will receive a general and cordial support from all the members of the Manchester school in the house. The value of this cannot be too highly estimated. The on dit in all political circles is, that another appeal to the country very shortly is inevitable.—Correspondent of Dublin Freeman.

MINISTERIAL GOSSIP.—The London correspondent of the Oxford Herald writes:—"It is currently reported that Mr. Disraeli has measures of that kind in preparation which will startle the new parliament—that ministers have made up their minds to become financial reformers on a most extensive scale—and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is now concocting a scheme, with the concurrence of his colleagues, which will astonish the country, if it do not satisfy it. The principle, it is said, will be adhered to of giving every advantage to our home products, by reducing or removing every impost that presses upon native industry, wherever it is at all practicable, and placing the public burthens as much as possible upon property and upon imports—always, of course, excepting articles of food and those things which we do not produce ourselves, and the free importation of which may have to be profitably reciprocated. For instance, it is understood that an offer has been made that if our government will lower, or remove altogether, the duty on French wines, the French government will reduce the duties on some of our products, and thus would be established a fair system of reciprocity. Mr. Disraeli is known to be hard at work, and in constant communication with commercial men, financiers, and accountants; while they are over head and ears in the preparation of statistical returns in several of the public departments."

A distressing and extraordinary case was tried at Maidstone assizes, when William Butler, a Sapper and Miner, was convicted of uttering a forged certificate of marriage. Ann Farrell, a young Irish girl, was courted by the prisoner at Chatham; the banns of marriage were published at Chatham Church; but Butler afterwards told the girl they should be married at Gillingham. Accordingly, one morning they went to the church there, and some men asked questions, went through the forms, and one man, in "a sort of cloak," pretended to marry them. Subsequently, Butler gave a paper to the young woman—her "marriage lines;" this was the forgery. Ann Farrell, like Butler, is a Catholic. She had saved some money, of which her pretended husband got possession. They lived together fourteen months, and had a child; then Butler told her she was no wife. It appeared that the soldiers had access to Gillingham Church to make surveys from the lofty tower. The culprit was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

UNITED STATES.

AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.—LOSS OVER \$150,000—AND OVER 40 FAMILIES HOUSELESS.—Troy, August 19th.—A fire broke out this morning about half-past 1 o'clock, in the lumber yard of Dauchy & Son, West Troy, on the west side of Broad Street. The fire spread rapidly north-east. Two blocks, with the exception of Kimberley's Brick Store, were entirely consumed.

THE MONTREAL SUFFERERS.—A collection was taken up in the churches of this city, in behalf of the sufferers by the late fire at Montreal. Upwards of two hundred dollars were received at the Cathedral. The preacher here was the Rev. N. J. A. O'Brien, who has done much in Boston, to arouse public feeling in behalf of the Montreal unfortunates. Collections for the same purpose were taken in several of the churches, and the sum of them will amount, we believe, to about a thousand dollars.—Boston Pilot.

Mr. Thomas Meagher has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, and takes the necessary oath.—Ib.

THE HUDSON RIVER MURDER.—The papers have nearly ceased to complain, and the affair is almost forgotten. Owners and officers are prepared to send a few more hundreds to the house of their eternity.—From one of our exchanges we clip the following:—"Racing on the Hudson.—We learn from the New York papers that the practice of racing on the Hudson still continues, notwithstanding the disaster of the Henry Clay. So late as last Thursday, two steamboats are said to have competed the whole way down from Albany, omitting to make the landing at Hudson, and displaying other evidences of a determined struggle to win. Near Youkers, the scene of the late tragedy, one of the boats succeeded in passing the other, on which the conquering crew cheered for victory."—Ib.

Mr. Webster's friends in Boston have concluded not to press his nomination for the Presidency, unless there should be some demonstration in other States in his favor, in preference to the regular nomination of the Baltimore convention.—Ib.

There were various reports from Washington, a few days ago, in relation to Mr. Webster's movements.—One was, that he had had a flare up with President Fillmore; another, that he had shipped several cartons of his furniture, at Georgetown, for Boston; another, that he had resigned, and left the State department; and still another, that he and the President had become reconciled to each other for awhile longer.—Which are we to believe?—Ib.

The National Intelligencer officially announces the resignation of Hon. Abbott Lawrence, Minister to England, and the appointment of Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia, to fill his place. Mr. Lawrence is expected home in September.—Ib.

Mr. Andrews, Consul at St. John, N. B., has returned to Washington, with a report of facts in regard to the fisheries. He anticipates difficulty in effecting an adjustment.—Ib.

At Cambridge, three liquor warrants issued a few weeks ago by Justice Edwards, which were sent to the Sheriff of the county, have been returned to the justice who issued them. The sheriff has taken legal advice in the matter, and is satisfied that he cannot serve the warrants in safety.—Ib.

One day last week, about 60 barrels of liquors, valued at about \$3000, were seized at Fall River under the new Liquor Law. The property belonged to a Mr. Albro, and was stored upon his premises. Also, 28 barrels of the same sort, belonging to Michael O'Collins.—Ib.

An Irishman being in church where the collection apparatus resembled election boxes, whispered in the carrier's ear that he was not naturalised and could not vote. No Yankee would have wit enough to get out of a fix in this way.—Ib.

We are soon to have more "territory." It is now said that the Sandwich Islands are desirous of being united to us. As early as 1851 two propositions were submitted to our Government; one proposing to make an absolute cession of the Sandwich Islands to the United States, in consideration of a fixed annuity to be granted; and the other contemplating a protectorate like that held by the French over Hayti.—Ib.

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Montreal, August 20, 1852.

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CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 30th July, 1852

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The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Instalments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least eighteen feet by twenty-six, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a License of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and the license of occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

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CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Quebec, 6th August, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that future Sales of Crown Lands will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respective localities mentioned below:

West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.

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Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous, the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during five years, and a dwelling house erected not less than eighteen feet by twenty-six feet.

The timber to be subject to any general timber duty that may be imposed.

The Sale to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

The Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

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