

result to him from an advance of the federal troops into his territories, has entered a solemn protest against the intervention of Bavaria. The Federal Council, feeling that nothing but energetic measures could help them in this dilemma, has despatched Count Rechberg as Civil Commissioner, with instructions for Prince Thurn and Taxis, the Commander of the Bavarian army, to send his troops immediately into Electoral Hesse, and to follow them with his staff. The Prussian agents at Frankfurt, on hearing this news, immediately despatched a messenger to ask for further instructions.

The German papers received on Wednesday confirm the accounts respecting the movements of Austrian troops, in support of the Bavarian force, which is about to enter electoral Hesse. A telegraphic dispatch from Cassel 28th ult., in the *Kolner Zeitung*, states that in the course of Sunday night all the troops at Cassel received orders to leave that city, and that they are marching to Haynau. They will then be in a position to join the Bavarians and Austrians, as soon as they enter the electorate.

A telegraphic dispatch of the 29th from Cassel, states that an army of Bavarian troops was hourly expected to enter the electorate.

The removal of the State Treasury from Cassel had been determined on. The arsenal had been emptied of all the military stores. The command of the Prussian corps d'Armee of the Rhine had been given to the Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

The Cologne Gazette contains Frankfurt letters of the 29th ult., which state that the Hessian troops in Haynau, in the environ of Frankfurt, have been disbanded, and were compelled to give up their arms and accoutrements. The same paper states that the Elector and his ministers, after protesting against the Bavarian invasion of the Electorate, have suddenly altered their views and given their consent to the entry into Hesse of a Bavarian army. That army expected to arrive on the 30th ult.

The Mayence Journal also states, from Haynau of the 23d, that the Bavarians and Austrians were to enter. The Electorate army was on that day to be assembled in the Province of Haynau.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

Intelligence from Hamburg of the 28th ult., states that the proposal made to the British Government by Russia and France has caused a considerable sensation, and the popular feeling inclines to the support of Prussia, should any aggressive measures be taken to compel her to alter her policy. A very emphatic article has appeared in the *Hamburg Nachrichten*, representing the Duchies and the whole German people as ready to back Prussia to the utmost in any such event. The commander of the Prussian garrison, General Von Hahn, is reported to have arrived at Kiel, where it is stated he appeared in plain clothes. The exact object of his mission is not known. The seat of war furnishes no intelligence of any importance.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The state of India is as satisfactory as could be desired. Everywhere the most complete tranquility prevails. The officers who were on their trial, by court-martial, at Cawnpore, at the departure of the last mail, for having broken their arrest, and fought a duel, have been sentenced to be cashiered. Sir Charles Napier has pardoned Ensign Huxam, who was wounded, but Lieutenants White, Smith and Lichfield lose their commissions.

A regiment among the Nizam's own line Wallas mutined, and seizing the Nizam's treasurer, beat him with the butt end of their muskets. Her Majesty's 83rd have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Kurrachee.

A court-martial, composed of naval officers, sat lately on board the "Hastings," to try Lieutenant Melvin, of the Indian navy, for drunkenness; the charges were proved, and he has been dismissed the service.

Lord Falkland is now at the Mahabeshwar Hills, and is still reported to be sick. Sir Willoughby Cotton, Commander-in-Chief, who has been in the Deccan for some time, is coming down immediately, preparatory to his proceeding to Europe.

It is said that Sir Charles Napier will leave Simla about the 5th of November next. His escort has been warned that his Excellency will proceed to Bombay by way of Scinde.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

**TENANT RIGHT.**—THE COUNTY WATERFORD MEETING.—It will be a source of unmixed pleasure to all the friends of Tenant Right to learn that the most perfect arrangements are being made throughout the country to make the coming meeting what it ought to be—great and glorious. All the neighboring parishes have agreed to assemble on the morning of the day of meeting at a certain point, and at a given time, to help one another into the great tenant right meeting. The people have resolved to be peaceful, sober, and within the law, but earnest and determined to carry the just settlement of the tenant question or sink in the effort. They can see no alternative between the equitable adjustment of the land question on the principles of fair valuation, and transportation to the wilds of America—the poor-house, or the grave. The one is a necessary consequence of the other—take away all hope of a tenant law, and then nothing remains for the Irish landholder but a sad selection between the poor-house, exile, or the grave.—*Waterford News*.—[The requisition concerning the meeting, which appears in the local journals, contains upwards of 1,200 signatures, amongst them, almost the whole of the Catholic Clergy of Lismore and Waterford.]

**THE LOUTH MEETING.**—LANDLORD INTIMIDATION.—Since arrangements were made for affliating this county (Louth) with the League, by a public meeting in November, certain land agents, and small landlords, who are also land agents, have been guilty of threatening the tenantry who have the misfortune to live under their rule, that in the event of taking part in the forth-

coming meeting they will be disintitiled to any reduction of rent, and ejected from their holdings at the very first opportunity. We make this statement upon authority; and our chief regret is, that the tenants who have been thus shamefully outraged have not yet privileged us to unmask these minions of a system of despotism which would not be endured for a week in any part of the world outside Russia and Ireland. Emphatically we ask, will the respectable landlords of Louth sanction—directly or indirectly—the continuance of this reign of terror? Is the Irish tenant to be nothing better than a slave, for ever dreading the descent of the uplifted lash of landlordism? We deliberately assert that the system under which such iniquities are possible ought not to be tolerated anywhere, and least of all in a country subject to British law. Let the tenantry of Louth, then, vindicate their independence as men—let them assert their right to hold and to enjoy the property which they have created, or may hereafter create, in the soil—their right to enjoy this property not by the "good will" of the landlord, which is a sham, but by the security of an Act of Parliament. Undismayed by treason in their ranks—undeterred by the insane threats of arbitrary power on the verge of extinction—guided by the Divine rule which accords to others the justice they but seek themselves—they shall finally establish the Great Charter by which their improvements—now at the mercy of territorial rapacity—shall be permanently secured, and their industry, that has so long struggled against the paralysis of despair, shall be incalculably stimulated.—*Louth Advertiser*.

**STRAHANE TENANT DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.**—On Tuesday week, a meeting of the above Association was held in the Town Hall, to denounce the nocturnal legislators who posted threatening notices upon the several houses of worship in the parishes of Leckpatrick and Donahedy, and to consider the best means to bring these parties to justice.—*Tablet*.

**COUNTY CLARE.—GREAT MEETING IN ENNIS.**—Clare has pronounced, strongly and unequivocally, for the right of the people of Ireland to the soil of Ireland. The town of Ennis was, on Oct. 29th, the theatre of one of the most imposing meetings yet held on the all-important question of tenant right, whether we regard the numbers present or the enthusiasm that characterized the proceedings. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, crowds pressed in, headed by their respective Parish Priests, from the most remote districts of the county, and throughout the whole business of the meeting, extending over a period of four hours, remained, in defiance of cold and rain, attentive listeners. The platform was erected in the large square opposite the old Court-house, and it is calculated that the number assembled could not have been less than six thousand. The trades of Ennis identified themselves with the struggle, and were present with their banners, &c., and the windows in the neighborhood were graced with much of the beauty and fashion of Ennis.—*Tablet*.

**REPORTED LANDLORD "DODGE" IN DERRY.**—The Dublin correspondent of the *London Times* makes the following announcement:—"I have just been informed that several of the Ulster landlords have taken counsel together, and have resolved upon holding a meeting at as early a day as possible (probably within ten days or so), in the city of Derry, with a view of considering the land question, and submitting such alterations in the existing law as may be advantageous to the interests of the two conflicting classes, and which might serve as the basis of future parliamentary legislation. Compensation to the tenants for all improvements will, it is said, be strongly insisted upon. Report assigns this counter movement to the influence of Lord Londonderry." Where this Dublin writer obtained his information it is impossible to say, unless it were from some of the parties engaged in the plot itself, for a veritable plot it is. We ourselves have had a private letter on the subject, and, from the information contained in this letter, we can acquit the Marquis of Londonderry of all concern in the affair. The real parties are expectant barristers, who have already in vain tried to "raise the wind" at Dublin Castle, inasmuch as no one, who knows the article, would buy their collective brains at a penny a pound. It is imagined, however, that if a good diversion can be got up, so as to detach any portion of the tenant community from the Tenant League, Lord Clarendon may be induced to do something for the authors of the "move," notwithstanding the absence of more solid merit. We warn the friends of tenant right in Derry to be on the watch in the meantime; and, if any trickery as that which has been reported to us shall be attempted, we do hope that the "Apprentice Boys" will give the speculating gentry alluded to a reception which will quiet their uneasiness for some time to come.—*Banner of Ulster*.

A most important meeting, in favor of the principles of the Tenant League, was held on the 24th Oct., in the town of Omagh. Several thousand persons assembled, and on this, as on other recent occasions, the Catholics and Presbyterians, led on by their respective Clergymen, joined together heartily and earnestly to effect an object on which the prosperity and happiness of themselves and their families are so deeply involved.—*Tablet*.

**WESTERN RAILWAY.**—The *Cork Reporter* contains a report of a meeting of the landed proprietors of West Carbery, and others interested in the promotion of a railway to the western harbour of the county Cork, which was held on Monday, in the Court-house of Bandon. The chair was taken by Lord Bernard, M. P., and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Somers Payne, the Honorable Henry Bernard, Major Beamish, Mr. Jameson, Mr. Fitzgibbon, &c. Major Beamish, in the course of his speech, said that, however suitable the western portions of that county might be, they could not enter into the competition for the packet-station until railways were made to them. But who would undertake this railway? Who would provide the funds? He had reason to believe that funds would be provided in London on two conditions—1st, that the land should be freely given, without any claim for compensation on the part of the owners; and 2nd, that the baronies through which the line passed would guarantee the payment to the company of 3½ per cent. on the capital expended, or rather the difference (if any) between the net receipts of the railway, and 3½ per cent. for ten years. With regard to the first condition, he saw no difficulty. Lord Bantry had offered the whole of his lordship's land free of charge. This noble example had been followed by many gentlemen, and he had no doubt it would be generally followed along the line. With regard to the guarantee of 4½ per cent., that was merely nominal, as a simple calculation would show. Mr. Jameson (who is about to proceed to London to communicate with the capitalists

referred to by Major Beamish) then read a document, placing the land in the hands of trustees at one shilling per acre, which was signed by all the landed proprietors present. The meeting then separated.

**WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.**—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at Waterford, on Monday, to consider the expediency of authorising the directors to borrow a sum not exceeding 250,000l., for the purpose of completing the line. A vote in accordance with this object was unanimously adopted.—*Tablet*.

**ENGLISH SETTLERS IN MAYO.**—On the night of the 7th of October, a desperate attack was made upon the property of two enterprising Englishmen, Messrs. Woods and Wilson, who are in occupation of a large farm at a place called Tulagh, in the neighborhood of Ballina. It seems quite clear that they were expending large sums of money in labor, as well as setting an excellent example to the neighborhood by their mode of agriculture. One would have thought that the presence of such persons would have been hailed as a benefit by the whole neighborhood, and that no pains would have been spared to keep their property unmolesed. On the night of the 7th of October, a threatening notice, in the Rockite style, was posted against their house, their rick was set on fire, their oat sheaves were carried from the field, and cast into the sea. No sooner had intelligence of the outrage got wind in the neighborhood, than a meeting of all the respectable inhabitants of Erris was held at the Court-house of Belmullet. A subscription list was opened, and liberally filled, to raise a fund for the detection of the offenders. Resolutions were passed, declaring that it was the unanimous feeling of the meeting that very few persons were concerned in the perpetration of the outrage; that a cry of indignation had been uttered by all the peasantry of the neighborhood against the ruffians who had brought disgrace upon it by their criminal act; that the peasantry looked upon the arrival of these opulent strangers as a perfect God-send. We cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of copying the last resolution *in extenso*:—"We hail with delight the presence of English capitalists coming amongst us and taking lands, and we will, by every means in our power, encourage their settling in this country, and support and give the right hand of friendship to such Englishmen and Scotchmen as may come to reside in this country." Altogether there can remain no doubt that the persons present at the meeting were in serious earnest, and very fairly represented the opinion of the neighboring peasantry.—*Tablet*.

**EMIGRATION.**—Although the favorable time for travelling the "broad Atlantic," has passed for this year, still the current of emigration flows on increasingly. We do not exaggerate the number of emigrants passing through our town during the week when we set it down at seventy persons—men, women, and children; and the desire to emigrate from this unfortunate country abates not—nay, it increases.—*Westmeath Independent*.—From all quarters of the kingdom emigration is as brisk as it would be in the month of April, and the population of whole districts are proceeding to the far west to seek that livelihood which they despair of getting at home. The county of Sligo is also furnishing its number of voluntary exiles, for scarcely a steamer sails from here for Liverpool but has more or less aboard, and at present there is a vessel, the *Sarah*, lying at the Pool, about to sail for New York.—*Sligo Journal*.

**IRISH PEAT RE-LIGHTED!**—Since the surprise awakened in the House of Commons by the sight of a peat candle burning timidly on the table, with its patrons, the O'Gorman Mahon, and Lord Ashley, looking proudly on, we have heard nothing whatever of the discovery which opened a Hibernian California to our astonished gaze. Many thought that the candle and the scheme went out together. We are glad to find, from the City article of Thursday's *Times*, that this has not been the case. It now appears, that Mr. Owen, "whose cause from the first was in no way inconsistent with Lord Ashley's testimony respecting him," has been for the past year and a half quietly engaged in testing the merits of the process to an extent that would properly authorize a definitive estimate of its results. These labors have been carried on, partly under the superintendence of Dr. Hodges, the Professor of Agriculture in Queen's College, Belfast, and partly in the neighborhood of London at the premises of Messrs. Coffey and Sons, the engineers, and the conclusions represented to have been arrived at are of an exceedingly satisfactory nature. They do not promise the 500 per cent. originally talked of, but, according to a certified estimate rendered by Messrs Coffey, they show a profit of upwards of 100 per cent. This estimate, which is framed for an establishment consuming 36,500 tons of peat per annum, is as follows:—

EXPENDITURE.	
36,500 tons of peat at 2s. per tons.....	£3,650
455 tons of sulphuric acid at £7.....	3,185
Wear and tear of apparatus, &c.....	700
Wagons, labour, &c.....	2,000
Cost of sending to market and other incidental charges.....	2,182
Profit.....	11,908
	£23,625

PRODUCE.

365 tons of sulphate of ammonia at £12 per ton.....	£4,380
255 tons of acetate of lime at £14.....	3,570
19,000 gallons naphtha at 5s.....	4,750
109,500 pounds of paraffine at 1s.....	5,475
73,000 gallons volatile oil at 1s.....	3,650
36,000 gallons fixed oil at 1s.....	1,800
	£23,625

The "paraffine" mentioned in the above products is a fatty inodorous matter which unites with spermaceti, wax, &c., and is suitable for the manufacture of the best kind of candles, of which, it will be remembered, a lighted specimen was placed on the table of the House of Commons at the time of the original announcement of the discovery. The price put against the article is said to be that which is offered by the principal London makers. It is also added that in the process of its extraction a surplus quantity of inflammable gas is obtained equal in value, as fuel, to twenty tons of coal for every 100 tons of peat, and which would admit of the production of peat charcoal as a further considerable source of gain. The value of the land redeemed by the process would remain, also, to be taken into account. The whole of the steps thus far are understood to have been carried on at the expense of Mr. Owen, "with whom the prospect of the social effects which must result from the discovery, if it should realise all that is hoped from it, has constituted a primary motive to exertion."

**REPRESENTATION OF COUNTY LIMERICK.**—In consequence of the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Dickson, there are already several candidates for the representation in the field, including Capt. Dickson, of Croom Castle, Mr. Gould, Mr. Fitzgibbon, &c. We trust that a candidate on the popular interest will take the field in advocacy of those measures of tenant right and Repeal of the Legislative Union, to which the great bulk of the electors of the county are unalterably attached.—*Limerick Reporter*.

**COUNTY DOWN AND BOROUGH ELECTORS.**—It appears by the returns furnished by the clerks of Poor Law Unions to the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Down, that the number of county electors, under the new Franchise Act, will be 12,000, and that for the borough 260. Under the old law there might have been about 1,500 registered for the county.

**REDUCTION OF THE ADDITIONAL POLICE FORCE.**—The additional police force of the North Riding of this county numbering about 60 men, have been withdrawn from the several out-stations where they had been located, and they are now preparing to be marched to the depot at Dublin, their services being no longer required in this county.—*Newagh Guardian*.

At the Galway quarter sessions, in the case of "the Guardians of the poor of the Tuam Union, against C. St. George, Esq., M. P.," an action was brought to recover a penalty of £29 from the defendant, under the 11th and 12th Vic. c. 57, for having evicted a tenant of his, named John Mullen, from his holding, without serving the notice required by the act on the relieving officer of the electoral division wherein the premises were situated. The whole matter was argued at some length, after which a decree for £20 was pronounced against the defendant.

Preparations, it is said, are in active progress for the re-organization of the Dublin Trades Union; a body which some years since possessed considerable influence in the conduct of political affairs in the Irish metropolis, and which, notwithstanding the extreme democracy of its composition, came frequently into collision with the popular leaders of that time, including the late Mr. O'Connell himself, then in the full meridian of his power. The revived body contemplate, as a portion of their future labors, the disentanglement of the Repeal question, and direct interference in the Parliamentary representation of the city. An attempt will also be made to create a fusion of the discordant factions into which party has been split up by the struggles between the rival halls of "Music" and "Conciliation"; and, with this object in view, a bold push is to be made to induce Old and Young Ireland to form a coalition altogether independent of the two "houses."—*Dublin Correspondent of the Times*.

Very large arrivals of Indian corn and wheat continue to pour into the port of Limerick.

Among the recent arrivals in the port of Limerick is a splendid Russian vessel, the *Friihcoll*, from Odessa, with 2,800 quarters of wheat.

One hundred and fifty paupers were turned out of the South Dublin Union, in the early part of the week for refractory conduct. Some of them were arrested for being violent, and all at the police office avowed their participation, and sought to be imprisoned. The Magistrate sent them for a month to Grange-gorman Penitentiary, whereat they all expressed satisfaction.—*Nation*. [No doubt a Penitentiary is a more comfortable abode than a Union Poor-house. Hence the desire for change. "Put me, I pray thee," say these poor wretches to the magistrate, "into the penitentiary, that I may eat a morsel of bread."—Ed. True W.

**CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.**—In the addresses of several of the assistant-barristers to the grand juries at the Quarter Sessions now in progress, there are expressions of congratulation on account of the decided decrease of those crimes that had prevailed during the famine. The provincial journals contain reports of the efforts of the resident landlords to promote the growth of flax by their tenantry. In Cork, Waterford, Limerick, and Louth, where wheat failed to some extent this year, a very fair profit has been realised by those who had given their attention to flax.

THE CONDEMNED COLLEGES—GOVERNMENT FABRICATIONS—THE BISHOP OF DERRY.

We publish below a letter from the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly, Bishop of Derry, addressed to the Editor of the *Advocate*, in reference to one of the Government devices for the sustinment of their Colleges. For some weeks past—indeed, since the publication of the Synodical Address—the government organs, and all the journals that have identified themselves with the condemned Colleges, have been using every stratagem to induce the Catholic public to believe that there was a serious division amongst the prelates, and that the condemnation of the Colleges was not yet complete. Amongst other devices was the invention of the tale, that thirteen of the prelates had memorialized the Pope in favor of the Colleges! What the nature of the memorial was that has been made the basis for this misrepresentation we will not now discuss; we do, however, assert, that there was no memorial in favor of the Colleges forwarded by any of the prelates, and that from the nature of the repeated condemnations by the Holy See, and of the unanimous condemnation by the Synod itself, there could have been no such memorial.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal*.

SYNOD OF THURLES.

(To the Editor of the *Dublin Advocate*.)  
Derry, 22d October, 1850.

STR.—As I am not in the habit of reading your paper, I am indebted to the kindness of a friend for a late number, to which my attention has just been called.

You assert in an article, which I understand has been copied by some of the provincial papers, that thirteen of the Prelates, lately assembled at Thurles, had signed a protest against the decrees of the Synod regarding the Queen's Colleges, and that after considerable difficulty you had succeeded in discovering the names of these thirteen Prelates; and, to my great surprise, I find my own name on the list which you have undertaken to lay before your readers.

Permit me to assure you, that I do not intend, nor shall any observations of yours force me to say one word regarding the decrees of the Synod, which have been already submitted to the Holy See.

As I am not, aware that a protest against these decrees, signed by thirteen, or any number of the venerable Prelates who met in Synod at Thurles, has been forwarded to Rome, I must take the liberty of requesting that you will contradict a statement which, so far as my name is concerned, at least, has been made without sufficient authority.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
† FRANCIS KELLY.