

At the quarter sessions of Wexford, before Henry O'Hara, Esq., an appeal was made by the superior of the Christian Brothers' Schools of New Ross against a rating to the poor law under Griffith's valuation. The guardians did not oppose the appeal, it having been agreed upon to abide the decision of the court of quarter sessions, and the Barrister, after hearing the argument of the Solicitor for the appellant, ruled that not only the schoolhouse but all the premises were exempt from taxation for the relief of the poor.

Died, on Saturday last, at the early age of 31, after a short illness, Mrs. M. M. Josephine Cullen, Superior of the Convent of Mercy, Carlow. The loss which the community have sustained by the death of this saintly religious is one which will be as deeply felt as it is severe and irreparable. At the funeral obsequies his Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Cullen, and the Rev. J. Maher, P.P., of Carlow, Graigue, to both of whom the reverend superior was closely related, were present, together with a large number of clergymen and others, both from town and more distant localities.—*Carlow Post*.

Died, on Monday, Jan. 14th, in Park street, Dundalk, in the one-hundred-and-fourth year of her age, Mrs. McEvoy. The deceased retained her faculties to the latest moment of her existence.

RAILWAY TO CASTLEBAR.—The directors of the North Western Railway Company have lodged £24,000 preparatory to their applying for an act of parliament to undertake the formation of a railway to Castlebar. The bill is prepared, and the members selected to introduce it. The directors have prepared every measure required by law, so that we may now calculate on the completion of this most desirable undertaking.—*Connaught Telegraph*.

BELFAST LINEN TRADE.—Lawns and lawn handkerchiefs, of which such vast quantities are got up for Transatlantic markets, have met a steady sale at improved rates. The finishing of these handkerchiefs at present occupies about 500 girls and women in two of the more extensive bleachfields in this neighborhood.—*Banner of Ulster*.

SALE OF THE EARL OF MILTOWN'S ESTATES.—The sale of the Earl of Miltown's estates was brought to a close on Tuesday in the Incumbered Estate Court, the last 23 lots having been withdrawn, as a sufficient sum had been realised, by the remainder to cover all the incumbrances. The produce of the 95 lots sold in the course of the two days was 101,350l. The noble proprietor was himself the petitioner for the sale.—*Londonderry Journal*.

The extensive property of Glendalough, or the seven Churches, in the county of Wicklow, recently purchased by the Mining Company of Ireland, comprises upwards of 6,000 acres, which tract, now held for ever by the company, free of rent, abounds in most favorable indications of mineral wealth. The purchase, it may be remembered, was made for £4,154, which sum the company was enabled to invest out of the net profits after payment of dividend, and all other expenditures.

It is stated that a ship of war is expected immediately in the Shannon, and that accommodation is sought for by the Admiralty at the New Docks.—*Limerick Reporter*.

REVENUE FROM WINE AND PAPER CONSUMED IN THE WORKHOUSES.—In addition to the army and navy being supplied with wine and stronger liquors, duty and excise free; the society of King's Inns, Dublin, receive the same favor. It is not merely the brandy and spirits, supplied to the army and navy as part of their subsistence, which is exempt, but the wine consumed at the mess tables of the officers also. This grant was obtained for them by the Duke of York when commander-in-chief. A notice given by one of the Thurles Board of Guardians states the impropriety of drawing a revenue from the wine and paper consumed in the workhouse there, and is, of course, equally applicable to every part of Ireland.—*Drogheda Argus*.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—THE PAPER TRADE.—We have heard with much pleasure that Mr. W. G. Plunkett, son of Mr. Plunkett, of Boyle, and J. C. Bover, Esq., C. E., have obtained a patent for the manufacture of paper and textile fabrics from the following plants, viz:—The Yellow Iris, or common Flag; the Burdock; the Colt's Foot, and from the leaves and stems of red and white Beet, and Mangold Wortzel; also from the stems of Swedish, Aberdeen, and other Turnip Bulbs. We have seen specimens of paper and mill-board, manufactured by hand from several of the foregoing plants; and of fibre from the Iris or Yellow Flag, which appears to have all the properties of the best flax. The Iris contains a large proportion, at least 75 per cent., of paper material.—*Boyle Gazette*.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Beresford Boate, J. P., of Dungan, dropped dead in that town whilst attending the monthly fair, and in the very act of transacting business. He fell dead in the street, and when raised up it was found that life had departed.—*Cork Examiner*.

EXTRAORDINARY MIGRATION OF SALMON.—We have been informed by a gentleman resident on the banks of the Slaney, at Clonham, near Newtownbarry, that through the whole of St. Stephen's Day the fish continued to go over the weir at Clonham, at the rate of from five to twenty every ten minutes. Numbers of people stood the whole day on the bridge looking at them, although it was raining hard at the time. The migration continued for three or four following days, but decreasing gradually. We have heard equally favorable reports from other places, showing clearly the watchful care that has been exercised over the fish by the conservators of the tidal waters.—*Wexford Independent*.

FARNEY.—Animadverting upon "some persons who imagining themselves the representatives of Farney, convened a meeting, and there adopted an address to a British general, one of the Shirleys, and sent a deputation to present it to him," the *Dundalk Democrat* says:—"Even the dark hour which witnessed the noble chief, McMahon, dangling from a gibbet before his own door, the victim of a perfidious invader, was hardly pregnant with greater gloom than that dismal period when the Crowbar Brigade sent a thousand half-starved people into the Carrickmacross workhouse, where they died at the rate of twenty and thirty a week.

The Camp at the Curragh is no longer tenable. An order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief to break up the encampment for the winter months. The troops will be distributed throughout Ireland.

The *Wexford Independent* says that Sir N. Redington will be returned M.P. for New Ross.

The *Wexford People* says the crowd-brigade are going to work near Duncannon fort.

PERSECUTION.—In the New Ross union the Protestant Chaplain, as we learn from the *Wexford people*, is confounded to find that the Commissioners of Poor Laws have neither the power nor the will to prevent a girl of ten years from changing her religion either in a work house or out of it. There is another female that has become a Catholic, a Mrs. McCarthy, who is not in so fortunate a position as the pauper girl. Before her conversion she contracted with the board of Guardians to teach the females of the house, free of charge, the art of embroidering. This ingenious and industrious woman changed an idle workhouse into a busy hive, trained the idle pauper girl, into self supporting habits, and, at the same time, made money for herself. She took twenty girls out of the house lately, who since support themselves by the work taught them by her. This instance alone saves the union £200 a year. She has one hundred papers at present under instruction, and after a little time they will be able to support themselves out of the workhouse, £1,000 a year more will be saved to the union. It is a principle that paupers should be kept at work whilst recipients of relief, even though the work is useless. The principle is sound, for it keeps off confirmed habits of idleness, confirmed poverty, confirmed poor rating. This woman before she became a Catholic, was supported by the whole protestant interest of the board. No one annoyed her—accounted her a woman. She lately became a Catholic, for she is not only a woman of surpassing genius and industry, but a person of intellect and strictest morality. Now we beg to ask the Catholic guardians of the New Ross union are they aware that, owing to persecution, this woman is about to give up instructing paupers in the workhouse?

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERING A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN.—A few evenings since a woman applied at the house of the Rev. Mr. Mooney, a Catholic Clergyman, residing about five miles from Ballieborough, and asked for lodging for the night. Mr. Mooney's boy informed her that his master was not at home, and that he could not give her leave to stay in the house. She did not, however, go away, but waited till Mr. Mooney came home, when the rev. gentleman gave her permission to stay all night. Some time after, while she was sitting at the kitchen fire, the boy thought that he observed a pair of trousers peeping out from under the female attire, and his suspicions having been confirmed, he informed his master, who at once despatched the boy privately for the police. Meanwhile the pretended female, wondering at the boy's absence, gave the signal to his comrades outside, when six fellows entered, and proceeded to the room where Mr. Mooney was sitting, demanded his money. He remonstrated, but his remonstrances proving unsuccessful, he was obliged to give up £15 in money that he had about his person. Not satisfied with this, they demanded the key of his desk. Mr. Mooney did not comply with this request, but contrived to hold the fellows in parley until the return of the boy with the police, who arrested the seven robbers, eased them of their plunder, and marched them off to Cavan gaol.—*Meath Herald*.

Seven persons have been lodged in Cavan jail, charged with being concerned in the murder of Miss Hind. They are, with one exception, tenants on the estate of the unfortunate lady. A man named James Murphy, from the county of Leitrim, is accused as a principal, and Thomas Dunn is charged as being the chief conspirator and concoctor of the murder.

The state of the laboring classes of Dublin at present is deplorable. Employment is scarce, wages low, and provisions very dear. Taxation, which weighs so heavily upon all, not so high for the last forty years. Trade, it need hardly be observed, is very bad.

A queer fellow in Carlow has taken an action against the *Carlow Post* for calling him "Nero."

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is expected that her Majesty will open parliament in person on the 31st ult. The address in the Commons will be moved by the Honorable G. H. C. Byng, M. P. for Tavistock, and seconded by Mr. E. Baxler, M. P. for Montrose.

THE PEACE QUESTIONS AND WAR PREPARATIONS.—The *Globe* announces, in a leading article, that the warlike preparations of the Government are proceeding as if no pacific intimation had been received. Within the last few hours (it says) a requisition has been sent for transport accommodation for four thousand horses, or nearly sixty thousand tons of shipping. Lord Palmerston, while meeting cordially the advances to peace, will carefully provide for a possible failure in diplomacy.

On 21st that Mr. Gladstone is to lead the Peace party in the House of Commons next Session, and that Lords Blandford and Granby, Sir Jas. Graham, Messrs Cobden, Bright, Milner, Gibson, and Laing have enrolled themselves under his banner.

Mr. Macaulay has retired from Parliament, publishing an address to the electors of Edinburgh giving his reasons for so doing—viz., his infirm state of health.

DR. RAE AND THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The Admiralty give notice in the *Gazette* that Dr. Rae having claimed the reward of £10,000 offered to the first person who should discover the fate of the crews of the Erebus and Terror, they will adjudicate upon his claim within three months from this time.

A monster gun has just been wrought successfully at the Mersey Ironworks, Liverpool. It weighs 24 tons 7 cwt., and is the largest piece of wrought iron ever manufactured. The measurement of the gun is some fifteen feet; it is to be of 13-inch bore, and its power of propulsion to be of power to urge a spherical shot of 302lbs. five miles. It will be a swivel gun, placed in the bow or stern of a vessel.

As a further inducement for recruits, a warrant has been issued, ordering that they shall be paid their bounty on enlistment without the deduction hitherto made for the expense of "necessaries."

AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.—The High Church *London Guardian* says:—"It is to be borne in mind that the rural population, for whom alone the Church establishment can be said to provide, is daily losing ground in importance. It is to be feared that, if the whole of the Church property were confiscated tomorrow, two-thirds of the present population of England would not lose much by it."

THE CATHOLIC PEERAGE.—The Catholic peers of England at the present time are 11 viz:—The Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Fingall (in the right of an English barony), and Lords Camoys, Stourton, Vaux of Harrowden, Arundell of Wardour, Dormer, Stafford, Clifford, and Lovat, besides Lord Beaumont, who is still a minor, and of whom I am not certain whether he is to be reckoned or not as a Catholic. Out of these it is but fair to mention that the English title by which he holds a seat in the House of Lords was conferred on the late Earl of Fingall in 1831; that Lord Lovat was created a Peer of England in 1837, without any prejudice to his claim to a Scotch title of greater antiquity; that Lords Vaux and Camoys had their titles called out of abeyance in 1838 and 1839 respectively while in 1840 the Beaumont title was restored, and the Duke of Norfolk, then a Catholic, was called to the upper house as Lord Maltravers in that or the succeeding year. The late Earl of Kenmare, also, in 1841, had granted to him an English barony, which expired at his decease, in 1853, and did not pass to his successor the present Earl, as the *Catholic Directory* of this year incorrectly states. The Earldom of Newburg having become extinct, or at all events not having been assumed, Lord Traquair is now the only Catholic in the Peerage of Scotland; but I may be excused for reminding you that, while the Irish Peers of Fingall (Earldom), Gormanstown, Taaffe, Trimleston, date from before the revolution, the Earldom of Kenmare was conferred in 1800, the Viscounty of Southwell in 1776, and the barony of French in 1798; while the barony of Talbot de Malahide was conferred on a Catholic in 1831, and that of Bellew in 1848. As to titles claimed, I fear that as long as such noblemen as Lords Redesdale, and one or two others sit to hear these claims, and to decide upon them, there is little chance of Lord Lovat, Sir Henry Bedingsfeld, or Mr. Constable Maxwell obtaining their rights.—*E. Walford in the Weekly Register*.

The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford has been formally called upon by two duly qualified members of the University (Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen Hall, and the Rev. Mr. Golightly, of Oriel College) to take proceedings against the Regius Professor of Greek for heresy. When Dr. Gaisford, Dean of Christ Church, died a few months since, the Rev. Benjamin Jowett, M.A., of Balliol College, was appointed to the Greek professorship, which had become vacant by the Dean's decease; and an outcry was immediately raised that Mr. Jowett held heterodox opinions, which he had preached and published. It was said that he rejected, as alien from the nature of God; the whole doctrine that the death of Christ was a satisfaction for our sins—a doctrine taught in two of the Thirty-nine Articles, and in various parts of the Prayer book—and that he had denied altogether the vicariousness of our Lord's death for us, the very centre of the Gospel scheme of the world's redemption. It is said that, if the proceedings to be instituted against Mr. Jowett should result in his suspension, a similar course will be adopted against the Rev. Professor Baden Powell, of Oriel College, who, in his published essays, condemns what he calls "Bibliolatry," that is, that the Bible always speaks the truth; rejects the Bible history of the creation of the world; and, as alleged, sets up a theory which would exclude, apparently, the very possibility of miracles. The circumstances have created more excitement in Oxford than any other theological event since the condemnation and suspension of Dr. Pusey.—*Morning Advertiser*.

LAW CHURCH CAPACITY.—In 1837 the Bishop of London decided, in conjunction with his brother Ecclesiastical Commissioners, that ten thousand pounds per annum was a fitting income for a Bishop of London. In his return of the revenue of the See for the seven years ending 1837, he makes an annual average of about fifteen thousand pounds, and this at a time when the Paddington estate was only partially built upon. The next septennial return, ending Dec. 1843, exhibits a material increase and the last, ending 1850, shows a still larger income. The net amount received by the Bishop for 1848 being twenty-two thousand, nine hundred, and seventy-five pounds, which together with two palaces rent free, may be considered a pretty liberal remuneration for the Episcopal duties. Not, however, that these figures represent the whole of the Bishop's income. There are several ingenious modes of obtaining money by a Bishop which obviate necessity of an entry of the sum received in the parliamentary return; and thus the Bishop of London is said by Sir B. Hall to have pocketed by one transaction nearly twenty thousand pounds, of which no mention is made in his returns to Parliament. It is easy, therefore, to judge by this one specimen of Episcopal perquisites, as we suppose we may call them, what have been the profits of the Bishop of London, in addition to his twenty thousand pounds per annum and his palaces. Be it remembered too that the Bishop has himself decided that ten thousand pounds a year would be a sufficient income for a Bishop of London, and with this decision the public will undoubtedly agree. Pity it is that Dr. Blomfield did not adhere to his own valuation of his services; but the temptation was too much for him, he could not resist the bait of some extra thousands. Surely he might have been contented with ten thousand a year and palaces rent free—pay twice as liberal as that of the Premier of England—together with the disposition of patronage of the value of some seventy thousands per annum, an advantage which he has shown himself well able to estimate. The Bishop probably considers that he has better means of forming a judgement upon the character of his own relatives than upon that of mere strangers, and has doubtless been solely animated by a conscientious regard for the welfare of the Church, in giving some of the richest livings in his gift to his sons and sons-in-law. To the Bishops admitted twenty thousands and further unknown pocketings, we may add five or six thousand a year for the value of livings held by the family.—*Daily Telegraph*.

DECLINE OF THE WEAVING TRADE IN SCOTLAND.—The *Glasgow Citizen* says:—"The weaving trade is rapidly on the decline. In the village of Neilston, some twenty-four years ago, there were 320 weavers; at present, we are informed, there is only one. In the Barrhead district, including Dovecot, Grahamstone, and the other places around Barrhead, there were formerly upwards of 400 weavers; at present there are not three dozen. In the Burgh of Renfrew there were some 200; at present not half a dozen. In Fairly, Ayrshire, only ten years ago, there were 50 weavers; at present not one. In Dalry, formerly a village of weavers, since the mining and iron works have been established in that neighbourhood the weavers have become miners, or otherwise employed about these works."

UNITED STATES.

THE MISSISSIPPI FROZEN UP.—A steamer from New Orleans, which attempted to make the voyage up the Mississippi, found ice fifteen inches thick at Natches and stemming with difficulty. At Vicksburg the ice was making fast, and the river was almost impassable. On reaching Napoleon, at the mouth of the Arkansas river, the ice had become so heavy, and the steamer's wheels were so broken, that she was obliged to lay up and suspend any further attempt at navigation. The river is gorged at Cairo, and the Mississippi at Paducah. The Mississippi, in fact, from the statement of the captain of the steamer, may be considered closed for navigable purposes its entire length. Should this be the case, the circumstance will be unprecedented in the memory of any one living, and we doubt if tradition has a thing so remarkable to recount. At Memphis the ponds are frozen over to the thickness of twelve or fourteen inches, and the citizens are cutting and storing away their own ice—a circumstance the like of which the oldest "inhabitants" does not remember to have occurred before.

The public Boards of Baltimore are about taking measures to clear the harbor of ice, and keep it open for navigation during the remainder of the winter.

A young lady of Cumberland county, (Me.) while out sleighing last week, was so frozen that on arriving at home she had to be assisted out of the sleigh, and shortly afterwards expired.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Gazette* says:—"We have inquired of practical and experienced fruit growers in this region as to their opinion as to the effect of the cold weather upon peaches, and other tender fruit, and they are unanimous that there is no injury so far, and that unless the buds are killed by Spring frosts, after the heat has expanded them, we shall have a good crop.

Two men named Peter Johnston and Edward Farrell were killed lately by the Indians while digging arrow root near Fort Pierre Fla. Another man who was with them was severely wounded, but managed to get to his boat and escaped. A company was dispatched from Fort Pierre in pursuit of the murderers, but no trace of them could be found.

Rev. Miss Antoinette Brown was married at Henrietta, Monroe county, on Friday morning, to Mr. Samuel C. Blackwell, of Cincinnati, brother to Mr. Henry Blackwell, Lucy Stone's husband. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride, who the *Rochester Democrat* says is not a minister.

One of the Cincinnati papers informs us that the examination of Barbour, the informant against the Irishmen arrested in that city, on a charge of bigamy, came off on the afternoon of Saturday week, before Esquire Bray, and resulted in his being held in bonds of \$500 to answer at Court. The evidence was such as to establish the fact that he married a woman near Zanesville, and lived with her as his wife, and that he was subsequently married to another wife in Cincinnati, with whom he is now living.

ENTHUSIASM OF THE BLACK REPUBLICANS AT BOSTON.—The Black Republican headquarters are illuminated to-night in honor of the election of Mr. Banks. The greatest enthusiasm prevails among the republicans. A salute will be fired on Monday. An express was run this evening to Waltham by several gentlemen, to congratulate Mrs. Walker on her husband's election.

AMERICANS MUST RULE AMERICA!—If one not acquainted with the tricks and falsifications of the Know Nothings, should hear their war-cry of "Americans must rule America," says the *Washington Union*, he would have strange feelings. Let us examine into this empty brag, and so expose a new inconsistency of the Know Nothings. Congress, in virtue of our constitution, has the right of legislating, and he who legislates "rules." The Senate consists of 62 members, and the House of Representatives of 234. All of these are natives of this country—not a single one is of foreign birth; yet the Know Nothing cry, "Americans must rule America!" Instead of the foreign born citizens of our country exerting a political power equal to their specific power, they are in this respect not represented in our National Legislature at all. Our total population amounts at present to about 27,000,000, of which nearly 5,000,000 (exclusive of their children born in this country) are foreign born. If these five millions should be represented in Congress on an equal footing with the native born, of the 62 Senators, fourteen and of the 234 members of the House, fifty-three should be foreign born. Yet the Know Nothings, in spite of all these facts, persist in proclaiming their hypocritical doctrine—"Americans must rule America!"

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.—There is a bill now pending before the New York Legislature which provides that any married woman whose husband, from drunkenness or profligacy, or other cause, shall neglect to provide for her support or the support of her children, or any married woman who may be deserted by her husband without fault on her part, shall have the right to transact business in her own name, collect her own earnings and those of her minor children, free from the interference of her husband or any other person. She may also bind out or hire her minor children. Also, hereafter it shall be necessary to the validity of every indenture of apprenticeship, that the mother, if living with her husband, sign the same. The bill aims at abuses which exist to a great extent: but if it becomes law, it will open the way to other abuses equally as gross. For instance, a man may neglect to provide for his wife and family in consequence of ill health or accident, perhaps incurred by over exertions in the behalf and this fall under the clause "other causes"—and would place the husband in as bad a position, if he had a bad wife, as the wife, could be placed in had she a bad husband. And further, supposing her to be an evil-minded woman, she can not only refuse to support her husband, but can hire out her minor children against his will, or their own. There are other clauses in the bill which are calculated to lead to discord in a family, and to counterbalance, in our opinion, the good that result from it. If all wives were in all respects what wives ought to be, the bill would be well enough: but as things go it proposes to place a further obstacle in the way of marriage, and as at least one half of the distress amongst females arises out of the causes which now operate against matrimony, we cannot agree with its general tenor. The cry about Woman's Rights is growing to be a nuisance. Our grandmothers were content with the rights they possessed, and we believe they made quite as good wives as the majority of the wives of the present day.—*Police Gazette*.