

Maume, C. C., Tralee, fearing that the child had been unfairly made away with, sent two policemen to the sister for the purpose of bringing her before a magistrate for interrogation, but being thus frightened, she told the policemen that some time ago she sold the child for ten shillings to a certain parson in the county of Kerry, who took her for the purpose of proselytism! The names of the children, and of their father, the names of the parties by whom they were discovered, and the entire circumstances of this alarming case, have been laid before the magistrate who has given this information; and we trust that, for the sake of charity and of religion, that efforts will be made to rescue the child from the danger in which she has been placed, and save her from the consequences of proselytism. What a system is that which traffics not only in the souls, but in the bodies of the poor!

THE TENANT RIGHT DEBATE.—THE IRISH MEMBERS.—The Irish members have just concluded a most triumphant debate on the Tenant Right Bills, the ability, force, and cogency of which may be estimated by the fact that the government was constrained to assent to the second reading of Mr. Crawford's bill (Serjeant Shee's) as a compromise for getting their own bill advanced by the same stage without a division. This is the first fruits of the recent tenant right contests in Ireland, and of the election of men devoted to the cause of the tenant, who, apart from party and factious views, are resolved to push the tenant question to its final and successful issue. Of the debate I will not write at any length. You will read with unmixed pleasure the remarkably able speech of Mr. Serjeant Shee. It was one of the most able speeches I have heard for many years. As an analysis of the bills of the Attorney-General, it was scathing. Clause after clause was examined, dissected, demolished, till the whole was so exposed that the government partisans must feel that their measures are irretrievably damaged. It was at once, as a speech, the most conciliatory in manner, and the most damaging in effect I ever heard. Mr. Lucas and Mr. McMahon respectively made their *debuts* during the subsequent discussion.—Lucas has securely made his position with the house, and will henceforth be listened to whenever he rises.—*London Correspondent of Dublin Freeman.*

ABANDONMENT OF THE PETITION AGAINST MARTIN JOSEPH BLAKE, ESQ., M.P.—We have just learned, from a source on which the utmost reliance can be placed, that the petition presented by the friends of Lord Dunkellin against the return of Mr. Blake has been abandoned. We understand that Lord Dunkellin is not inclined to contest the representation of Galway so long as the constituency remains as at present constituted.—*Galway Packet.*

Report states that Mr. Napier is to succeed Judge Torrens on the bench, and that Lord Naas or Mr. Martley, Q.C., will succeed to the representation of Trinity College.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Lord Naas has nominated Richard Wingfield, Esq., as his private secretary, in the room of Richard Bourke, Esq., appointed a divisional magistrate of police.

During 26 days of the month of November, 6½ inches of rain fell at Dublin, being more than one-fourth of the annual fall in that locality.

THE SCHEMATIC TELEGRAPH.—We (*Banner of Ulster*) understand that the Electric Telegraph Company of Ireland are getting the machinery ready to make another and a better cable, which they propose laying across the channel when the earliest favorable weather presents itself.

An estate in the County of Cork, belonging to Hamilton White and others, was sold on Friday in the Incumbered Estates Court, and produced a sum of £25,270, being at the rate of nineteen years' purchase on a net rental of £1,306 a year.

THE LATE PAPAL AGGRESSION IN ENNISKILLEN.—A rather amusing correspondence has appeared in the Protestant papers between Major Gordon, of the 91st, and the churchwardens of Enniskillen, relative to the recent case of "Papal aggression" in that superlatively loyal and Orange town. It appears that the resolutions of the remonstrance meeting held last week to condemn the conduct of the officer in command of the 91st Regiment on Sunday, the 21st inst., in marching with the band playing at the head of the Catholic soldiers to and from chapel, contrary to the usual custom of playing with the Protestants to and from church, and in having kept the Protestant portion of the band waiting in attendance, and thereby preventing their attending Divine Service at the usual hour, and performing the choral music according to custom, was forwarded to Major Gordon, who was attending the funeral obsequies of the Duke of Wellington at the time both of the occurrence and the meeting. But on his return he lost no time in forwarding the following reply:—

"Major Bertie Gordon presents his compliments to the churchwardens of Enniskillen.

"On Major Gordon's return from London yesterday, his attention was drawn to a report of certain resolutions signed by Messrs. Clarke and Black, churchwardens, which appear to have been agreed to at a meeting held in the parish church of this town on Wednesday, pursuant to a requisition of the churchwardens, the proceedings at which meeting are printed in the Enniskillen paper of yesterday. Major Gordon observes by the wording of the said resolutions, as well as by the report of the proceedings at the said meeting, that the conduct of the officer in command of the 91st Regiment was made the subject of its review, condemnation, and expressed indignation. Major Gordon has neither time nor inclination to discuss with the churchwardens the matter which they and their fellow-townsmen seem to have entered on with much confidence. But Major Gordon considers it due to his position as commanding the 1st battalion of the 91st Regiment in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, to inform the churchwardens and those concerned, that he does not recognise their right to make the conduct of any officer in that position the subject of public discussion. Major Bertie Gordon would suggest to the churchwardens and their fellow-townsmen assembled at vestry meetings that "the conduct of the officer commanding the 91st Regiment" does not come within the proper sphere of their deliberations.

"The Barracks, Enniskillen, 26th Nov., 1852.

The correspondence, after some further replies and rejoinders in a similar tone, winds up with the following tart note:—

"Major Bertie Gordon returns their note of the 29th inst., to the churchwardens of Enniskillen. Entertaining that feeling for the meddling interference which he refrained from more particularly describing in his note of the 27th, he cannot condescend to further correspondence with regard to the command of the 91st Regiment.

"The Barracks, 29th Nov., 1852."

RELIGIOUS EQUALITY COMMITTEE.—The permanent Committee of the Friends of Religious Equality sat on Friday at their rooms, No. 45, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin, G. H. Moore, Esq., in the chair. The committee proceeded to consider the future plan of operation of the new agitation, and the means best calculated to elicit, by petition and other constitutional means, a general expression of national public opinion on the Church Establishment grievance and those other religious inequalities to which the Catholics of Ireland are subjected. The plan designed by the committee will be of the most general and effective kind. The committee were engaged during the day in the transaction of highly important business. At the close of the sitting they adjourned for a few days. Immediately after the prorogation of parliament, the Irish Liberal members of parliament, and other friends of the cause, will take an active part in the transactions of the committee.

THE EXODUS.—It appears, from a statement in the *Limerick Chronicle* that the tide of emigration, at least from that district, has begun to ebb. The total number of emigrants that sailed from that port for the United States and Canada this year was 8,037, and in the year 1851 the number was 11,309, showing a diminution in the Exodus by the Lower Shannon this year of 3,272 souls.

FALL OF THE CLADDAGH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—This building, which has been for some time past in process of erection, close beside the Claddagh Piscatory School, and in which its benevolent founders, the fathers of the west convent, intended to employ a number of poor females in embroidery, was partially thrown down on Thursday week. The building had not been roofed in, and the foundation of the walls having been sapped by the continuous heavy rains of the last few weeks, they were, therefore, less able to resist the gale of Thursday night, which demolished more than one half of the building.—*Galway paper.*

RIBBONISM.—We regret very much to be informed that Ribbonism is now prevalent in some parts of Coolcutney. We understand that the Rev. Mr. Egan has denounced from the altar the wicked system introduced into a portion of his parish, and we hope that by his exertions, together with those of the police stationed in that quarter, this illegal confederacy will be entirely broken up.—*Tyrone Herald.*

TRIAL OF MR. KIRWAN.—This trial, which has excited much attention, commenced on Wednesday morning in the Commission Court, Dublin, and concluded on Thursday evening with a verdict of guilty. Mr. Kirwan was charged with the murder of his wife, who, it will be recollected, was found dead on the island called Ireland's Eye, outside Howth harbor.—The evidence was chiefly circumstantial. The body was found under circumstances of grave suspicion, and several witnesses deposed to having heard screams proceeding from the island where Mr. and Mrs. Kirwan were on the evening in question. It appeared also that Kirwan had been in the habit of ill-treating his wife, and that he lived secretly with another woman named Kenny, by whom he has a number of children.

MURDER OF MR. MANFOLD.—The parties accused of being concerned in this murder still remain in custody, but have not yet been fully committed for trial.

SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF A MURDER.—About three years ago a young man named Joseph Barrowes, an assistant salesman at Messrs. Arnott's of this city, was found drowned under circumstances of peculiar mystery. The body was found in a stream or drain in the city Park, and it appeared he had been drowned the preceding evening. He had taken a walk in that direction on the night in question, being perfectly sober at the time, and was never afterwards seen alive. He had always been of temperate and steady habits, and it appeared very unlikely that he could have fallen into the stream accidentally. It did not appear at the inquest that he had been robbed. No money was found in his pockets when dead, but it could not be ascertained that he carried any with him when leaving the Police Barrack, the last place where he was seen alive. The jury could therefore come only to the conclusion that the body was "found drowned." Circumstances have, however, lately transpired, tending to throw quite a different complexion on the affair; and a judicial inquiry has been set on foot to procure further evidence. The exact particulars of the facts already transpired, cannot now be made public, as such a disclosure would tend very much to prevent further discoveries. But it may be stated that it has been found that the deceased met his death from an attack by three railway "navies," who, after robbing him threw him into the stream, keeping him down whenever he attempted to rise, and that in this manner he was drowned. Evidence of a severe struggle was disclosed at the inquest, in the shape of marks of hands on the steep side of the drain, evidently the clutches of a drowning person; little weeds also were found torn up by the roots; but in the absence of any further evidence the jury concluded that these were the marks of the ineffectual attempts of a drowning person to save himself. It is understood that ere long some parties will be tried for the murder.—*Cork paper.*

HORRIBLE CASE OF SELF-MUTILATION.—The *Belfast Whig* contains the following:—"An occurrence took place a few days ago in Larne, county Antrim, suited to the clime of Hindoostan and the festival of Jugger-naut in eastern records of mortification and mutilation. It appears that a respectable man happened to get drunk, and was publicly seen in the streets in a state of intoxication. He was afterwards met by his minister, who, remonstrating with him on his error, said that he should have cut off his right hand before being guilty of such a sin. The offender, after reflecting for a few moments when the minister had passed on, walked quietly into a butcher's stall close by, and, taking the cleaver, first in his left and afterwards in his right hand, deliberately chopped off about half the fingers of his left hand; then regarding them for an instant or so, and apparently not thinking he had sufficiently expiated his offences, he again placed his hand on the block, and another blow of a cleaver severed the fingers completely from his hand, remarking as he did so that since he could not repair the error he had committed he could, at least, inflict such punishment as he deserved. After the occurrence the poor man walked up the street bleeding profusely.—Surgical aid was immediately procured, but the victim appeared even at this period to consider himself not sufficiently maimed, stating that he regretted he could not 'chop' with the cleaver in his left hand, or he would have cut off his right."

A VOICE FROM "THE DIGGINGS."—Wm. Graham, formerly of Coleraine, a smith by trade, left for Australia in December last, leaving a widow mother and two sisters, for whom he could do nothing here. He arrived safe at the antipodes, and engaged with a fel-

low-craftsman, at the rate of £3 per week; but wishing to see some friends at Mount Alexander, he signified his intention of leaving. His master offered him £1 per day, thereby hoping to induce him to ply the craft of Vulcan; but no!—Graham would be off. Off he went then, and realised £200 in ten weeks.—He has sent his mother £20, as a first fruit-offering thereby "making the widow's heart sing for joy."—Several of the late Portstewart emigrants have already acquired independent fortunes.—*Coleraine Chronicle.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. CAHILL'S LECTURES.—This distinguished Divine has arrived in London, and commenced his series of lectures at the Hanover-square Rooms.

FOREIGN VISITORS TO OUR DOCKYARDS.—An order has been issued to the authorities at our different dockyards, directing that foreigners are not to be allowed, under any pretence whatever, to enter the workshops or view the vessels at present constructing.—*Kentish Mercury.*

A Birmingham house has obtained one portion of the contract for making the copper coinage of the French empire. Five thousand tons of copper will be required for the first issue of the metallic currency, nearly seven hundred tons of which will be used by the Birmingham firm; and the work will probably take four years to complete it.

OPPOSITION TO THE BUDGET.—Several important public meetings have been held in different parts of the country during the week, for the purpose of protesting against the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to double the House tax, and extend the working of the Income-tax. The inhabitants of Marylebone and Bath took the initiative last week, and, following their example, large meetings have expressed their opinions on the budget. A crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Kingsland took place on Wednesday evening, when two resolutions were unanimously passed. The first was a resolution declaring that, while the meeting approved the principle of substituting a tax upon property in lieu of those on the necessities of life, they nevertheless objected strongly to an increased charge on houses, as contemplated by Ministers, many of them being already charged with a house tax of 5d. in the pound, and a property tax of 7d., amounting altogether to 1s. 4d. in the pound, while land and the funds were only charged at 7d. in the pound; and that in the opinion of the meeting an equal tax should be imposed upon all kinds of property according to the income arising therefrom. This was followed by another, which stated that in consequence of the reduced price of corn and other articles, that there ought to be a more economical expenditure of the public revenue, by which a large reduction might be made in the taxation of the country without impairing the national defences, and by that means the public be relieved from a large amount of taxation. A public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Southwark, was held the same evening, at St. George's Tavern, Lambeth road, when the two following resolutions were submitted and cordially agreed to:—"That this meeting views the proposed increase on the house duty with indignation and alarm, considering it to be an attempt to revive the corn laws in an indirect way, by taxing the towns for the benefit of the landed interest; and believing also that if the attempt should succeed, other and still more oppressive measures of a similar character will follow; that this meeting is also decidedly unfavorable to the proposed extension of the property and income tax, and the arrangement in regard to it; and in fact this meeting condemns nearly all the important features of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's scheme, believing that it would unjustly and seriously affect large numbers of industrial classes, inasmuch as no adequate benefit will be gained by the proposed reduction of the duties on tea, malt, and hops. That this meeting therefore resolves to do what it can to prevent the new budget from being adopted, and calls upon the representatives of the borough of Southwark in Parliament, to use their influence to obtain either its revision or withdrawal."

"That for the purpose of carrying out the foregoing resolution, a committee be appointed, and that such committee be requested to convene other meetings in the borough, and communicate with Sir William Molesworth, M.P., and Mr. Apsley Pellatt, M.P., on the subject."

TRANSPORTATION OF THE NOTORIOUS DR. BERRINGTON.—It will be in the recollection of our readers that on the 29th of October, Dr. Berrington, an Anglican Clergyman, was committed by the magistrates acting on the Brighton bench to take his trial at the Essex adjourned sessions, on a charge of obtaining the halves of four £5 notes from Miss Anna Richardson, under the plausible pretext of engaging her as governess and housekeeper, to accompany him in his imaginary vessel, the Diligent, to Geelong, in which benighted locality he was, as he represented, about to found a church and college. The Doctor was tried on Thursday at Lewes. The evidence having been fully gone into, the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

TRIAL OF LORD FRANKFORT.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Friday, before Lord Campbell and a special jury, Lord Frankfort was indicted for conspiring to defame the character of Lord Henry Lennox, by causing to be circulated libellous writings. The defendant surrendered to his bail. The proceeding, as may be remembered by the disclosures made at Bow-street Police Court some time since, were of an extraordinary character. Letters of a very peculiar description, alleged to be written by the defendant, were circulated through the Post Office, and other channels, in which the name of the noble prosecutor was most unpleasantly used. They purported to effect interviews with ladies of distinction and position, and that several assignments of a very favorable character had been accomplished through the source employed. The case was sent for trial to the Central Criminal Court, but was removed by *certiorari* to the present sittings in the Court of Queen's Bench. The Attorney-General, Mr. Bolkyn, and Mr. Giffard prosecuted; and Sir A. Cockburn and Mr. Callantine defended. The evidence for the prosecution, and how Inspector Field and Sergeant Thornton, of the detective force, traced the writings to the noble defendant, and the threat held out to them that he would have them punished, having been proved, Sir A. Cockburn addressed the jury for his noble client, in a very forcible speech. The Lord Chief Justice summed up, and the jury, after a slight deliberation, found the defendant "guilty." Lord Campbell then addressed the noble defendant, and said there could be no doubt as to the scandalous character of the writings. He quite agreed in the verdict which the jury had given him, and the sentence he felt bound to inflict upon him was that he be imprisoned in the

House of Correction for the space of 12 calendar months. Lord Frankfort was removed in custody. Immediately on Lord Frankfort reaching the prison he was placed in the reception cells, undergoing in all respects the same treatment as the other prisoners. Not being sentenced to hard labor, he will be exempt from the treadmill and oakum-picking, providing he pays 5s. weekly for his support.

PROTESTANT CHARITIES.—LAMBETH.—An instance of the cruelty to which the poor and destitute are subjected by persons placed in authority at workhouses was brought under the notice of the Hon. G. C. Norton. A young woman of decent appearance, and far advanced in pregnancy, applied to the magistrate for his assistance to procure her admission into Lambeth Workhouse. From her statement it appeared that about a fortnight ago she was obliged to leave her situation in consequence of her pregnancy, and was admitted into Lambeth Workhouse. She remained there until Tuesday morning, when she was discharged by order of the guardians. On Tuesday night, however, having no means of providing herself with a lodging, she applied at the house and was admitted for the night, but was discharged about 7 o'clock in the morning, receiving a piece of dry bread. On the Wednesday night she again applied and was received into the Workhouse, and was turned out the street with only a piece of dry bread. All day on Thursday she walked about with a young woman, named Sarah Sherford, who was similarly situated to herself; and who had been discharged from the workhouse in the same manner; and on Thursday evening made application to be admitted to the workhouse for shelter for the night, but was peremptorily refused admittance—by King, the door porter, Brooke, another person holding a situation under the guardians, and the policeman—and in consequence of such refusal they were compelled to walk about the street, nearly famished with cold and hunger. At about 12 o'clock the young woman, Sherford, was seized with the pains of labor, and they again made an application to the house, but were refused admittance by the policeman on duty there. Soon after they met a policeman, and asked him if there was any place open where they could go into; and he directed them to a colliery, but it did not open until 2, when they had two hours' shelter; but as the keeper of the house was obliged to come into the street with his stall and attend to it, and also close his house, they were again obliged to face the street. At this time Sherford's labor pains considerably increased, and they again spoke to the same policeman, and told him that unless she was taken into the workhouse or some other place she must give birth to her infant in the street. The constable immediately took her to the workhouse, and procured them both admission.—*Times.*

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF ENGLAND.—Our present sea and land forces may now—on the authority of parliamentary papers—be mustered as follows:—

Cavalry and infantry of the Regular Army, (exclusive of those in East India Company's service)	161,937
Ordnance corps—artillery, engineers, sappers and miners	15,582
Additional artillerymen (voted on Monday night)	2,600
Marines on shore (parliamentary paper, 1852)	5,300
Additional marines (voted on Monday night)	1,500
Enrolled pensioners	18,500
Yeomanry cavalry	14,600
Dockyard battalion	9,200
Coast guard	5,000
Militia (parliamentary paper, 1852)	56,746
Irish constabulary (drilled and armed)	12,321

Total land forces 242,656
Of this total force there were in the colonies at the date of the last parliamentary papers on the subject 46,679

Leaving 196,008
To this add sailors and marines afloat (1852) 33,295

Making together 229,593

Add addition to seamen (voted on Monday) 5,000
It will be seen by this statement that, exclusive of the 46,678 men scattered through our colonies, we have now a total land force of 196,008 men, and a force of sailors and marines afloat of 33,295 men; total, 229,303 men of all arms available for national security. To these, on Monday night, were added 5,000 more seamen. Any Prime Minister having control of so vast a power, and who yet permitted it to be so scattered as to allow the landing of an invader in England, ought to be sent at once, and without mercy, to Tower Hill.—*Daily News.*

STATISTICS OF THE FRENCH ARMY AND NAVY.—The French army just now (in November, 1852) consists of 6 marshals, 78 lieutenants-general, 152 majors-general, 539 officers of the general staff, 21,491 gendarmes, 7,793 of whom are foot soldiers, while 13,698 are mounted gendarmes; 100 regiments of infantry, viz.:—75 regiments of the line and 25 light regiments, each regiment consisting of 3 battalions, each battalion of 6 companies, and each company has 125 men. Next come the *Vincennes Rifles* in 10 battalions of 8 companies each, each company of 100 men—making a total of 8,000 *Vincennes Rifles*.—There are also three regiments of *Zouaves*, now in Africa, each regiment of three battalions, and each battalion of 9 companies; and 3 battalions of *Light African Infantry*, and 12 *fatigue companies*. Besides these, there is the *Foreign Legion*, in two regiments each, of 2,600 men. The Cavalry consists of 2 regiments of *Carabiniers*, 10 regiments of *Cuirassiers*, 16 regiments of *Lancers*, 12 of *Dragoons*, 9 of *Hussars*, 4 of *African Mounted Rifles*, 3 regiments of *Spahis*, and 1 regiment of *Goules*. The Artillery consists of 15 regiments, each of 16 batteries. There are 3 regiments of *Engineers*, each consisting of two battalions. The total is—foot, 275,000; horse, 60,000; artillerymen, 36,000; corps of *Engineers*, 10,000 men; and 12,000 of the *Foreign Legion* and bands of *Africans* in the French service. The French fleet numbers 40 vessels of the line, 50 frigates, 40 corvettes, 50 brigs, and 18 transports—all sailing vessels. Add to this their brilliant and efficient steam navy of 10 frigates and 20 corvettes of from 320 to 400-horse power, and 70 small steamers. There are altogether 328 vessels, viz.:—226 sailing vessels and 102 steamers—commanded by 2 admirals, 10 vice-admirals, 20 contre-admirals, 110 captains of vessels of the line, 230 captains of frigates, 650 first and 550 second lieutenants, and 300 cadets, and manned by 27,000 gunners, marines, and sailors.—*Kolner Zeitung.*