

in Schleswig-Holstein has been held in Hanover; the object is to give these scattered bodies a common action, and to rouse the German people to give the cause more effectual assistance.

ELECTORAL HESSE.

An Austrian intervention in this State has been apparently postponed. According to the *Kolner Zeitung* the two Austrian corps in Bohemia and Vorarlberg were advancing upon the frontiers to carry out the intervention, when they received counter-orders, and fell back into their old positions. Count Thun, the Austrian agent at Frankfort, received this news on the afternoon of the 10th, when the Frankfort Council had just resolved to call in the intervention of Austria and Bavaria, in Hesse. It is stated that Lord Palmerston's protest induced the Cabinet of Vienna to abandon the thought of an armed intervention. The officers of General Haynau's army have resigned *en masse*, and the soldiers almost to a man, would refuse to fight against the people. The utter embarrassment of General Haynau, under these circumstances, may be well conceived. He cannot withdraw any of his measures, unless by order of the Ministry, and it is utterly out of his power to attempt enforcement. The resignation of the Elector has been reported by the German papers, but the rumor is at all events premature. A despatch from Cassel of the 15th ultimo states that there was some hope of a new Cabinet being formed. The gentlemen who are mentioned in connection with this rumor are Messrs. Elvers, Losberg, and Duysing. The two last named have been sent for by the Elector to Wilhelmshausen.

HANOVER.

The affairs of Hesse Cassel, which are shaking many courts, have renewed the ministerial crisis at Hanover. M. Stuve has again tendered his resignation, this time with the declaration that he decidedly refuses to conduct the public business, even temporarily, under present circumstances. Stuve has not once approved of Austrian intervention in Hesse Cassel, but the King fully approves of it.

WURTEMBERG.

After passing the bill presented by the Minister of Finance, prolonging the powers of the government to collect the taxes, the National Assembly was prorogued on the 11th to the 4th of November.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna, of the 8th ult., says:—"A courier extraordinary has just arrived here from London, the bearer of very important despatches from Lord Palmerston relative to the affairs of Germany. They were immediately forwarded to the President of the Council. Prince Schwarzenberg leaves Munich this day, on his return to the Austrian capital."

The Emperor of Austria is now at the small town of Boden See, where he is to meet the Kings of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and probably of Saxony. King Otho of Greece will also be present. Each of the monarchs is accompanied by his Minister of Foreign Affairs. The first subject to which the attention of this august assembly will be directed, is the condition of Hesse Cassel: and, if reliance can be placed upon the assertions of the ministerial organ, the *Austrian Lloyd*, it will be proposed that the pretended Bundestag in Frankfort shall be authorized to decide on and carry out such measures as it may deem most advisable under the circumstances. The correspondent of the *Times* writes, "There can be no doubt that Austria is again preparing for war; the horses which had been lent to the peasantry, when part of the cavalry was dismissed on furlough, have been called in, and a great movement is observable in the artillery. How matters will be managed about the frontier troops which have received leave of absence, is more than I can say, but I foresee that without the assistance of the Ban it will be no easy matter to induce the stalwart Borderers to quit the homes to which they have been so recently restored. The will of Jellachich is law for the inhabitants of the districts watered by the Save, and there are few things they would not undertake if led on by their favorite chief in person."

ROME.

The letters from Rome contain details of the recent consistory, with the creation and reception of the new cardinals. Cardinal Wiseman was expected to leave Rome for London at the end of the present month. The criminals who were to have been executed on the 5th had been reprieved, and efforts were being made to save those condemned as accomplices in the attempted assassination of Colonel Nardoni. The Pope's departure for Castel Gandolfo was delayed. A financial edict had appeared, announcing that notes to the amount of 464,210 dollars had been deposited, and would be burnt on the 7th current. Two French regiments were on the point of leaving for Africa.

NAPLES.

The King is holding a grand camp between Gaeta and Naples—35,000 men are on the ground.

The state trials have again commenced. The court was occupied with a long and tedious examination of witnesses. It was proved that Colicella, the man who denounced the ex-minister Baron Poerio, was promised a government employment of twelve ducats per month. Most of the other parties employed by the police to accuse the prisoners are proved to be the very worst characters; many have suffered imprisonment for theft, and other crimes too revolting to record. Not one respectable witness has appeared in court to incriminate the prisoners.

TURKEY.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 25th ult., in the *Constitutionnel*, says:—"The Austrian Embassy has made a fresh demand on the Porte in order to induce the Ottoman Government to continue under its surveillance the Hungarian refugees now residing at Kuleyah. The Turkish Ministers appear determined to set these unfortunate exiles at liberty at the expira-

tion of a year from their entering the Turkish territory, or as soon as their future destination shall have been decided on. Austria protests against this decision, but the Porte, supported, it is said, by the representatives of England and France, holds firm in its resolve."

BELGIUM.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—The Queen of the Belgians died at Ostend on Friday morning, the 11th ult., at ten minutes past eight o'clock. At four o'clock the Duke de Nemours, Prince de Joinville, the Duke d'Anmale, and the Princesses took their last leave of their august sister. The grief of the King, who never left her during the whole night, was most poignant, and the young princes and princesses gave way to screams rather than tears or cries. It was evident in the course of Thursday afternoon that a fatal change had taken place, and that death was approaching rapidly. At six o'clock in the morning a crisis ensued, in consequence of which her Majesty fell into a state of general and fatal prostration. After a short time, however, she rallied, and regained sufficient strength to converse with her Confessor, the Abbe Guelle. Although exhausted to the last degree, she retained possession of all her mental faculties, and at two o'clock in the afternoon she received the Communion and the Extreme Unction. She met her fate with heroic resignation, and, though a prey to the most excruciating pain, her strength of mind prevailed so far that she could console her deeply-afflicted husband. When the fact of her death was communicated to his Majesty, he retired for some time to a room alone, and abandoned himself to unrestrained grief. The Queen's sufferings had been very great, from the constant soreness and irritation of the entire mucous membrane, but her last night was a tranquil one, and, in the full preservation of her faculties and presence of mind, her pure spirit passed away with scarcely a struggle and without pain. The venerable Queen Anelie, whose religion is resignation to the Divine will, repaired at half-past nine o'clock, in company with all the members of the Royal family, direct from the palace to the parish church, where, in conformity with established custom, a Mass was said by the Cure of Ostend for the repose of the soul of the departed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

The latest accounts from the Australian colonies are of a cheering nature, showing a rapid and sound improvement in their character and condition; a result naturally flowing from the steady application of capital and industry in developing the resources of a country so highly favored by Providence in all that can contribute to the temporal happiness of man. In cursorily glancing over our files of Sydney and Adelaide papers, we are struck with successive discoveries of mineral and commercial wealth, while the hardy squatter is every day opening up the far interior, and unfolding new regions of that unfading pasture which so justly distinguishes Australia as destined to become "the sheep walk of the world."

At New South Wales, the Governor, Sir Charles Fitzroy, had opened the Legislative Session under auspicious circumstances; the Revenue, up to June, 1850, showing a decided advance upon the previous half year, whilst the exports, particularly in the articles of wool and tallow, had increased largely in amount.

The first railway from Sydney into the rural districts was to have been opened on the 3rd of July, by the Hon. Mrs. Keith Stewart, the daughter of the Governor, and the Directors of the Company were making arrangements for celebrating so interesting an event as the formation of the first railway in Australasia, in a manner becoming its importance.

Accounts had been received at Sydney from the Auckland Islands, from which it would appear that Mr. Enderby's settlement was not thriving; and it was stated that a number of the emigrants, sent out by the Company, had proceeded to New South Wales by the Barque "Augusta."

The last anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday was celebrated with much form and rejoicing at Sydney, and, with reference to the last effort of Dr. Lang's empiricism on mooted separation, the *Sydney Herald*, which may be said to speak the sentiments of the Colony at large, contains the following sensible observation:—

"And what should we gain by separation? We should gain nothing to our commerce, nothing to our wealth; and whatever of real and solid advantage might be gained to our political affairs, may be gained without separation. The spirit of the times is all on the side of colonial enfranchisement; and enfranchisement to our heart's content, we shall assuredly be. But if we cannot see what would be gained by separation, we can see very plainly what would be lost. We should lose the only effectual guarantee for the stability of our freedom. We should lose the protection of the most powerful of the maritime nations. Like Queen Pomare and the King of the Sandwich Islands, we should be exposed to the brute force of any piratical adventurers who might choose to enter our ports, and, bearding our impotent Sovereignty, dictate their own terms at the cannon's mouth. Then let us be loyal still, assured that our loyalty is not only our most graceful attribute as British subjects, but the best and only security for all that we hold dear, whether as British subjects or as Australian colonists."

A real live Yankee, just caught, will be found not deficient in the following qualities:—

He is self-denying, self-relying, always trying, and into everything prying.

He is a lover of piety, propriety, notoriety, and the temperance society.

He is a dragging, gagging, bragging, striving, thriving, swopping, jostling, bustling, wrestling, musical, quizzical, astronomical, poetical, philosophical, and comical sort of a character, whose manifest destiny is to spread civilization to the remotest corners of the earth, with an eye always on the look out for the main chance.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPOSED ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—The "Address of the Catholic University Committee to the Catholics of Ireland," makes its appearance this morning in the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*. This document, which is a lengthy and elaborate one, would seem to be a production of the late synod, and contemporary with, or immediately following upon, the synodical address. It is signed by the four Roman Catholic Archbishops, and four of their respective suffragans, forming together the committee of the proposed new Catholic College; and from the unanimity which the signatures would indicate, one is at a loss to account for the divisions about which so much is said in the newspapers and in private conversation. After some general references to the subject of education, and insisting on the necessity of an ecclesiastical supervision, to establish which the rescripts of the Holy See and the address of the bishops assembled at the synod are quoted, and various historical illustrations referred to, the address argues the importance of making the education of the Catholic youth of Ireland expressly Catholic, and echoes many of the sentiments expressed in the synodical address on the great danger arising to society from a purely secular education. To this are attributed revolutionary convulsions, and all the horrors which attend on them, the decay of Catholic faith, the antagonism between science and religion, &c.—*Weekly News*.

THE TENANT LEAGUE.—The following is from the *Fermagh Mail*, a respectable Northern Conservative paper:—"No petty intolerance—no rivalry for leadership—no partisan bigotry—has intruded upon the peaceful and unruffled course adopted by the Council. This is cheering; for the people's sympathies being warmly enlisted, they can now trust with confidence to sure and successful guidance under such distinguished leaders. Tenant right is virtually no party, no polemical, no political question; it is a social, that comes home powerfully to every peasant's hearth, and the whole framework of society based thereon must, of course, suffer seriously, until it be securely and steadily adjusted. Hence, Priest and Presbyterian, farmer and merchant—aye, and the landlords themselves, are deeply interested in procuring its just and equitable arrangement. The independent yeomen of Fermagh will not lag behind; and we promise the Southern brogue as hearty a reception in Enniskillen, in due time, as the old Scottish twang of our friends of the Covenant was greeted with beyond the Boyne."

THE LEAGUE AND THE LANDLORDS.—The Tenant League must be pronounced a "great fact," even by those who do not go the whole way with its principles. The movement progresses rapidly through the land; and if prudence, moderation, and wise counsel prevail, nothing can prevent the issue of a just arrangement of the complicated law of landlord and tenant. We are no anarchists. We love peace, order, and sobriety of action, and we boldly affirm that the Irish people are neither Communists nor Socialists. We wish to see this land question quickly and fairly adjusted; there must be no unnecessary delay. The Government are much to blame for having three times introduced a bill, and referred the same to the consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons, without making the slightest effort to legislate further on the subject. Mr. Sharman Crawford, the able, patriotic, and consistent advocate of the tenant right, was baulked by the Government in his attempt to pass a bill; and they are now reaping the fruits of their obstinacy and unstatesmanlike want of forethought and judgment. The question is becoming ripe for adjustment; and the agitation has assumed a formidable shape, requiring the vigilant watchfulness of the friends of social order to keep it within constitutional bounds, and the earnest attention of the executive power, that no just complaint can be made of its neglect or indifference to the fair demands of the people. These are the opinions of some of the wisest and best men in the country—landlords and tenants—with whom we have been in communication. We would, therefore, in no spirit of dictation, but in the kindest voice of conciliation and good will, beseech the landlords of Ireland calmly to consider their position; and, emulating the example of many within our own favoured county, before it be too late, to evince a strong, honest resolve to come to such a settlement of this most difficult and all-absorbing question as will satisfy those who, wishing them well, and their properties secure, at the same time sustain the fair, equitable, and inalienable rights of the tenant class.—*Wexford Independent*.

A most effective demonstration in favor of the principles of the Tenant League, took place on Wednesday, 16th inst., in the county of Tipperary.—*Tablet*.

The Repeal Association held its weekly meeting on the 14th ult. Mr. Cornelius Ryan in the chair. The meeting was addressed by John O'Connell, Esq., and others. The rent was 10/ 18s. 10d.

PROPOSED SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—Negotiations are being entered into with the Lords of the Admiralty and Government authorities for the establishment across St. George's Channel of a subaqueous telegraph, upon a similar, though much more extensive scale, to that now being undertaken between England and France, the promoters of which have, it is understood, after considerable interviews and treaty, come to terms this week with the French Government, for the exclusive concessions of the proposed electric line from the French coast to Calais. Preliminary surveys have been made for this proposed oceanic communication across the Irish Channel, and the coasts on either side, combined with the submarine site, ascertained by soundings, for the sinking of the wires, are found, owing to the foundation being comparatively free from rocks and shoals, as compared with the straits of Dover, and with trouble the extent of channel, to be favorable. Notices of the promoters to apply to Parliament next session for an authorization to lay down the line will be given. The precise points at which the telegraphic stations on the English and Irish coasts, will depend on the result of the Government commission now pursuing its inquiry into the best place for the establishment on the west of Ireland of a great transatlantic packet station. At present two telegraphic routes are proposed; the one of 64 miles across the Channel, from Holyhead to Kingston and Dublin, thence by Great Southern and Western Railway on to Cork and Galway; the other, from St. David's Head, on the Welch coast, and on to Wexford, Waterford, and the extreme western points of Ireland to Berehaven and Crookhaven, the latter being the last points touched at by vessels outward bound for the Atlantic.

GREAT EMIGRATION.—We have to notice emigration on a "monster" form—the emigration of no fewer

than 1,200 of our neighbors of both sexes and all ages—not leaving the land of their birth and the early home of their cherished affections, to be scattered over the earth's surface distant and separate, but animated with the one spirit, bound, in general, in early ties of relationship and intimate friendships, depart together to settle down together in the same union and friendship in the far-distant, but healthy and fertile plains of the Arkansas territory. The guide and guardian of this colony is the Rev. Thomas Hore, up to the present time the pious and beloved Parish Priest of Annacurra and Killavenny, partly in the counties of Wexford and Wicklow, and about 900 of the emigrants are his old parishioners; the remainder, persons of character and some worldly substance, recommended to him by the local Clergy, or personally known to himself. The Rev. Mr. Hore is a native of the barony of Forth, in this county. He went through his collegiate course in Kilkenny, at the time that the Rev. Mr. Kelly was President. The Rev. President having been elevated to the Bishopric of Virginia, United States, when Mr. Hore finished his course, he followed his beloved instructor, and was there admitted to Holy Orders at his hands. Some years after, the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly was called home to preside over the Diocese of Waterford, and the Rev. Mr. Hore continued a few years after on the American mission, and then returned also. This was more than twenty years ago. The late Right Rev. Dr. Keating, then Bishop of Ferns, admiring his zeal and missionary abilities, asked him of Dr. Kelly, and at once made him Administrator of his mensal parish of Camolin, and subsequently Parish Priest of the district he is now leaving. Once appointed the spiritual father and temporal friend of the people of that locality, he devoted all his energies to meet their spiritual and temporal wants. When it pleased the Almighty to visit this land with the scourge of 1846, '47, '48, and '49, he deeply commiserated the sufferings of his flock, and strove to alleviate them by all the means in his power. Some, through necessity, had to seek for existence elsewhere, and as the scourge continued, and no corresponding sympathy was evidenced by their landlords, those who had any means began to think of changing place also. The Rev. Pastor told them his experience of America, talked and reasoned with them, and it was resolved, twelve months ago, to spend the interval in the preparation for the movement they are now making. He went everywhere to make the best and surest arrangements for their conveyance across the Atlantic, and in a few days this volunteer exile body will sail from Liverpool to New Orleans, en route to their final settlement on the banks of the Arkansas.—*Wexford Guardian*.

The tide of emigration from the unfortunate land to the colonies and the United States is swelling beyond measure. On Wednesday night the watchmen on duty in this town counted no less than fifty-four horses and carts laden with living souls and baggage, all destined for a foreign land.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

Friday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, the William Penn and Devonshire, Liverpool steamers, left our quays freighted with a human cargo of our self-ex-patriating countrymen. The number of persons on both vessels must have come close on 1,000. Hundreds of them had the appearance of the comfortable class of farmers. The three banks in our city were busily engaged on Thursday exchanging gold for notes with the emigrants.—*Waterford Mail*.

Eight priests died in the neighborhood of Limerick within the last three months, viz., Rev. Messrs. Darcy, Costelloe, Stokes, O'Sullivan, M'Donald, Davern, Synnamm, and Murrane.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

THE HARVEST—GALWAY.—As the digging out of the potato crop progresses, we are sorry to find that our fears about the extent of the disease are being painfully realised. It is now admitted that fully one-half of the crop is destroyed.—*Tuam Herald*.

SLIGO.—Owing to the unusual severity of the weather during the week, we cannot report favorably of the late out and other cereal crops. We are happy to say, however, that the reports of the potato crop are favorable.—*Sligo Champion*.

THE LATE STORM.—THE GRAIN CROP.—It is with regret we have to record the awful destruction that has befallen the grain produce on the line of road from Castlebar to Claremorris, by Bally, as witnessed by us on Thursday last. In some fields, the oats and barley stood before the storm, were being spread out on the stubble to dry, the straw, in many instances presenting the appearance of decomposition, and the grain of many stacks, tossed by the wind, totally gone. Yet this is not the extent of the loss sustained by the farmers. One-tenth of the grain crop, perfectly ripe before the storm set in, had been left uncut. We beheld numerous farmers, with their assistants, reaping fields of straw, from which the grain had all been removed by the wind.—*Castlebar Telegraph*.

PROSELYTISM.—The Rev. D. Mylott, R.C.C., Maam, has been bound over to stand his trial at the next Quarter Sessions of Galway for an alleged assault on two notorious proselytising hirelings, who instead of being assaulted, were themselves the actual aggressors on the rev. gentlemen; they swore away, however, "to suit convenience," and the magistrate, Mr. Arabin, was obliged to adopt the above course. Some angry recrimination took place between Mr. Hugh Conolly and the renowned John O'Callahan.

NATIVE MANUFACTURE.—It is with much pleasure that we make the announcement of the establishment of a flax mill, and the introduction of the manufacture of linen into the neighboring town of Ballymahon, by its proprietor, John Shoulham, Esq., High Sheriff of the county Longford. Mr. Shoulham, we understand, is also proprietor of the flourishing town of Ballymena, in the north, in which the manufacture of linen has for a series of years been most successfully carried on.—*Westmeath Independent*.

MINING OPERATIONS IN IRELAND.—The existence of ore at Dundrum, on the Downshire property, having been satisfactorily ascertained, the working of lead mines there is about to be undertaken, a Welsh company having for that purpose obtained a portion of land from the lord of the soil on his visit to that locality last week.—*Newry Telegraph*.

Upwards of £160 has been subscribed to present to the Portpatrick boat-men who rescued the passengers from the Orion.

REDUCTION OF RENTS.—John DeMontmorency, Esq., has announced to his tenants on the Castlemorris estate, that an abatement of 5s. in the pound "will be allowed to all who pay a full year's rent on or before the 13th of November," persons deriving a profit rent excepted. An abatement similar to this was made last November, on Mr. DeMontmorency's property in the neighborhood of city of Kilkenny.—*Kilkenny Journal*.