

cable, while whipping up this inexplicable lingo, which minds us of Foot's rigmorole for the trial of memory:—

So she went into the garden to cut a cabbage-leaf to make an apple-pie; and at the same time a great she-bear coming up the street pops its head into the shop! "What, no soap?" So he died, and she very imprudently married the barber; and there were present the Pioninies, and the Joblillies, and the Garynlies, and the grand Pangendum himself, with the little round button at top; and they all fell to playing the game of catch us catch can, till the gunpowder ran out of the heels of their boots.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Oct. 16.

DISCOVERY OF MISLAID ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.—It is well known in the legal profession that the Acts of the Irish Parliament, from the time of the decapitation of Charles I., to the Restoration, (from 1639 to 1662), were mislaid, and, at last, considered as destroyed in the wars of the Commonwealth, the most minute searches, and even expensive Parliamentary commissions, having failed to discover the slightest trace of them. In consequence of this loss the best lawyers were frequently at fault in their researches, and it is believed that much of the embarrassments and confiscations which occurred on the Restoration had their origin in the impossibility of referring to these various statutes and Orders in Council, on the authority of which the principal actors in the busy time of the Commonwealth had politically committed themselves, and exposed their estates to the tender mercies of an Act of Settlement. Within these few days the lost acts have been found in Belfast, by Alexander Montgomery, Esq., of the firm of Alexander and John Montgomery, solicitors, while searching among the dusty records of the Rolls Court. When the circumstance was communicated to the Irish Government the law officers refused to believe the fact, till Mr. Montgomery produced his proofs, by transcripts of two of the missing acts. This discovery is said to be likely to interest the historian as well as the lawyer, and very probably may lead to attempts on the part of some of the unfortunate descendants of those who suffered in the changes of property consequent on the Restoration, to inquire how far holes may be picked in the parchments of the Act of Settlement, which was passed in despair of unravelling the gordian knots of legislation tied during the interregnum, in which the Irish suffered equally for their loyalty or rebellion. Ireland has already endured ten confiscations in the last 600 years, and it is fairly estimated has on an average been totally confiscated three times over; so that it is not extraordinary that the dispossessed population should be possessed of very sensitive reminiscences touching the forfeited estates. These, however, go no further back than the days of William III., Charles II., Oliver Cromwell, and Charles I., or rather Lord Strafford. As to James I., he dealt by wholesale with the Emerald Isle, and swept 12 northern counties into his exchequer by one dash of his pen, in pursuance of his plantation system—an act which, His Most Sacred Majesty was pleased to observe, "he hoped would content all his loving subjects, seeing that he dealt impartial justice amongst the Irish enemy, upholding no favourite, and screening none from the scythe of justice."—*Times*.

STATE OF RELIGIOUS FEELING IN THE COUNTY OF MAYO.—A few days since a trial took place at the Petty Sessions of Newtown Pratt, which was specially reported in a Galway paper, and may tend to throw some light on the causes of alienation which prevail amongst the higher and lower classes of society in that frequently disturbed county.

The court was crowded to excess, and a full bench of magistrates presided, some of whom came from a distance to take part in this trial, which agitated the population to a great extent. Their names were Sir Samuel O'Malley, Bart., Chairman; Sir Richard O'Donnell, Bart., George Clendenning, Alexander Clendenning, Louis O'Donnell, and J. T. Steuart, Esqrs.

The prosecutor was the Rev. Mr. Hughes, parish priest of ——. The defendant was William Mairs, steward of the Rev. Mr. Stoney, rector of the parish; but who also exercised a higher vocation—that of a missionary Bible reader, and was in the habit of going near and far into the cabins of the peasantry (who are almost without exception Catholics), reading and expounding to them, "in season and out of season," the holy Scriptures. This individual was now indicted "for making use of language calculated to cause Mr. Hughes to commit a breach of the peace on the 17th September."

Mr. Hughes, on being sworn, stated that he was that day riding along the road, and passed Mairs, who twice called after him, using language calculated to provoke him to a breach of the peace. On being asked what this language was, he replied it was a quotation from the Epistle of St. Paul to Timothy, chap. iv., 1st, 2d, and 3d verses (which he read in court from his prayer-book)—viz. "Now the spirit manifestly

saith that in these last times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to spirits of error and doctrines of devils, speaking lies in hypocrisy, and having their conscience seared." The Protestant version adds "with a hot iron." The Rev. gentleman also produced a number of documents, which he said were affidavits, containing statements of the substance of discourses held by Mairs with some Catholics in the famine of 1831. He then read the expressions attributed to Mairs, "that he (Mr. Hughes) was a devil"—"that his altar was the altar of the devil," &c.

The Chairman requested the Rev. Mr. Hughes to confine himself to the present charge, and the Rev. Mr. Stoney, who was present, requested the magistrates to read the third verse, omitted by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, viz.—"Forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth."

The Rev. Mr. Hughes said that Mairs did not read the passage to him, for he had them by heart. He also admitted that he (the prosecutor) gave his congregation an advice in chapel the Sunday before Mairs met him. "I did advise them," said the Rev. gentleman, "that if any persons went into their villages or house to talk about religion, to put them out with pitchforks, or to hunt the dogs after, or to put them under water for so many minutes."

"Reverend Sir," observed the defendant, "I now ask you which of the apostles, of whom you boast to be the successor ever gave such advice?"

The Chairman said that if the people had taken Mr. Hughes's advice and killed or wounded any body in the performance of it, he would have been put on trial for his life.

Mairs in his defence, said that he was riding on the road with two friends on the day above mentioned, when they were met by the priest, who stopped his horse, and then he asked his reverence what did they do to cause him to give the people such advice against them last Sunday? On which his reverence replied "You ruffian of the world! You impudent puppy! How dare you speak to me? It is fitter for you to be at home walloping the pots than here!" He then addressed the two men, "How dare you walk with such a ruffian?" He then rode on, saying, "If you dare to speak another word about religion, I'll bury you in the sink under me!" on which Mairs demanded if that was the conduct pursued by the apostles, and then quoted the passage from St. Paul, which the Rev. gentleman subsequently declared on oath was calculated to make him commit a breach of the peace. He also stated one of the grounds of quarrel which he had with his reverence.—Some time previous he had men working on his master's glebe land, when the priest entered and ordered the men to quit working, alleging that it was a holiday; and when he (the steward) requested him not to hinder the work, he called him "an infernal ruffian," "a puppy," "a pot walloper," with other abusive language and expressions too indecent to repeat.

There was considerable difference of opinion amongst the magistrates themselves on the subject of who had really given the provocation, and who was the real criminal. It appeared that Mairs had no licence to preach, and had, moreover, been very unparading of bad language towards the professors of Catholicism, calling its doctrines damnable and idolatrous, and its teachers deceivers, who kept the word of God from them, &c. A great disposition was manifested by the crowd of peasantry in court to take summary vengeance on him for the insults which "he felt it his duty" to offer in his zeal for reading the Bible, and the police had to keep the indignant people back by main force with their carbines.

The Chairman said that if a hair of his head was touched he would hold Mr. Hughes accountable.

Mairs was finally bound over to keep the peace, and quote no more threatening verses to the priest.—*Times*.

Foreign Intelligence.

(From English papers to the 28th Oct.)

LISBON, SEP. 28.

The official part of the *Chronica* contains a long address from the Chamber (or magistrates) of Faro, which gives a most gloomy picture of the state of the Algarves.—The faithful subjects of the Queen are exposed to the most imminent danger, unless some prompt and effectual remedy is applied to check the excesses of the guerrillas, who would reduce to ashes all the principal towns of the Algarves, and destroy the inhabitants of the higher classes, the landowners, and merchants, in order to seize on their property as a reward for so many atrocities. Your Imperial Majesty cannot be ignorant of the horrid excesses of the guerrillas, who devastate some flourishing towns, such as Albufeira and Loulé. We confine ourselves to describing the state of this city; the sacrifices of its inhabitants, and the impossibility of long resisting the siege of the devastating

and incendiary guerrillas. This town, that of Lagos, and the village of Ollhao, are the only parts of Algarve that recognise the regency of your Imperial Majesty and the sovereignty of your august daughter, Donna Maria II., all the rest is in the power of the guerrillas and montanheiros, and the faithful Algarvians who cannot assemble here, are assassinated or dispersed.

But those three places are almost reduced to the extent of their walls. Lagos and Ollhao have for more than a month maintained an incessant struggle with great bodies of guerrillas, and have been able to maintain a defensive position within their walls and intrenchments by great sacrifices of their persons and their property, and amidst continual alarms. Faro has not yet been formally attacked, but bands of many hundred guerrillas, swelled by militia and Royalist Volunteers, who have left the division of Molellos, have approached to the suburbs, and appear to be preparing to attack it."

The memorial further represents that the guerrillas have carried off all the horned cattle, sheep, and corn, and other productions of the earth, from the environs of the town, so that all articles of daily use are scarce and dear, especially wood for fuel and it is necessary to send out strong detachments to accompany the carts to some neighbouring grove to bring back fuel. The memorial dwells on the great loss that the inhabitants suffered by this state of things, the irreparable damage sustained by the loss of the harvest, and the fear that they should not be able to cultivate the ground for the next year for the want of seed corn, and cattle to till the ground. The receipt of the public revenue is, of course, reduced almost to nothing. Most of the evils are irreparable, but if the inhabitants receive the assistance of an armed force, they might hope at least to cultivate the ground, and to collect public revenue to meet such extraordinary expenses. Dated 7th September.

PORTUGAL.

From Portugal we have accounts to the 16th inst., by the Pike, which has arrived at Plymouth, bringing letters from Lisbon to the 13th, and from Oporto to the 16th.—Though a little eclipsed in interest by the recent occurrences in the twin portion of the Peninsula, the contest in Portugal cannot fail to attract a more than average share of regard. The main burden of this intelligence is, that the Pedroites have, at last, assumed the offensive at Lisbon; that their attempts at expelling their besiegers have been successful; and that the latter, dislodged at all points from their recent strong holds, were fleeing before their opponents. This important change in the relative fortunes of the belligerents was chiefly influenced by the occurrences of the 10th inst., upon which day a *sortie*, headed by the Duke of Terceira and General Saldanha, was successfully, though after an obstinate resistance, effected, and the Pedroites at nightfall remained masters of the acquired advances. Next day the attacks were renewed, and at the close of that day found to be rewarded with further advantages obtained over the retreating foe. Upon the 12th a more general engagement was expected, but in all that hitherto occurred the advantage had been altogether with the Constitutionists. The results of these sanguinary encounters are differently stated, one account estimating the losses of the Miguelites at 1000, another at 2000, while that of the Pedroites is rated at only 400. These details may be more or less incorrect, or it may be that the successes of the besieged are somewhat exaggerated; but there can be no doubt that Miguel has lost much valuable ground, and it is not easy to see where he can now hope to rally his scattered and dispirited forces. His immediate destination was supposed to be Santarem, a place of some strength north of Lisbon; but even there he was to be shortly attacked by the conquering force advancing in his front from the capital, and in rear by a corps of 3,000 Constitutionists, who were descending southward from Oporto. It is but fair to add, that all accounts agree that the Miguelites behaved in these repeated attacks with great firmness and spirit; Miguel himself, however, was nowhere to be seen, but Don Pedro was still, as at Oporto, the life of his party, rallying and re-assuring the troops in every danger. The last accounts left the Miguelites 56 miles from Lisbon, fleeing in confusion, after having abandoned their heavy baggage and the wounded in the hospitals. Lisbon was tranquil, and full of enthusiasm. We shall look forward for the next arrival with no little impatience.

A telegraphic despatch has been received at Paris from Brest, containing news from Lisbon, dated 13th inst., the substance of which is that Don Miguel continued in full retreat towards Santarem.

GREECE.

The intelligence from Greece is important. It informs us that a conspiracy had been discovered against the Government of that country, with Colocotroni at the head of it; he had been arrested and made prisoner. Martial law was to be proclaimed

throughout Greece, by which Colocotroni was to be tried. King Otho was by no means popular. Considerable numbers of the Bavarians were dying, and the remainder are in a very dissatisfied state. The interior of the country was far from tranquil, and, on the whole, Greece wore a very melancholy aspect.

The JAMAICA COURANT, the most violent advocate of slavery, has been discontinued, its proprietors have declared themselves insolvent.

At the Jamaica Quarter Sessions, several missionaries had qualified to preach, among whom are the Rev. Messrs. Timothy Curtis, John Greenwood, Thomas Murray, Thomas Pennock, Isaac Whitehouse, William Crooks and Thomas Burrows, Wesleyan missionaries, and the Rev. Thomas F. Abbott, Baptist missionary. This was done by taking the oaths and subscribing the declaration, according to the Toleration Laws of William and Mary and Anne, which Sir Joshua Rowe, the Chief Justice, has declared to be in force in the island. A *noto prosequi* had been entered on the records of the St. James's Court of Quarter Sessions, in the case of several indictments against persons for joining in religious worship, among whom were Messrs. Abbott and Nichols, Baptist missionaries, and Mr. Murray Wesleyan missionary.

The French regiments have been ordered to be increased nearly one-fifth more than their present number, to be prepared for ensuing events.

The accounts from Vera Cruz to the 30th of August give a lamentable account of the cholera in the city of Mexico. It is stated, that 16,000 persons had fallen victims in one month; and that the deaths were on some days as high as 12 to 1400.

Advices from Cochin China state, that the King had been persecuting the missionaries and Christians residing in that country in a most barbarous manner.

Accounts from Padang to the 27th February, confirm the melancholy intelligence of the massacre of the Dutch troops in the interior of Sumatra, amounting to from 10 to 15 officers, and from 200 to 300 soldiers all Europeans.

The French Government has, it is said, made up its mind to take a decided part on behalf of the infant Queen of Spain, the disclosures of every day appearing to give it an air of stronger confirmation. The *Constitutionnel* and other papers positively assert, that orders have been issued to suspend the half-yearly furloughs, to call back all soldiers absent on leave, and to send 22,000 men into Biscay. An army of observation which is stated to consist of two corps of 26,000 men each, is assembling at Bayonne, under the command of General Harispe, and a division of cavalry under the command of General Castlerane is to be assembled on the Pyrenean frontier.

Miscellaneous.

It is understood, that the great measures to be introduced by ministers in the next session are on the following subjects, viz., on the English tithe system, the poor laws, and corporations; and that an abolition of the most oppressive and vexatious portion of the assessed taxes will be effected, with a more equitable adjustment of such parts of them as it shall be considered necessary still to retain.

The British Parliament has been further prorogued until the 12th December.

Out of the 27 ships sent out from Hull to the whale fishery, one has been wrecked, but without loss of lives; the rest, in different degrees, have returned, or are returning, well laden; and the quantity of oil produced from their cargoes is computed at no less than 4,500 tons, with a proportionably large stock of whalebone.

CAPTAIN ROSS.—On Sunday evening Captain Ross and his nephew arrived at Windsor Castle, to pay their respects to his Majesty. They were both received by the King in a very flattering and gracious manner, and had the honour of being introduced to the Queen and Royal visitors, with whom they dined and spent the evening. Captain Ross appeared in excellent health, and wore a Swedish Order. The nephew of Captain Ross is a man of considerable talent, and appears to be about 37 years of age; they both left the Castle at 11 o'clock in the evening, and proceeded to town. Captain James C. Ross penetrated 200 miles into the interior of the country, guided by the Esquimaux, and discovered the Magnetic Pole about 70 deg. 30 min N. lat. 96 deg. W. long. on which he planted the British flag taking possession of the spot in the name of the King.

The Grand Seigneur never suffers any of his officers to enter the apartments where his money is kept, with clothes that have pockets in them.

A portion of our City capitalists, and that an important one, is at this moment deeply engaged in a speculation in the articles of indigo, sugar, pepper, coffee, wool, and cotton, by which their prices have been very

MR. GRACE