

MR. WALLACE, OF THE "ANGLO-CELT."—The long and wearisome imprisonment of Mr. Wallace, the proprietor of the *Anglo-Celt*, will terminate this day week. Not an hour of that imprisonment has been shorted. "The pound of flesh" has been exacted; but, there was in the severe sentence passed upon this gentleman "a penalty in the bond"—that penalty was no less a sum than fifty pounds. Fifty pounds upon the proprietor of a small provincial paper, in Ireland, is a much greater sum than fifty thousand pounds would be to one possessing the estates and fortune of the Earl St. Germans.—*Telegraph*, Oct. 15.

THE IRISH MAGISTRACY.—Robert Edward King, Esq., grandson of General Viscount Lorton, has been appointed a magistrate for the county Roscommon. Mr. King has also been appointed a deputy lieutenant, in the room of E. Noghten, Esq., deceased.

MR. HERCULES M'DONNELL, barrister, son of the Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, has been appointed Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland.

The excise have required the several storekeepers to provide scales and weights for weighing whiskey, pursuant to the new act which came into force on the 10th October. A very considerable addition has been made in this and various other ways to the duties of the excise staff and more especially since the very large export to England has arisen.

A failure has taken place at the Dublin Stock Exchange on the part of a junior broker, whose liabilities are estimated at £10,000.

THE HARVEST.—The *Clonmel Chronicle* remarks that all kinds of new grain are coming very slowly into market, the farmers continuing to hold back supplies, although the prices are extravagantly high as compared with those obtained at the corresponding period last year:—"This fact of itself (it is added) would seem to say that the farmer is beginning to experience 'better times'; for in many instances, to our own knowledge, the tenant farmer in this neighbourhood has paid his rent without, as in former years, being required to dispose of his crops."

THE EXODUS.—A Galway paper says:—"There seems still to be no check to the fearful tide of emigration which is depopulating this unfortunate country. Day after day are they departing, and even the rigor and dangers of a winter voyage have no terrors for them. To-day the bark Clarence, J. B. Purdon, our respected townsman, owner, departs from the docks with 120 passengers. One comfort the poor people have is, that they will be well provided for by the owner, and every attention paid to their comfort."

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.—On Thursday a week a densely crowded meeting of the trades and laboring classes of Limerick was held for the purpose of adopting an address to the employers, soliciting an increase of wages in some degree commensurate with the present advanced prices of provisions, and resolutions in assertion of the hardships under which they feel themselves—first, from the high rate of provisions, while their wages remain as low as hitherto; and, secondly, from the exportation of potatoes, by which the quantity of provisions in the market is diminished, and prices consequently kept up or still further increased. Mr. M. O'Regan, President of the Congregated Trades, who presided, read an address to employers, embodying extracts from the reports of the speeches delivered by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Lord Montague, and Mr. Dargan, at the late great banquet in Limerick, in which they expressed their opinion that an increase of wages to laborers was necessary to insure the prosperity of their employers as well as their own. The address also referred to the high prices of provisions at present as compared with the rates of "some years ago, when the markets were extremely low, and when labor was far and away better paid than at the present moment." The address was adopted, as were also resolutions asserting the necessity of an increase of wages, and stating that the difficulties of the working classes were considerably increased owing to the exportation of potatoes. The *Limerick Reporter*, which contains a detailed report of the proceedings, says:—"The assembly separated with cries from the laboring class of 'Two shillings a day.' We are sorry to state that the appearance of raggedness and gaunt indications of want presented by a great portion of the laboring classes who were in attendance were, in an apparently thriving city like Limerick, equally astounding and afflicting. On the other hand, we feel bound to say to their credit that their conduct throughout was laudably decorous and orderly, and all their manifestations of feeling marked by the good humor which even their evident misery was not sufficient to destroy."

A lady in Tipperary, named Mrs. Ryan, saved many lives from death by hunger during the ravages of recent famine. She first procured a female to instruct the destitute children of her vicinity in the beautiful art of crochet work and general embroidery of muslin, in which they succeeded so well that the amiable lady was tempted to extend her venture. She had them taught to make shirts and stockings, and, in short, introduced every variety of female labor.—She next succeeded in obtaining from a gentleman named M'Curtin, who was in the American trade, a cargo of New York for a small cargo of these beautiful articles. In America they were disposed of with the utmost ease, being bought up with avidity by the emigrants in that country, and affording sufficient profit, after covering all expenses, to encourage a repetition of this charitable and benevolent speculation.

There is a gentleman living at Inch, in the county of Tipperary, who, alarmed by the ravages of starvation, taught the victims of want to have recourse to industry in order to secure themselves from famine. This gentleman assured a friend of the writer's that the necessity and even the desire of emigration was removed from every rural family in which two of the daughters were sufficiently advanced to earn individually three shillings a week. This small sum enabled two young girls, accustomed to the cheap and humble fare of an Irish cottage, to pay their rent, assist their parents, and keep a roof over their heads. But the most extraordinary circumstance with relation to this gentleman was, that he succeeded, by means of his agent, Mr. Fitzgibbon, of Cork, in disposing of embroidered muslins and other articles in the manufacturing towns of Belgium. Owing to their cheapness these Irish articles were bought in Flanders when similar goods of native production remained unpurchased. The great advantage which arises from the examples we have cited consists in the fact that the individuals who are thus taught to earn their bread by their needle constitute the building materials—so to say—the stones and mortar, of which a flourishing

factory may be built up. Of this we have striking evidence in the case of the firm of Lambert and Co., of Limerick. When they found that the pauper children around them were capable of earning money and making saleable articles—or, in other words, when they saw the utility of the first industrial school in Limerick, this highly respectable firm drafted the trained females from the school, and established a flourishing factory in which not only embroidery of an ordinary nature, but works of a most artistic and delicate design were produced. But when a rival firm in Limerick, namely, Todd and Burns, of William-street, in that town, saw the progress made by the establishment of Lambert and Co., they likewise founded a large establishment for embroidering muslin and making chemisettes, &c., an establishment in which that single firm gives employment at present, as we are informed, to a thousand females.

In the town of Birr, in Tipperary, there is also a prosperous factory, in which upwards of 800 females, who two or three years ago could not earn a shilling, are busily engaged at present in embroidery and shirt-making, &c.

In a word, all that seems to be necessary is to begin, the Irish have so many friends abroad. Our steadfastness in the Faith, and the sufferings of our peasantry—our Great Exhibition at home and our exiles in all other lands—have riveted the attention and moved the sympathy of South and North Americans and Europeans in general, and would open markets for Irish produce in all Catholic nations, which form, of course, the majority of nations. The exportation of these manufactures would give occupation and existence to Irish shipping, and thus lay the broad foundations of future national greatness and wealth.—*Tablet*.

IRISH COSTUME.—The *Galway Packet* has the following gratifying bit of intelligence:—"It is with peculiar pleasure we notice the improved appearance of the peasantry on Sundays and holidays, the surest signs of returning prosperity. Instead of the ragged coat, the old hat, and broken shoes which marked the period of the famine, and stamped upon poor Paddy an appearance far from gratifying to his pride, a new suit from head to foot now rewards his long-trying patience and hard struggle with adversity. No one could fail to observe the strong master of country people in our streets on Sunday last, and the cheering and gratifying appearance which they presented; the boys wearing new and comfortable frieze and corduroy, while the girls displayed their red and blue mantles, nicely trimmed caps, and new shoes and stockings—articles of comfort which the poor people were long deprived of. From inquiries which we made in various quarters we received but one reply, that the country people were never in so prosperous a condition as they are at present; an assurance which is fully borne out by the cheering and comfortable appearance which they present in our streets when they come to town."

ORANGE LANDLORDS.—The most worthless aristocracy the world ever saw, they were. For two or three centuries they have had the most fruitful Island in the world in their hands, and see to what they have brought it:—to one immense potato field, cornered by poor houses. They have not given one illustrious name to our history, they have not given a volume worth reading to our literature, they have not created one institution, worth preserving. But what better could be expected of them. Raised up by conquest, to a rank they did not win by honorable degrees of public service; foreign in blood and belief to the nation partitioned among them; agents of a jealous despotism, always used but never trusted; strangers alike to the crown and to the people. Happily they had one virtue—extravagance. By the liberal exercise of that, the great grandsons of those who received a kingdom for a patrimony, are to-day hopelessly insolvent. Thank God their reign, if wicked, has been short!—*American Celt*.

AN INTRUDER ON VICEROYALTY.—Yesterday Captain Winter, of the 17th Lancers, accompanied by several other aides-de-camp of the Lord Lieutenant, appeared before the magistrates of Capel street police office, and tendered information against the reverend Henry Stannard (a clergyman of the Established Church) under the following circumstances:—Captain Winter informed the bench that between eleven and twelve o'clock on the preceding night, while the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of St. Germans were sitting in one of the apartments of the Viceroyal Lodge, a gentleman, to their great surprise, walked into the room from an adjoining chamber, and sat down upon a chair without the least ceremony in the world. His Excellency, perceiving him to be a stranger, inquired the object of his visit, to which he replied very coolly that he had effected an entrance by the front door, and wished for an interview with his Excellency. It soon became evident, however, that the intruder was a person of unsound mind, tho' not what is termed a dangerous lunatic, and accordingly an aide-de-camp was called in, and he was handed over to the custody of the police. On further inquiry it appeared that the name of the person who acted in this strange manner is the Rev. Henry Stannard, and he is a clergyman of the Established Church. Captain Winter stated that his Excellency merely desired that measures should be taken to prevent the repetition of a similar intrusion in future. What makes this occurrence still more strange is, that the reverend gentleman contrived to enter the Viceroyal Lodge unnoticed by any of the domestics of the establishment, and without attracting the observation of the sentinels and police constables who are constantly in its immediate vicinity."

EXTRAORDINARY OUTRAGE.—The *Galway Packet* contains the following singular statement:—"We regret to state, that intelligence has reached Galway to the effect that Mr. James Hely Hynes, of New Quay, was shot yesterday by the police. Mr. Hynes was a man of great bodily strength—probably the most powerful man in Ireland, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him; but being at times subject to eccentric fits, bordering on a species of insanity, his friends found it rather difficult to keep him under control. We have heard that he had been for some time in this state of mind, and that his mother and brother-in-law obtained a warrant for his arrest, in order that he might be placed under some restriction. Yesterday the policemen proceeded to arrest him, when he ordered them off, and told them that he would shoot them if they advanced. However, they took no heed of this warning, and were closing in upon him, when he fired, as it is said, a blank cartridge over their heads, and two of them immediately discharged their carbines at him, and both bullets took effect—one in the shoulder, and the other in the side. It is feared that the wounds are mortal."

EFFECTING THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.—We are delighted to hear that, as Ireland has had the honor of having given Great Britain a conqueror for Waterloo—one who has, perhaps, not unmeritedly been called the saviour of the British empire—the same once neglected island also affords a seaman intrepid enough to effect that great nautical problem, the North-West passage. Our gratification on this head is not lessened, but the reverse, by the statement that Commander M'Clure is an inhabitant of Ulster, the brother of a medical gentleman who, not long since, was resident amongst us. Commander M'Clure, was First Lieutenant of Sir James Ross's ship, *Enterprise*, in the first searching Expedition for Sir John Franklin, and was promoted for that service. He then volunteered for the second expedition, by way of Behring's Straits, and proceeded thither under Captain Collinson, of the *Enterprise*, at the beginning of 1850. Captain M'Clure, and bore up for Hong-Kong for the first winter; but Mr. M'Clure stood on towards the North-East for winter quarters, and the last heard of him was in Behring's Straits, where Captain Kellet (who, we have no small pleasure in stating, is also an Irishman, being from Clonmel, the chief town of the county Tipperary), in her Majesty's ship *Herald*, arrived just in time to see him dashing off towards the ice. Captain Kellet then deemed it advisable to recall the Commander, and made the signal accordingly; but M'Clure parted from his senior officer with the truly Nelson-like reply, sent also by signal, "Can't stay"—"Own responsibility." That was the last communication that took place with the Investigator on the Behring's Straits side of the North Pole; but most singular is it that, having parted with Captain Kellet in this manner, and in such a locality, this very Commander M'Clure and this very Captain Kellet (the two Irishmen), should meet on the next occasion on the other side of the Poles—in fact, that Captain Kellet should be the very man to rescue M'Clure and his brave fellows from starvation, and give him the helping hand to accomplish that almost superhuman enterprise which he forbade him from undertaking.—All honor, then, to M'Clure, and to the country that sent him forth.—*Northern Whig*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CARDINAL PRIMATE IN PARIS.—His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster, after having assisted at the translation of the relics of St. Theodosia, went to Paris in order to pass a few days there, previous to a *sejour* on the Continent. On Tuesday last he paid a visit to the School of the Carmelites.—His Eminence was received with the highest marks of respect and admiration. A pious feeling, which all may easily comprehend who are acquainted with the life of the Cardinal and the persecutions to which he is incessantly exposed in England, inspired him with the desire of celebrating Mass in the chapel consecrated by the blood of the martyrs of 2nd of Dec.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND.—The clergy of most English dioceses are now looking forward to the assembling of their diocesan synods, several of which will meet next month. All priests having ordinary faculties are summoned to attend, and the proceedings are expected to occupy several days. It is confidently stated that the decrees of the National Synod of last year have been approved at Rome, and their publication may therefore shortly be expected. One duty of the diocesan synods is to promulgate and apply the decrees of the Provincial Council, and any cases of exemption, rendered necessary by local or other accidental circumstances, will also be considered by them, and made the subject of petition to the Holy See.—*Tablet*.

THE TURN-OUT IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—The present posture of affairs is a very serious one. The employers very naturally object to be attacked in detail. They say, our men shall not be kept in work to enable them to subscribe to fight a battle against our neighbors. In fact, a battle is to be fought between the employers and the employed throughout the manufacturing districts; and both parties are in earnest. The masters say that they want to know who are to be masters. The men complain of high prices of food; and contend that, as their employers get better prices when the raw material is dear, they ought to be considered when food is high in price. The contest, at present, promises to be a hardly-fought one. The operatives throughout the manufacturing districts are pledged to support their fellow operatives who are on the strike. The masters are equally in earnest. They are careless just now about increasing stocks, and threaten, and seriously too, a general suspension if the men persist in maintaining their present attitude. It is fearful to contemplate what may be the result of a lengthened continuation of the struggle in the event of an early and severe winter; and there is one circumstance which favors the idea of an obstinate perseverance on the part of the men; namely, their ability on the resumption of work, even at existing wages, to earn much more than they have been doing, and thus to pull up their losses during the strike. For some time past it is not calculated they have been doing more than four days' work during the week, notwithstanding which they have earned the high wages mentioned above. It is hard to say at the present moment when this strike is to stop.

A glance at the great manufacturing districts of the north of England is full of interest just now. Dullness already commences to be seen, unwillingness to produce comes on the traces of a lengthened activity. The account from Manchester, Leeds, Bolton, and various other towns, show that dullness generally prevails, owing to those causes as well as to the apprehensions of war, which, if it were once commenced, might greatly interfere with a foreign trade, that has become enormous in extent. It appears that this check manufacturing enterprise—although it may prove a temporary one—has already had some effect on the operatives on "turn out." In one of the Manchester circulars it is mentioned that some of the operatives of the district, by whom a second advance of ten per cent was lately demanded, have offered to return to work; but that, under existing circumstances, their employers are not anxious to receive them, unless they will now give up the ten per cent they originally obtained.—There is little doubt that a war, however short, will exert an injurious influence on the manufacturing interests.

The Cholera gives decided indications of disposition to increase in London. There is, as yet, no report for last week; but the week before the deaths were 66, of which 29 occurred to males, and 37 to females. In the three previous weeks the fatal cases were 16, 29, 46. The majority of the deaths have

been amongst persons of middle age, and 42 occurred amongst the inhabitants of the north side of the Thames. In the north of England the epidemic is not nearly so fatal as it was two weeks since. It is stated that the Corporation of Newcastle have refused to avail themselves of the powers conferred by the Public Health Act against the repeated warnings by the Sanitary Association of the town; that they have refused to put in force the Common Lodging-Houses Act; and that they have wholly neglected to cleanse and regulate the town.

SIR JAMES COLQUHOUN AND THE STEAMER EMPEROR.—The action of suspension and interdict at the instance of Sir James Colquhoun against the owners of the steamer *Emperor*, to prevent that vessel carrying passengers on Sundays to the quays on Gareloch, came on on Friday last, before Lord Robertson. His Lordship, after hearing counsel on both sides, declined to grant any interdict; and in respect of the great general importance of the question at issue, reported the case to the Inner House, who will dispose of it at an early day after the sitting of the Court in November.

THE UNIFORM OF THE ARMY.—It is arranged that no change shall be made in the uniform of the army for the year commencing the first of April next.—*Naval and Military Gazette*.

TICKET OF LEAVE CONVICTS IN ENGLAND.—The first experiment under the new act passed for the abolition of transportation to penal settlements abroad commenced last week, four convicts having been liberated on Friday, and four on Saturday, from the *Warrior* convict ship, stationed off Woolwich Dock-yard. These convicts have each served between three and four years of the period named in their sentence, and return to their friends, or any other employment they may obtain unfettered by any restrictions, save those of avoiding the haunts of thieves and associating with bad characters, in which case they may be again apprehended, and sent to the hulks without any further trial. They will then be kept at the hulks until the full periods of their original sentence expires. Other convicts will be liberated during the week, and in subsequent weeks, upon the same terms, until room is made in the *Warrior* for a number of convicts recently sentenced to undergo penal servitude; and they in their turn, after three or four years' hard labor in the dockyards, will be afforded another opportunity of retrieving their character, and returning to the paths of honest industry. It is stated that Captain Denham is now in the South Seas, with the view of reporting upon some new and suitable place of transportation to which the Government may send convicts, if the experiment about to be made should not answer, and if this leniency of the Crown should be abused. At present the liberty which the convicts just set free have obtained will be equal in every respect to a free pardon, as they may now engage in any enterprise for their own benefit, and have every advantage which a free pardon could have given them.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary of the Peace Society by Mr. Henry Drummond, M.P., in reply to an invitation sent to him to attend its meetings about to be held in Edinburgh:—

"Sir,—You have invited me to go down to Edinburgh to assist at a conference of persons calling themselves 'The Friends of Peace'; and you have desired me, if I cannot be present, to send you my written adhesion to the objects of the conference.

"All people want peace. If the Emperor of Russia be allowed to keep possession of Wallachia and Moldavia, and to detach the subjects of the Porte from their duty to their own Sovereign, no man will be more peaceable than Nicholas. The title, therefore, of the body is not very appropriate nor distinctive.

"In your address there are many trite truisms describing the evils of war, against which commonplaces nothing can be said. You consider it as a 'Utopian dream to bring about suddenly a miraculous transformation of human nature,' the indulgence of which you disclaim; but your whole address proves that the only part of the dream you differ from is the suddenness of the 'miraculous transformation,' and that you do propose to yourselves to be the means of ushering in a universal reign of peace by means of conferences. Of the first two men born into the world one killed the other; and in this way 'human nature' has manifested itself ever since that period, and ever will unless it undergoes a 'miraculous transformation.'

"You endeavor to cast obliquity on the profession of arms, and are indignant at 'successful warriors occupying posts of distinction in Courts and Cabinets.' Take the army and the navy as a class, and take any other class of men in this country—merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers, servants, lawyers; compare them together for talents, patriotism, honor, virtue, disinterestedness, kindness, self-devotion—tor, in short, every quality that ennobles man; and I assert that the military class is, beyond measure, superior to any other. You would prefer to see statues erected to those who have been most eminent in the money-making arts of peace; and, instead of statues to Marlborough, Wellington, Duncan, and Nelson, you would prefer to see statues to the inventors of spinning-jennies and railroads, or to Kant and Jeremy Bentham. You think a broadbrim in bronze more picturesque than a cocked hat. You are severe upon Mars and Moloch, and prefer Mammon to both. Idolatry, like statuary, is an affair of taste, but Milton, who seems to know as much about devils as you do, tells us that Mammon was the basest and meanest of all.

"You state that 'the flower and strength of European manhood is living in coerced idleness at the expense of the rest of the community, in order that they may be ready to fight;' it would be more true if you had said, in order that the rest of the community may be able to spin cotton and grow corn in quiet.

"Agreeably to the cant of the age, you try to mix up some fragments of Holy Writ to sanctify your folly; and, imagining that you are to be the means of introducing the millennium, you ask 'if there is nothing which Christian men can do towards that end? You want a universal peace without the Prince of Peace; you want the world more quiet, that men may be left more undisturbed in the enjoyment of selfish gratification; and you think that no one can penetrate the darkness in which you have enveloped history, both sacred and profane. Yes; you can do something to bring in universal peace. Join together to beseech the Prince of Peace to come again, as He has promised to do, in the same way as that in which He was seen to go, and He will come and bring peace with Him; but without Him ye shall do nothing.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
HENRY DRUMMOND.
"Rev. H. Richard, 19, New Broad-street."