

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT BALLYCLARE, COUNTY ANTRIM.—It is our painful duty to record one of the most serious disasters ever known to occur in the peaceful rural district of this favored province, by which the lives of three persons were lost, twenty-six persons badly (some of them it is feared fatally) injured by fractured limbs, and upwards of forty others more or less hurt by external or internal contusions. The sad event occurred on the evening of Monday last, in the old paper mill, adjoining the town of Ballyclare, in consequence of the giving way of the floor of a large loft, in which upwards of five hundred persons were assembled for the purpose of hearing a lecture on electro-biology. Ballyclare is a pretty and thriving little town, situated in one of the most fertile districts of Antrim, about ten miles north of Belfast. The lecturer on the occasion was Mr. J. Thornley, an officer of excise, stationed in the town, who had previously exhibited in private with considerable success. The object of giving the lecture was with a view to aid a fund for the repair of the Ballyclare National School-house. The place selected for the meeting was the paper mill adjoining the town, an old and long unoccupied structure, about the safety of which there had been considerable doubt before the people had assembled. It is an extraordinary rambling structure, consisting of two wings joining in a right angle, and surrounded by a number of ruinous out-buildings, through which to the loft above, both access and egress is exceedingly difficult, especially at night. The lecture commenced at eight o'clock in the evening. The lecturer had a position in the central part of the room, from which he addressed his large audience. His discourse occupied an hour and a half, after which he proceeded to mesmerise some seven or eight young persons, who, at his request, came forward for the purpose. He succeeded with a few of these, and was about to exhibit his influence over them, having removed them towards the back part of the loft, when the curiosity of the spectators in the more distant parts of the room became so much excited that they rushed from all sides in a body to the central space, to obtain a better view. A sudden and ominous crack beneath their feet, gave but a momentary warning of the penalty of their rashness. The greatly-increased weight on the middle of the flooring proved too much for its utterly inadequate support to bear, and it gave way beneath their feet, opening downwards in a fearful chasm, into which upwards of three hundred persons—men, women and children—were precipitated. Those who were fortunate enough to secure seats on the back portion of the loft, of which the flooring had not given way, were comparatively uninjured; but nearly all who stood, at the moment of the accident, on that portion which occupied the angle between the two wings—a square of thirty feet—were thrown, with the planks of the flooring, and the dislodged stone-work of the dilapidated walls, to the area beneath—a fall of no less than sixteen feet—amongst the hard, projecting, and scattered pieces of machinery which were stored below. The shrieks of the suffering multitude, the noise of the falling timbers, the clouds of choking dust which instantly arose, the rush and frantic struggle for escape, produced a scene which will be indelibly impressed on the memories of all who survive it. Owing to the difficulty of egress to which we have already alluded, rendered still greater by the chasm in the flooring, it was some time before those who were actually unhurt could get out of the building, and many had to force their way out through a window in the rear of the wing. Some of those in the immediate vicinity of the yawning chasm miraculously escaped by clinging to the timbers of the roof and the portions of the flooring which still adhered to the walls. One person saved himself by having time to fasten the crook of his stick in an aperture of the stone-work, and thus suspended, he waited till it was safe to descend. Much time was spent before the building was completely cleared of the maimed and bruised, and we are sorry to add, the dead; for two persons, viz., Robert G. How, Esq., of Ballymore Mills, and a man named David Kennedy, were taken out of the ruins quite lifeless, and a man named John McIlwaine, in the last extremity of suffering. Twenty-six persons were removed with fractured limbs, and upwards of forty others with injuries of a minor description. The agitation and excitement of the inhabitants it is impossible to describe, during the progress of extricating the sufferers. Immediate medical aid was at hand, and, indeed, most of the medical gentlemen in the neighborhood were among those who fortunately escaped unhurt, or nearly so, from the disaster. Drs. Woodside, McKeon, and Peden, of Ballyclare; Drs. Hay and Arthur, of Ballymore; Dr. Moore, of Templepatrick, and Dr. Dundee, of Carnmoney, were present, and rendered prompt relief to the multitude of persons who claimed their care; and it is needless to add that the night was spent by them in attending to the incessant calls upon their surgical aid. It is remarkable that very few of the female portion of the assemblage received any injury—perhaps because their curiosity was not so restless as that of the gentlemen. The following is an accurate list of the names of the other sufferers, as it was possible to obtain, not including a large number of those who sustained less serious injuries;—Mr. John Sherrard, railway clerk, Ballypallady; Mr. Gordon, Ballyclare; Mr. Jackson, Ballymore; two sons of the late Mr. Simpson, solicitor, Ballyclare; Mrs. and Miss Woodside, Skilganabon; Mrs. Kilpatrick, Henryfield; Mrs. Smith, Ballyclare; Walter McBroom, Ballyboley; James Dickey, Ballyeaston; W. Martin, Thorditch; Samuel Thompson, Ballymore; Mathew Morgan, Ballyclare; James Dempsey, do; James Marshall, do; John Dickey, do; — Lattimore, do; three boys and two girls of the one family, named Murphy; John Ross, Ballyclare; Nelson Greer, do; James Stewart, do. All these have sustained severe fractures either of the legs or arms. Amongst those dangerously injured are Mrs. Woodside, W. McBroom, and Lattimore. It is impossible to predict the result of the serious internal injuries sustained by several of the sufferers. Mr. Thornley, the lecturer, escaped without injury. We understand that no blame whatever attaches to Mr. Thornley, who was merely anxious to devote his talents to a benevolent cause.—*Belfast News Letter*.

THE CONVICT MICHAEL HANLY.—We are happy in being able to announce to our readers that a respite for ten days has been received by the officers of the county of Limerick prison, for Michael Hanly, whose execution for the crime of wilful murder, was to have taken place yesterday, the 8th ult. Meanwhile, it is confidently hoped that a commutation of the sentence will be the result of the anxious and indefatigable exertions which have been made to save the life of the unfortunate man.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

The repayment of the government advances to the distressed unions is occupying a large share of public attention. At the very moment when the first glimpse of light is beginning to penetrate the hitherto hopeless darkness, and when the possibility of a return of prosperity is beginning to cheer our people in their struggle with all but insuperable difficulties, government puts its screw in operation to press down the incipient elasticity. The accumulated burden of famine debts is made to weigh heavily upon the rate-payers. Advances wrung with extreme difficulty from the legislature at a time when the people were dying of a famine, which, had they been justly governed, they never would have felt, and squandered in the manner least effective for the relief of the distressed, are now sought to be recovered, while the people are yet suffering under some of the worst results of recent calamity. The debt is, in fact, insisted on under circumstances in which no honest or honorable creditor would think of demanding immediate reimbursement; and under such circumstances is the present outcry raised against the oppressive claim.—The guardians of the distressed unions very naturally refuse to make themselves the tax-collectors of the Poor Law Commissioners on the occasion; and, on the whole, a demonstration of popular feeling has been raised in the matter which government will find it no easy matter to contend with.—*Freeman*.

A most strange circumstance has come to light, respecting the Nenagh poor law union. A new valuator was some time since appointed, as it was of course found that the old valuations did not accord with the altered circumstances of the union. This new valuator discovered that all the valuations which took place since the establishment of the Nenagh union, omitted to include in the area of taxation not less than eight thousand acres of land! The *Nenagh Guardian*, which notices the fact, does not inform us who it was that profited hitherto by the exemption, but we are tolerably certain that it was not the occupier. And, indeed, we should not be surprised to find that the *ex officio* were the parties benefited. However this may be, it shows a very loose habit of business in the first and successive boards of guardians of Nenagh, and a very negligent, or worse, discharge of official duty by the several valutors. Now that the facts have come to light, however, we trust that the present board will take measures to collect off those lands the several rates to which they ought to have been subject, and should have paid, and to which clearly they by law are liable. The parties to the trick—or whatever else it may be termed—will then feel the truth of the adage "honesty is the best policy."—*Limerick Chronicle*.

"IRISH INGRATITUDE."—We are often told that gratitude is a plant that will not thrive among us, that it will either wither quite away, or else run to seed on the uncongenial soil of an Irish heart; but, we firmly believe that there is no people in the world who evince a livelier sense of kindness, or who have a more graceful way of acknowledging a benefit conferred, than the peasantry of this country. In illustration of this we cannot forbear specifying an occurrence, which has just come under our notice, and which reflects especial credit on our laboring classes. It seems that Mr. Wyndham Gould, M.P., has been giving extensive employment for the last twelve months on the townlands of Ballygeale and Moonlanna, near Newcastle West, where he has some land in his own hands. In the beginning of the week his meadows were fit for the scythe; when every man in his works, who knew how to mow, to the number of thirty-seven, marched up the fields and cut down the crop. On the following day about 70 volunteered to save it, and not one of them would receive a penny for his labor—saying, it was the least they could do for a gentleman, who, by his employment, had enabled them to live and to keep out of the poor-house. Mr. Gould's steward, we understand, finding them resolute in their determination, sent into Newcastle for a supply of bread, tobacco, &c., to regale them, but even of this treat the poor fellows with innate delicacy partook but sparingly, being unwilling, as they themselves expressed it, "to put his honor to cost." In the electoral division in which the above mentioned property is situate, the poor rate is light. It is next door to nothing, about a penny in the pound. So much for employment by a resident proprietor—and so much for imputed "Irish ingratitude."—*Munster News*.

THE FAMINE DEBTS.—The *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday contains the following:—In the shape of Consolidated annuities, extending over a series of years, there is a charge against the Limerick Union of not less than £200,000! The first instalment of this stupendous sum is required to be included in the rate now impending, and which will, therefore, amount to 3s 6d in the pound, additional, upon the city electoral division. Upon some of the rural divisions it will be much more. The guardians have already protested against the cruel injustice of exacting such a crushing penalty, and as all unions are involved upon the score of advances they never sought, guardians must grapple boldly with the monster, or abandon the property of their constituents to absolute confiscation. The union guardians of this county are summoned to meet their brethren at Limerick on Thursday next, and we shall not despair but that a vigorous and combined demonstration of the public feeling by the Limerick, Rathkeale, Newcastle, Croom, Kilmallock, and Tipperary unions may yet give a different turn to the hostile movement.

DECLINE OF CORK.—At a meeting of the Town Council on Tuesday, a paper was read showing that the corporation income is decreasing—principally in respect of tolls. There has been a decrease of 29,352 firkins of butter in the year ending August, 1851, as compared with 1850, and 14,773 barrels of corn in the same period. Upon a like comparison the cattle sold were 2,371 less, and the sheep 8,204. The pigs sold were 5,126 in increase. From a comparison of exports that of the two years ending as above there has been a decrease of 6,368 cows, 13,673 sheep, 2,015 pigs, 786 calves, and 83 horses.

PORT OF LIMERICK.—EMIGRATION.—No less than seventy emigrant vessels left this port from the 1st of January last, to the 1st instant containing eleven thousand passengers. In the year ending December last, there was remitted by emigrants to their friends in this district, through the local banks alone, the large sum of £46,000. It is calculated that not less than £70,000 will be the amount this year.—*Munster News*.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION, IN THE QUEENS COUNTY.—On Wednesday morning, Sept. the 3rd, an inquest was held by Thomas Budds, Esq., coroner of the Queens County, on the body of a woman named Rosanna Kelly, who had been found on Monday in Emo

Park, in an expiring state, by the gamekeeper. On being discovered, she only articulated a few words before she died. On a *post mortem* examination by Joseph Clarke, Esq., M. D., it was ascertained that there was no food in her stomach, and accordingly a verdict of "Death from Destitution" was returned.—*Leinster Express*.

Galway Bay is full of herrings, and the haul, on Saturday morning, gave each boat 1,000 to 4,000, most of which went by rail to Dublin market.

THE CROPS.—SLIGO.—The wheat crop in this district is everywhere a good one, but late, owing to the want of ripening weather. The oat crop is generally also a good one. We have heard a few complaints of smut. The general crop is splendid everywhere about this town.—*Sligo Journal*.

GALWAY.—We have had an opportunity of remarking the state of the potato crop in the neighborhood of Galway, and we scarcely ever saw the crop in a more healthy condition. And as for the other crops, they are, thanks to Providence, all rich, luxuriant, safe, and, in various parts of the country, already secured.—*Galway Mercury*.

Our accounts of the crops in general are of a hopeful nature. The weather has been favorable for the harvest operations.—*Tuan Herald*.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—There is no mistake about the harvest. The fine weather, during the last week, has all but consummated the best hopes of the farmer.—The cereal crops, though not covering as great an area, will yield a greater produce per acre than for years past, and the green crops, too, notwithstanding some complaints, will, we should say, give a tolerably fair supply.—*Leinster Express*.

LIMERICK.—The fine weather is enabling the farmers to gather in the corn crops and hay in the very best condition. The potato disease is no more heard of, and the crop will turn up generally an excellent one.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

MAYO.—Harvest has at length fairly begun. Although later than usual of beginning, the harvest will, on the whole, not be a late one, the whole widely counting pretty closely together. Flax is all pulled, and a large quantity in the steep green. We hear good fair prices have been paid for this crop by the manufacturing firms here. Potatoes are not "gone;" in some places the tubers are becoming black; in other places they are not so. In all cases the tops are gone, but this only applies in many instances to the foliage, not to the stem. Turnips have got over the caterpillar, but will hardly regain their lost ground.—*Tyrone Herald*.

TIPPERARY.—In several districts of Tipperary the grain crops are nearly all cut down, and stooked in a fine state. With regard to the potato, the disease is not extending, and almost the entire crop is in a promising state.—*Tipperary Vindicator*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In reference to the question of prosecution, there is much interest existing regarding a sermon which is to be preached to-morrow, (Sept. 14,) at St. Werburgh's Catholic Church, Birkenhead, by the Lord Bishop of Shrewsbury, in aid of the schools in that quarter.—There is a great deal of discussion going forward about the matter here, and some of the fanatics are raging at seeing his Lordship's name in the placards announcing the fact, and also a Pontifical High Mass.—*Liverpool Correspondent of Tablet*.

It will be gratifying not only to his friends in the United Kingdom, but throughout Europe, to know that notwithstanding all the efforts which have been directed against his Eminence the Archbishop of Westminster, in England during the last few months, to render the Cardinal a bugbear in the eyes of his fellow-countrymen, his reception in the north of England, in the great towns, has been most respectful and kind; and that by his gracious demeanor and affable conduct on every public occasion, he has won golden opinions even from those who recently regarded his Eminence with very different feelings. Notwithstanding the press of the locality have been watching the movements of his Eminence with every disposition to make available the old stock in trade, yet from not one has a disrespectful word been made use of in reference to his discourses and demeanor.—*Northumberland Correspondent of Tablet*.

A leading article in the *Times* of Thursday announces the existence of an engineering scheme for bringing London and Calcutta within seven days journey of each other! Referring to an article about two years ago, in which the journalist surprised his readers with the original prospectus of the "Direct Calais and Mooltan," he now follows up that announcement with the statement, that "since then the scheme has been actually extended in its scope, discussed in its details, approved in much of its purport, and so far advanced that of the four great divisions of the route two have been positively decided on, and are in present course of completion. It is to be accomplished by stages. "A continuous line of railway from Ostend to Orsova on the frontier of the Turkish empire is already decided on." From Constantinople it is proposed to step over to Asia Minor, and skirting the Mediterranean coast with the line till you come to the mouth of the Orontes, to carry it up the banks of that river till the head waters of the Euphrates are reached, and then to lead it down the valley of the Euphrates to Bussorah at the head of the Persian Gulf. The Euphrates railway would be but nine hundred miles long; and yet it would, by cutting off the immense détour round Arabia, shorten the time to Calcutta by "twenty days out of the thirty-nine." These portions of the scheme are to be accomplished by 1860. From Bussorah the railway is to be carried along the Persian Gulf, and by the coast of Beloochistan, to Hyderabad on the Indus; "where the several branches of Indian lines would soon whisk the traveller to Bombay, Lahore, or Calcutta, according to his wants." From Gracechurch Street to Calcutta, by the perfect route, would be about 5600 miles of railway; seven days' journey "without stoppages"; and the whole scheme might be complete in fourteen years from the present time.

LOST CHILDREN IN THE EXHIBITION.—Of all the stray property found at the Exhibition and handed over to the police for the discovery of ownership, the most perplexing items come under the head of children. But for the intervention of the force, the Royal Commission must have by this time been placed in the delicate predicament of assuming the paternity of some eighty or ninety boys and girls who had lost their parents or friends in the building. Happily, the station-house at Prince's-gate provided a mode of escape, and thither all the stray little ones have been regularly sent. One boy was kept there all night, and a bed having been made for him with great coats, he

was next morning forwarded to his relatives at Winchester; another little fellow was taken to lodgings in Brompton-row, and was claimed there next day by his friends from Epsom. From eighteen to twenty children have been forwarded to various parts of the town, by the constables going off duty; and no less than sixty have been claimed at the station by their parents.

CHRISTIANITY IN ENGLAND.—Out of 1909 inmates of the Sheffield Workhouse, 1047 decline to acknowledge themselves of any religious persuasion, and 13 openly avow that they are of none.—*Spectator*.

MORMONISM.—The Mormonites have commenced promulgating their doctrines in Peterboro'. The preacher told his hearers that "if the Mormonite priests took up any venomous reptile, or drank any poisonous drug, it would not hurt them." A chemist who was present asked him to prove the truth of that assertion, and requested him to take a little prussic acid. This, we need not say, the preacher politely refused. He would not commit the blasphemy of adopting the suggestion of a skeptic!—*London Inquirer*.

BISHOPRIC OF SIERRA LEONE.—The Rev. Owen Emery Vidal, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Arlington, Sussex, has been nominated, and is willing to go out, as the first bishop of Sierra Leone. The Archbishop of Canterbury and her Majesty's government have signified their intention to Mr. Vidal's consecration, if a moderate endowment can be secured.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

OXFORD EXACTIONS.—A young gentleman, considerably astonished at the expenses of matriculation at Oxford, was congratulating himself on having paid all the fees, when he was politely requested by the official to step into another room, where he must subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles. Well, sir (said our friend), I hope this is the last of your abominable exactions. How much am I to subscribe?—*Tablet*.

UNITED STATES.

We are enabled to state, on the authority of letters from Rome, that on the 3rd of August, His Holiness Pope Pius IX issued his rescript for the elevation of the Right Rev. Francis Patrick Kenrick, D. D. Bishop of Philadelphia, to the high and important office of Archbishop of the Metropolitan Province of the Catholic Church in the United States. Much as the Clergy and laity of Philadelphia may personally regret the removal from amongst them of their venerable prelate, they will, as Catholics, rejoice, that one so distinguished for his pious humility, his profound learning, his indefatigable zeal, and his all pervading charity has been selected by the vicar of Christ, for his eminence to which all men in America took for an exemplification of the spirit and the practice of our holy religion. The official documents, confirming the promotion, have not yet arrived here. It is probable that the pallium for the new Archbishop, will be entrusted to the Right Rev. Bishop of Savannah, on his return from Rome. At the National Conclito to be held at Baltimore, next May, the new Archbishop will preside as Ablegate.—*Catholic Instructor*.

SENDING PAUPERS HOME.—In the Police Court, on Saturday last, William Hassett, of the county of Kerry, Ireland, Denis Moran, of Mayo, Ireland, and John McKenzie, of Dundee, Scotland, were severely complained of by John B. Munroe, superintendent of Alien passengers, as paupers, and that they were supported at the public expence. Dr. Moriarty testified to the facts of the case, that they had been at Deer Island on the public charge, and either would not, or could not support themselves. His Honor, Justice Rogers, ordered them sent back to the places from which they came, at the expence of the commonwealth. It is hoped that this work will be kept up, and that those who forward their paupers to our land, will be shown that, like evil chickens they will finally come home to roost.—*Boston Paper*.

From every part of the country complaints of drought, and a deficient crop of corn, reach us. In Connecticut the factories have nearly all stopped in consequence of the low streams, and in many parts a sufficiency of water cannot be obtained for ordinary household purposes.—*Boston Pilot*.

Captain P. Savage of the Kilamazoo, against whom no less than three suits were brought for cruel treatment, during the last voyage of his vessel from Liverpool to New York, was convicted in the Marine Court on Monday last, before Judge Lynch, in the sum of \$400, for imprisoning and keeping the surgeon of the ship (Dr. Hunter) in irons, from the 6th of August till the arrival of the vessel here, on the 4th of September. The verdict in the case of Campbell against Savage was \$200, and that of Cromin against the same, was \$50. All these are now in judgement on him and his mate, Church, who acted with him on the occasion in question; but, the offender is not to be found.—*Ibid*.

FREE SCHOOL LAW.—The New York Supreme Court has decided that the Free School Law of this State was unconstitutional and void, in consequence of its having been passed by a vote of the people, instead of having been enacted by a law of the Legislature, as required by the Constitution.—*Christian Inquirer*.

MORALS OF NEW YORK.—STARTLING FACTS.—Six men have been recently sentenced to death in this city, for murder. Eight others are in prison, awaiting trial for murder, and as many more for attempting it. Two policemen were murdered in the discharge of duty; and one man was stabbed and killed at noonday on the Sabbath. All these capital crimes were committed under the influence of liquor, and most of them in porter-houses and dram-shops. Other deaths, caused solely by intemperance, are from one to three daily—at least 500 in a year.

Arrests for drunkenness, &c., in 1850,.....29,137
Acknowledged inebriates, in prison,.....18,853
Females in prison since January, 1850,.....12,000
Arrested for murder in 1850,..... 20
Arrested for murder in 6 months of 1851,..... 13
Annual city tax for intemperance,.....\$1,100,000
Nearly FIVE THOUSAND taverns have been licensed in four months—665 more than last year. Their receipts, at only \$10 each per day, will amount to \$18,250,000 a year. Probably 5000 liquor-shops are open on the Sabbath day, contrary to law. Our citizens are annoyed and insulted on their way to church, and the highest city authorities say they have no power to close them. These statements, however alarming and astounding, are all of them facts, gathered recently from reliable sources, most of them from official records; and they do not present the darkest shades in the dark picture.—*Ibid*.

CUBA.—Eight more American prisoners have been carried into Havana, having been taken in the mountains. They are supposed to be the balance of Lopez's forces.—*Ibid*.