

mercy of those German sympathies and that military enthusiasm to which the Sovereign himself has appealed; we may see anarchy only averted by an aristocratic revolution, and possibly even the sceptre transferred to a firmer yet not less royal hand."

The most important of the stipulations put forward by the Austrian government in its recent proposals for the restoration and reform of the Germanic Confederation, is the demand of the Cabinet of Vienna to annex to the Confederation those parts of the Imperial dominions (with the exception of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom) which have never yet been included in it. All the Crown lands of the empire, extending to Galicia, Hungary, Transylvania, Croatia, and the Dalmatian coast, would thereby become German territory.

RUSSIA.

Advices from Cracow state that large columns of Russian troops are concentrating on the frontier.

THE INTERVENTION IN HESSE.

"The withdrawal of the Prussian troops," says the Frankfort correspondent of the Times, writing on the 7th instant, "from the Grand Duchy of Baden, is in steady progress. I do not believe that by this day week there will be a single Prussian soldier even in the old fortress of Rastadt, in which I was a day or two back. The more I see of this policy of 'evacuation' on so large a scale, and the more I watch the Jesuitical and uncertain policy of the Prussian Court, I cannot but entertain a suspicion that it contains the germ of an ulterior design." Though negotiations are still being carried on between the two Powers, all this does not quite satisfy the public mind that the peril has been escaped. Everything that appears favorable to the preservation of peace is qualified by something that leaves too much appearance of war being still a possibility. Negotiations are going on; but the Prussian armament is being pressed on with as much vigor as ever.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

The Schleswig-Holstein question is a peril that threatens to disturb the temporary peace between Austria and its rival. The Holsteiners, even though Prussia should honestly and effectually withdraw her subjects, are resolved to carry on the war. Their plan is to stand a battle, and if beaten to retire into Rendsburg, where, by cutting the dikes and laying the country under water, they will be able to hold out a long time for the chance of another turn of affairs. It may well be doubted whether even Governments and treaties will be able to restrain the spirit of Northern Germany at the unwonted presence of Austrians on the shores of the Baltic and German seas. The nearest precedent for that spectacle dates as far back as the Thirty Years' War.

On the 11th inst., the Bundestag in Frankfort resolved, by a majority of votes, that the reply of the Staatshalterschaft of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein to the letter of the president, Count Thun, was of such a nature that no further attempt at negotiations was feasible, and that the armed intervention previously decided on should be proceeded with without delay; and Baron Hammerstein, the Hanoverian commissary, was ordered to return to Hanover, there to await the arrival of the army of intervention, and will proceed to the duchies. The Hanoverian government protested against being made to place her troops at the disposal of the Bundestag for such a purpose, but appears at last to have consented to the passage of the army of intervention through Hanover. When the resolution of the Bundestag was adopted, the negotiations between the two great powers were not known in Frankfort, and since then the movements of the troops have been stopped by mutual consent, and it is not likely that the Bavarian troops destined to perform the odious office of executioners on Schleswig-Holstein will advance on Cassel before the negotiations have been brought to a termination.

TURKEY.

PERSECUTION AGAINST THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY.—It has become necessary (says the Vienna correspondent of the Times, writing on the 13th instant,) that I should call your serious attention to what is going on in both Asiatic and European Turkey. In the former, the religious zeal of the Turks prompts them to fanatical excesses against the Christian population; in the latter, an obstinate struggle for political supremacy has already commenced between the respective followers of Christ and Mahomet. The Sultan seems fated soon to be no more than the protector of European Turkey, for Bulgaria has been already made a principality as little dependent on the Porte as Serbia and Bosnia; the Herzegovina and Albania are evidently aiming at the same privilege. The persecution of the Christians in Asiatic Turkey is terrible. On the 18th of October an attack was to have been made on the Christians at Livno, and one actually did take place, on the 16th, at Aleppo. A body of Turks and Arabs fell upon the Christians during the night, and a fearful massacre took place. Few escaped with their lives, and such as did were wounded. The Greek Bishop was among those murdered. The Pasha locked himself up in the fortress, and the troops did not attempt to interfere. At Monasta a fanatical dervish, who professed to be inspired, killed a Christian boy of 14 years of age, and a certain Guiseppe Thomase, an Italian emigrant, in the open street.

INDIA.

The state of India is as satisfactory as could be desired. Everywhere the utmost tranquillity prevails, and even our unruly neighbors, the Afredecas, have abstained from acts of violence.

The latest act of politeness that we have heard of in a public way, is told of the Afredecas, who sent word to Capt. Coker, on the 18th ult., that if he did not withdraw his most advanced post in the Kohat, they would come down and do the work of clearance.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

THOMASTOWN DISTRICT TENANT PROTECTION SOCIETY.—A meeting of this body was held in Thomastown, on Thursday, Nov. 21st, when the friends of tenant right and of equal justice to all, heartily and earnestly entered into arrangements for an effective organization of the six parishes included in the district, to carry out legally and constitutionally the principles of the Irish Tenant League. Clergymen as well as laymen—farmers and traders from several parishes—were present, and with all of them there was but one opinion as to the necessity and propriety of co-operating with the Council of the League. It was unanimously agreed that fit and discreet persons be named in each townland, and be requested to act as collectors, to receive the contributions of the friends of tenant right in their respective localities; and that the secretary be instructed to forward copies of the resolutions adopted at the meeting to the gentlemen so named; also to forward copies of the same to the absent Clergymen of the district, respectfully soliciting them to name the fittest and most efficient persons in their parishes to collect the offerings of the people, and to give the benefit of their own influence, aid, and support to the object of the society generally.—Kilkenny Journal.

TENANT RIGHT, LISDORAN.—On Monday last, a meeting was held in Lisdoran, in furtherance of the tenant right movement. E. Markey, Esq., Grange, occupied the chair. After a good deal of desultory conversation, collectors were appointed for the united parishes of Stumullen, Moorechurch, and Julianstown.—Newry Examiner.

COUNTY LIMERICK ELECTION.—A deputation from the Tenant League, consisting of Mr. Lucas and Mr. Shea Lalor, arrived in Limerick on Saturday, for the purpose of instituting an active canvass of the electors in favor of Mr. Ryan, whose address has been already so well received by the people. Several districts have been already canvassed; and the result, we are assured, is that promises of support, in quarters even where they were least expected, have been unreservedly given to Mr. Ryan, and hopes are entertained that the principles on which he has come forward will ensure him success. Among the districts which have been already visited are Rathkeale and Kilmallock, Ballybricken, &c. In Rathkeale and Kilmallock, we have heard that Mr. Ryan was very flatteringly received. If division should not mar the prospects of the cause, a confident hope is fondly cherished that Mr. Ryan will succeed in the contest on which he has boldly and so well entered, and the favorable result of which will so much redound to the credit of the country. Division is to be avoided by all means; or any proceedings calculated to afford the open enemy of the country—the avowed Tory—a triumph. We hope most ardently that Mr. Ryan's efforts will be crowned with the success which so good an Irishman and as admirable a cause pre-eminently merit.—Limerick Reporter.

WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY COMPANY.—We understand that the contract for the completion of this line to Waterford, has been taken by the eminent contractor Mr. William Dargan, upon terms considered to be highly advantageous for the interests of the company, and that the works will be resumed immediately, and the line finished in the course of next year. A meeting has lately been held at Waterford between the Kilkenny and Limerick boards and the arrangements for the junction at Dunkitt, and the joint station at Waterford, settled in the most satisfactory manner to all parties.—Freeman.

NATIONAL TRADES UNION.—A meeting of this body was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. George Clare in the chair. A report was read and adopted, upon the means of organizing the trades, so as to command the representation of the city as effectively as when O'Connell and Ruthven were returned by a large majority. The report stated that the committee was in communication with various election committees and were about employing some persons well acquainted with the operations of the Trades Political Union.

REDUCTION OF RENTS.—James Thunder, Esq., of Dublin, has recently visited his estate in the county of Wexford, and having gone through his tenantry inquiring into their circumstances, has made them abatements upon their rents varying from 10s. to 26s. 6d. per acre. The present abatement is permanent.

There are five vacancies for curates in the diocese of Limerick, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Ryan is obliged to refer to the Archdiocese of Cashel to supply the deficiency.—Limerick Chronicle.

EXPERIMENT ON THE NEW IRON BRIDGE OVER THE SHANNON.—A very interesting and highly satisfactory experiment was made last week on the sinking of one of the cylinders of the new iron bridge erecting across the Shannon by the Midland Great Western Company. The well-known property of atmospheric air to press upon a vacuum with a weight dependent on the comparative perfection of that vacuum, was the means used in this experiment. The effect was as though many tons weight had suddenly fallen on it, for the whole rapidly descended between five and six feet into the ground, until checked by the obstruction of a piece of timber. The sinking of this cylinder ten feet in diameter through hard yellow clay did not occupy more than a few seconds.—Westmeath Independent.

LOSS OF THREE SHIPS NEAR THE PORT OF WEXFORD.—Between the hours of three and four o'clock, on Friday morning, the brig Magolia, from Liverpool to Constantinople, ran on shore near Curracloe, and is likely to become a wreck, but crew saved. About an hour after, the barque Adelaide, of and for New Orleans, with 500 passengers on board, struck on the south end of the Blackwater Bank, and immediately began to make a great quantity of water. The coast guard and shore boats, and also the boats from the Fort of Rosslare, immediately put off on seeing the barque and a ship near each other on the bank, and about three o'clock p.m., sixty of the passengers were landed. The ship above alluded to proves to be the Strabane, of and from Glasgow, Captain Alexander Brownie, bound to Aden and Bombay with coals, machinery, &c. Captain Brownie states that the evening before the weather came on very hazy and thick, and the ship, while standing to the westward, came on the bank, while he considered himself nearer the Tuskar, about four o'clock, a.m. The wind soon after increased with a heavy sea, which caused the ship to strike heavily, and water began to increase in the pumps, which were kept going for six hours. The crew of the vessel betook themselves to the boats, and landed at Blackwater strand at twelve o'clock yesterday. The vessel will be a wreck.—Wexford Guardian.

DESTRUCTION OF THE "FERMANAGH MAIL" OFFICE BY FIRE.—About half-past three o'clock, on Saturday morning last, an alarm of fire aroused the inhabitants of Enniskillen, and dense volumes of smoke, arising from the rear of No. 2, Darling-street, owned by Mr. J. R. J. Polson, proprietor of the Fermanagh Mail newspaper, soon indicated the scene of danger. In a short time the military and police, with the ordnance engine, were on the spot. Owing to the untiring exertions of the military and police, the fire was confined to the printing office, which was totally consumed. The loss of property sustained by Mr. Polson cannot amount to much less than £1,000.

On Wednesday night (13th inst.) Moyode Castle, the seat of Burton Perse, Esq., D. L., accidentally took fire, and before it could be got under, a part of the roof was burned, and with great difficulty this fine mansion was saved from total destruction.—Galway Vindicator.

DREADFUL STORM IN LIMERICK.—One of the most fearful storms that has been witnessed for many years visited Limerick and its environs last Monday night. The wind blew with terrific violence, commencing about 12 o'clock, and continuing without intermission during the entire night. Several houses were stripped of the slates, particularly those in exposed situations, and chimney stacks were blown into the streets in many parts of the city. On the river the storm raged with great fury. The waves covered the quays in some places to a depth of three and four feet, and rolled in to the adjoining streets with resistless fury. Shannon-street, Charlotte's quay, and the Mall, were completely inundated, and in the corn stores on Honan's-quay, Harvey's-quay, &c., the water reached a height of four feet in some instances. All the shops on the quays were also filled with water. The big Hilton, of London, moored at Harvey's-quay, had her sides stove in, and suffered other serious injuries in her hull. Two smacks near the Messrs. Russell's Dockyards, laden with turf, went down, being completely capsized by the force of the gale, and a vessel laden with flour for the same firm also foundered at the side of the Pool. The storm continued to rage with the utmost vehemence throughout the entire forenoon (Tuesday), giving unequivocal evidence of its resistless strength in the frequent tumbling of houses, dismantling of roofs, falls of chimney stacks, &c. &c. Shortly before 11 o'clock, a.m., a very huge house, the shell of which had just been built, close to Messrs. Todd and Co.'s warehouse in William-street, came down with a crash like thunder. Fortunately there was no person about the place at the time. Nearly all the shops throughout the city continued closed during the day. We have not heard of any loss of life occurring in the city, but at the Long Pavement, on the Parteen road, a poor woman who was coming to town with milk, was obliged, owing to the road being covered, to walk through the water, and in the attempt passed off the roadway, walked into the deep ditch, and was unhappily drowned. The appearance of the Lower Shannon was truly awful. The entire country at both sides of the river was under water to a vast extent; the embankments being torn away, no impediment was offered to the flow of the waters, which chafed and swelled as though an angry sea had inundated the land. At five o'clock, p.m., the storm partially ceased. Accounts from sea of a gloomy character are looked for.—Limerick Reporter.

CURIOUS CASE.—At the Gorey petty sessions, last week, Mr. Henry Floyd, of Ballycanew, was charged, on the complaint of Terence Byrne, for having, on the 25th of July last, discharged a loaded gun at him with intent to do him bodily harm. Complainant being sworn, stated that on the 25th of July last, he was in company with the servant girl to Mr. Floyd; about ten o'clock he went home with her to the house of Mr. Floyd, and on returning through the yard, Mr. Floyd came out either from the stable or cowhouse, and said—"Is that you, Terry?" Complainant replied—"It is I." With that Mr. Floyd immediately fired at him. (Complainant here produced the trousers and stockings he then had on, which presented a very mangled appearance.) After he received the contents of the gun, which struck him in the legs, he went as well as he was able to the police-barrack, and told what had happened, when he was informed that nothing could be done in the matter; he then got a car belonging to a friend, on which he was drawn into Gorey, where he saw Dr. Owen, who told him he could not be admitted to the hospital there, as it was full of small-pox; his friend then conveyed him to Wexford; complainant described his sufferings on the road as most dreadfully excruciating; when arrived at Wexford, he was taken to a medical institution, and his wounds were attended to; wished to see a magistrate; lay there until he recovered, which was for thirteen weeks; on his return he applied for a summons, but it appeared to him ill along that, somehow or other, it was hushed-up. In answer to the Bench, Mr. Floyd stated he was guarding his property on the night in question, and that the firing was an accident. He was committed for trial to the assizes.—Wexford Independent.

In the Dublin Court of Criminal Appeal, on Wednesday, the five Judges decided by a majority, that the conviction of Michael Walsh for murder, at the 1st Kilkenny Assizes, should be reversed, on the ground of the admission of illegal evidence on the trial. Three of the Judges were for revers, and two affirming the conviction. One Curley is in custody for threatening to shoot his landlord, Mr. Bidgeon, a Magistrate of the county of Roscommon. By order of Government, attached chapels are directed to be built immediately in all the principal barracks throughout Ireland; to be used on Sundays as places of worship, and on work-days as schools of instruction, under the direction of the regimental schoolmaster: a recruits especially will be required to attend. The Coroner's Jury that sat on the body of Lady Crden returned a verdict of "Accidental death." It is still a matter of doubt how the accident occurred; but it is supposed that the gun, which had been fixed against a tree, was blown down by the wind. He deceased, an English lady, seems to have endeavored herself to the natives of the sister isle by her disposition—she had "a generous heart that would do honor to Irish feeling."

DISCOVERY OF A LEAD MINE IN GALWAY.—About a mile distant from this town, at Salt Hill, there were a number of cabins on the roadside, all of which have been thrown down some time since by order of the landlord, a Mr. Jones, of Dublin, who holds those lands under the Warden of Galway. Some of the peasantry long lately employed in clearing one of the foundations, discovered what he thought to be a quantity of silver ore mixed in the stone. The story soon spread; a number of the country people came, and commenced

operations in their rude way—of course, quite unproductive. A captain of a mining company at Scariff was sent for, who came and examined the mine or ore, and declared it an excellent rich lead mine, taking samples of it to Dublin, where he now is in treaty with Mr. Jones.—Galway Mercury.

REPRESENTATIVE PEER.—Randal Edward Plunkett, Baron Dunsany, has been elected a representative peer for Ireland, in the room of Wyndham, Earl of Dunraven, deceased.

(From the Northumberland and Durham Correspondent of the Tablet.)

Notwithstanding Lord John's ridiculous epistle has been reprinted and extensively circulated in various parts of this district, we have no demonstration here against "Popery." The mass of the people remain stoically indifferent to all the allurements of the London press; the fact is, the population of England in the provincial towns are much in advance—at least in this district—to the ordinary assemblages of the metropolis. Some are significantly asking each other in what consists the altered position, so far as they are concerned, whether Dr. Hogarth is called Vicar-Apostolic of the Northern District, or William, Bishop of Hexham? This population, my Lord John, is too far north to be humbugged with your Calvinistic trumpet—they shrewdly suspect you have long been uneasy for your Bedford and Covent Garden estates, as a not unlikely event, in case Anglicanism should fall, that Parliament may apply the lands and possessions of our ancestors, bequeathed for the Church, to national and educational purposes.

But whilst such is the apathetic feeling of most of our Protestant neighbors, the infamous tirades of the press, with the Premier's "superstitious mummery," have awakened a strong feeling of indignation and contempt in the breast of our Catholic population, who believe it was desired to shed Catholic blood and destroy Catholic property in the metropolis to intimidate the illustrious Cardinal and our beloved Bishops; universally it is hoped that the consequence of such attacks will lead us closer together as members of the persecuted "Faith," and by union show ourselves worthy of our Holy Church, and of the Prelates and Holy Father who now presides over her immortal destiny. Thus those distinguished Ecclesiastics and the Court of Rome may feel assured of, that in this great Northern District the members of the Faith estimate the blessings of the establishment of a Hierarchy as worth all the opposition which has or can spring from the enemy of souls.

DEFENCELESS STATE OF ENGLAND.—Under this title Sir George Head has published a nervous pamphlet, which excites much attention. The following is a specimen of his line of argument:—"The power of steam has, no doubt, so far levelled the works of our fortress, that it has converted what Napoleon, as on the heights of Amblescuse he gashed his teeth at it, called 'The Ditch of England,' to an esplanade from eight to twelve leagues broad, clear of buildings, but which, with a very few exceptions, can, almost with the regularity of a rail-way time table, be crossed by steamers, by day or by night, throughout the year. But it has been shown that this new power, besides operating in the British Channel, is omnipresent as well as omnipotent over the whole aqueous surface of the globe; and as, instead of 'tide and winds waiting for no man,' no man now waits for them, it follows that combinations at a point five thousand miles off—such as Napoleon devised for the invasion of England and for the capture of London, but which, thanks to the uncertainties we have described, he found to be impracticable—could now be as securely calculated upon as the arrival of the steamer Hindostan from India at Southampton, or of the arrival at 10.30 p.m. of the Edinburgh express train at Euston station. We have lost our outworks, or rather, as we have more correctly stated it, they have been levelled by science into an extensive esplanade. With a rival power within twenty-two miles of us, and with upwards of four hundred thousand bayonets—which without a moment's warning may become hostile—glistening before our eyes, we have no alternative but at once to remedy our loss by the simple military prescription of strengthening our citadel, which, the instant we have the will, we have, as is well known to all military men—the power of rendering as impregnable as the extended works we have lost."

THE BISHOPS OF ENGLAND AND THE BISHOPS OF ROME.

To the Editor of the Spectator.

Sir—Having resided many years in Italy and sojourned in its principal cities, I have had an opportunity of making inquiries into the revenues of the Prelates of that country. You will perhaps be surprised to know, as I was myself to hear, that all the bishoprics in the patrimony of St. Peter (except the bishopric of the Sovereign Pontiff)—and they are very numerous—amount to less in value than the single bishopric of London! The Prelate who now reigns in that see or rather regality, cannot deny, although he will not confess it, that in sixteen years he has received from it one million sterling.

No inconsiderable share of this enormous wealth accrued to him after the passing of the Reform Bill, and after the formation of the jobbing Ecclesiastical Commission, in which Charles James, although so interested a party, did not hesitate to take a place!

Surely national "indignation," which is so loud against external aggression on the part of the comparatively poor Church of Rome, will compel the House of Commons to make renewed and searching inquiries into the intrigues and inconsistencies of our Mammon-loving and I fear crumbling Church,—crumbling only because of her internal divisions and corruptions, evincing that in her worldly system she is essentially of the world. The real foes of the Church of England are those of her own household—always the bitterest and most treacherous. "PROVE ALL THINGS."

SCOTLAND.—We are able to apprise the public, that the Papal brief for the erection of a territorial hierarchy in the South is about to be followed by a similar deed for the erection of a territorial hierarchy in the North. As England was divided into twelve dioceses, Scotland is to be partitioned into seven. Hitherto the Roman Catholic mission in Scotland has been arranged in three "districts." The Eastern and Western districts are each presided over by two Vicars Apostolic; the Northern district has but one. So rapid has been the increase of Roman Catholics in Scotland, that the number of their clergy has doubled in twenty years. In 1830 they had 60 priests; in 1850 they have 120.—Edinburgh Evening Courant.—Thank God.