

ger of Ireland. The deceased entered the army as ensign in the August of 1791. In 1813 he became major; in 1825 lieutenant-general; and in 1841 full general. During his career the noble lord saw some rough service. He took part in affairs at the Cape, in America, and in the West Indies. In 1811, the deceased married the daughter of the first Marquis of Townshend, by whom he leaves issue two sons. He was succeeded by his son John, born in 1812. This gentleman, who is a captain in the 3d West India Regiment, very recently became the purchaser of the celebrated American yacht. The family property is situated in the counties of Westmeath and London situated in the counties of Westmeath and London. This family is descended from John de Bladery, a native of France, who settled in London on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His son became the Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1772, and received his peerage shortly before the Union.—*Freeman*.

STENS OF THE TIMES.—INCENDIARY FIRES IN ENGLAND.—The following list of incendiary fires last week is from the *Mark-lane Express*:—Four near Brentwood, one at Naseby, one near Salisbury, two near Reading, one near Lincoln, one near Chelmsford, two near Woburn, and one near Newcastle.

MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS MOTHER, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERESS.—On Saturday, (November 15), a young woman, named Sarah Turpin, who had been in service as a chambermaid, but lately residing at 5, White Hart-court, Windmill street, Tottenham-court road, London, murdered her child, aged three months, and afterwards committed suicide. In the morning, the mistress of the house and the other lodgers went out to their respective occupations, leaving the woman Turpin alone in the house. The landlady arrived about five o'clock in the afternoon, and, on entering the apartment, was astonished at seeing the child lying on its left side on the hearth-rug, apparently asleep. She approached it with the intention of putting it in the bed, and took hold of its hand, which she found was covered with blood. She screamed out, and some persons living next door came to her, and were horrified at finding that the child was literally lying in a pool of blood, with its head nearly severed from its body. Nothing was heard of the mother until yesterday morning, (Friday), when the body of a female, with her throat frightfully cut, discovered in the Surpentine, at about half-past six in the morning, was identified as that of Sarah Turpin. It is supposed that the woman was unmarried, and her age was about 25.

Another revolting murder is added to the Metropolitan records of crime. Thomas Bear, a tobacco-pipe maker, in North Street, Marylebone, had constantly ill-treated his wife, and driven her to leave him and seek her own living; he had repeatedly hunted her out, taken her home and inflicted new persecutions on her. Her last place of retreat, in North Street, he discovered on Saturday evening; and finding that she was not at home, he waited her arrival,—charging her, to the owner of the lodging, with incontinency, and theft of his property. On her return he entered her room; soon after a loud screeching, and the noise of heavy falls, were heard, but no one thought of interfering. After a time, Bear brought some boxes out of his wife's room, and went to a public-house. As he left this house he observed to a policeman, that he had done something to his wife, which no doubt would require his attendance at the Police-office; and while he spoke, a man came up and gave him into custody, for murder. His wife had been found dead on the floor of her room; her body bore more than a dozen punctured wounds; and under the fender were found a sharp-pointed saw-file, and its broken handle.

On Sunday, Nov. 9th, a laborer was strolling down Myatt's-lane, Camberwell, when he was drawn to look into a hedge, by the pertinacity with which his dog remained barking at some object lying there. It proved to be the body of a child, apparently about four days old, wrapped in an old apron, and bearing marks of violence. A coroner's jury have returned a verdict of "wilful murder against some person unknown."—*Weekly News*.

HORRIBLE MUTILATION.—A few days since Elizabeth Edwards, 22 years of age, a servant, living with Mrs. Dairyple, No. 4, Colebrook row, Islington, after doing her usual morning's work, cut off her left hand at the wrist with a carving knife, and threw it into the fire, having previously attempted to destroy her eyes with iron skewers. The bleeding being profuse from the two divided arteries, she thrust the stump into the fire, which had the effect of cauterizing the vessels and stopping the hemorrhage, and thus saved her life; she then thrust her right hand into the fire, and burnt it to a cinder, when her mistress hearing an unusual noise in the kitchen, went to ascertain what was the matter, and found her with both hands in the fire.—She pulled her from the fire, and sent for Mr. Fairhead, a surgeon in the neighborhood, who promptly attended, and found her a second time with her right hand burning by the side of the one she had cut off. He took her hands out and laid her on the kitchen floor, and sent his man-servant with her in a cab to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where she now lies, and is likely to recover, but with the entire loss of her hands. The only reason she assigns for her rash act, is, that she thought she was doing God service.—*English Paper*.

CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.—We have just heard of a case of fanatical intolerance, such as might have been practised in the days of Cuddle Headrigg, which occurred in one of our so-called Free churches. The pent-up stream of intolerance has been opened up against a respectable individual, who was driven from the Lord's table on the late sacramental occasion, merely on the ground that he was a servant on the railway whereon the mail ran on Sundays! Some are being (as the slang phrase indulged in by these lords of the conscience have it) handed over to Satan, that they may be punished in the flesh, for the benefit of their souls, for walking on Sundays! The next movement we expect to hear of these ecclesiastical police, will be domiciliary visits to see if any one indulges in a snooze longer than ordinary on Sunday morning; or, if any one indulges in the sinful practice of shaving himself on that morning of rest. Really we are at a loss to conceive how many otherwise sane people allow themselves to be thus trampled upon by such clerical dominators, or submit to the surveillance of, in many instances, impertinent puppies, inflated with pride, impudence, and hypocrisy.—*Montrose Standard*.

THE "CELLAR TENANTS" OF ENGLAND.—Much as Sanitary Reform and its correlative topics have been pressed of late upon public attention, it may be said that there is yet but a very faint conception of the height and breadth of the hideous evil that flourishes in the land. The horrors of the cellar dwellings, if

they could all be told, might petrify the gentle occupants of the drawing-room. The "appendix to the notification" introduces us to dens of misery that we cannot describe without an apparent violation of propriety. One report describes a recently confined mother and her infant lying in an unlighted cellar, on straw saturated with water, and putrid with filth; another presents to us courts of houses embracing areas of floating animal and vegetable matter; and rooms whose ventilation is impracticable, even where physically possible, owing to the beds being occupied by those who are sleeping away the last night's debauch or by vagrants resting after the fatigues of a journey. We read of a bed recommended to such as "were not too particular," and already tenanted by a girl delirious with scarlet fever, and her father—of "under-rooms, with from two to six inches water standing on the floors, the putrid soaking of the slopwater in the street adjoining"—of women confined in places occupied by twenty male lodgers and upwards, who never dream of retiring—of beds filling up three-fourths of the room, the space below them serving sometimes for a coal-cellar, but oftener as receptacles for every sort of filth—and of windows which cannot be opened on account of the horrid stench exhaled from the surrounding atmosphere. These things are common to all the reports. There are unique abominations which are even worse than this. Such is Berwick's-alley, in Dover; the Tunnel, in Alnwick; Mount Pleasant, in Whitehaven; Dawgreen, at Dewsbury; Thomas-street, in Brighton—the horrors of which places it is impossible to portray. "No people ever did, or ever could, live in a more beastly state. Men, women, and children—the young and old—families, acquaintances, and strangers lie down in common nakedness together. There is no form or show of propriety, decency, or morality; but at times a vitiating and disgusting bestiality unknown to savages." "I have seen," we read in another report, "seven persons occupying the space of one bed; two at the head, two at the feet and three under it; girls of twelve or fourteen years of age in the same bed with grey-headed old men—and this in a room with other beds similarly occupied. The males strip themselves naked before lying down; the diseased slept with the healthy; and women are confined and delivered in such rooms." So again we find that 1,000 cubic feet of air being the usual prison allowance, as the least compatible with health, for each inmate, instances occur in lodging-houses where thirty-five cubic feet were all the allowance for each lodger. We must add that darker and more fearful tales of crime remain; the necessary induction from the foregoing quotations will lead to their real character.—*Weekly News*.

SMOKING IN 1851.—Among the articles of traffic which were most in demand during the Exhibition season, cigars have taken the lead. It would be dangerous to say how many millions have been sold. The run on real Havanas was so great that they were called for much faster than they could be made. The smoking mania has now become a universal epidemic. Of all intolerable street nuisances this is the greatest, and ought to be resisted by every true-born Briton who has a spark of patriotism or independence left. The very atmosphere is redolent of the odious weed. If you meet twenty men, they have, on the average, thirty cigars or pipes among them. From the peer and the heavy dragon, down to the butcher's boy and the omnibus lad, there is scarcely an exception. A leading medical practitioner, at Brighton, has lately given a list of sixteen cases of paralysis, produced by smoking, which came under his own knowledge within the last six months. Then the expense is ruinous. Many young men smoke eighteen cigars per diem, besides what they give to their friends. I heard an inveterate smoker, whose entire income could not have amounted to £300 a year, declare that his cigars alone cost him £150. He drew the long bow, of course, but if fifty was the truth, it was bad enough. A curious phase in the disease is the taste for short, dirty pipes, black with age, use, and abomination, which has crept in lately. Every third dandy you meet with has one of these in his cheek. The cutty and the cigar hold divided reign. Several speculators, during the past year, traversed Ireland, buying up sackloads of these indigenous productions, which they sold again in London at an enormous premium. The peculiar aroma, so much coveted, is only to be met with in specimens of the *dhudeen*, which have passed through many mouths in successive generations, and have become family relics. Even in Boston, in the United States, in the land where, according to some naturalists children are born with lighted cigars in their mouths, there is a law against smoking in the streets, and penalties inflicted on the offender. With all our respect for our transatlantic brethren, and their matchless energies, we scarcely expected to receive from them such a lesson in refined civilization.—*Dublin University Magazine* for November.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—A man belonging to Kelly, on returning from Dunfermline the last market day, on leaping a small fence, instead of finding himself on terra firma, found he was descending into an old coal shaft, upwards of 40 feet in depth. His neighbors becoming alarmed at his absence, a search was made next day; and finding his little Syke terrier sleeping at the mouth of the pit, they were in time to release him from his miserable position. With the exception of a few bruises, he is now quite well, although he was quite insensible when he was rescued from his gloomy prison.—*Caledonian Mercury*.

THE COST OF GROWING WEEDS.—Each plant of common groundsel produces 2,080 seeds; of dandelion, 2,700; of sowthistle, 11,040; and of spurge, 540; total 16,360 plants springing from four weeds annually, which will cover just about three acres and a half of land, at three feet apart. To hoe land costs, say, 6s per acre, so that the allowing four such weeds to produce their seed may involve an expense of a guinea, in other words, a man throws away 5s 3d a time as often as he neglects to bend his back to pull up a young weed before it begins to fulfil the first law of nature.—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

POOR RATES.—Fletcher, a whitesmith of Tewkesbury, has been arrested in London for not paying a poor-rate at Tewkesbury. When produced before Alderman Wilson at the Mansionhouse, it appeared that the rate was 8s. 6d., and the expenses £7. 19s. The Alderman thought this an extraordinary claim. Fletcher said he was in London, out of work, when the original summons was issued; it was served upon his wife; he was not able to pay the rate, and the costly proceedings against him were the result of spite, as it was known that he could not pay either rate or expenses. The Tewkesbury constable affirmed the parish debtor's ability to pay. The upshot was, that Fletcher was taken to Tewkesbury, of course at a farther expense.—*Spectator*.

ALLEGED DISCOVERY OF THE PERPETUAL MOTION.—The *Courrier de la Girande* states that a civil engineer of Bordeaux, named De Vigneron, has discovered the perpetual motion. His theory is said to be to find in a mass of water at rest, and contained within a certain space, a continual force, able to replace all other moving powers. The above journal declares that this has been effected, and that the machine invented by M de Vigneron works admirably. A model of the machine was to be exposed at Bordeaux for three days previous to the inventor's departure with it for London.

The *Hereford Journal* states that an old woman last week called upon a chemist at Bromyard for some medicine for her daughter. She said she had an excellent "resait" of her own, for which she had been offered five shillings, but would not take it, as it cost her more, though she had tied it on her daughter without effect. We publish a verbatim copy of the "resait" gratis:—

"Nary Naffy
Naffy Nary
Nary Naffy
Alis John
This is a fine
thing from our
Saviour.

Rite those words on some bread and butter not to thick but what you can rite with a small stick and cut it thin of the bread sure that you lose no words of it and give it to person that is afflicted every full and change of the moon."

UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The annual message of the President of the United States to Congress on its re-assembling, was delivered to both Houses in Washington, about one o'clock on Tuesday, December 2nd. The document is very long, almost unprecedentedly so. Its views are more sound than the common demagogical style of politicians of the day. As respects the Cuban affair it is satisfactory. It recapitulates that the President by proclamation declared the *filibusteros* to be outlaws, and that those who were shot at Havana had a military trial, and owned that they had belonged to the piratical expedition. The President omits to inform us why then he consented to remove Consul Owen from his snug place at Havana, for acting on the Presidential manifesto. He also omits to inform us why it was necessary to have sent Com. Parker and a United States vessel to Havana, to inquire into the Spanish treatment of men already proclaimed outlaws by the President himself. He, however, at least, tells us that he did so send Com. Parker. On the subject of the outrage on the Spanish Consul at New Orleans, the message has the following:—

"As in war, the bearers of flags of truce are sacred, or else war would be interminable, so in peace ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls, charged with friendly national intercourse, are objects of special respect and protection, each according to the rights belonging to his rank and station. In view of these important principles, it is with deep mortification and regret I announce to you that, during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havana, the office of her Catholic Majesty's Consul at New Orleans was assailed by a mob, his property destroyed, the Spanish flag found in the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he himself induced to flee for his personal safety, which he supposed to be in danger. On receiving intelligence of these events, I forthwith directed the Attorney of the United States residing at New Orleans to inquire into the facts, and the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained by the Consul, with the intention of laying them before you, that you might make provision for such indemnity to him as a just regard for the honor of the nation, and the respect which is due to a friendly power, might, in your judgment, seem to require. The correspondence upon this subject between the Secretary of State and her Catholic Majesty's minister plenipotentiary, is herewith transmitted. The occurrence at New Orleans has left me to give my attention to the state of our laws in regard to foreign ambassadors, ministers, and consuls. I think the legislation of the country is deficient in not providing sufficiently either for the protection or the punishment of consuls. I therefore recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress."

The subject of Kossuth the President touches very gingerly. He prudently leaves to the two Houses of Congress—and to whatsoever else claims part in it—the undivided glory of having ordered the Frigate to be sent for him. He represents the resolution of Congress as a request, and, with beautiful modesty, speaks of his own part as performed in compliance with instructions. And so he recommends Congress "to consider" what it is going to do with Kossuth now that it has got him. We have no doubt politicians enough will be found to move zealously in the business without regard to the daintiness on the temperature of their fingers.—*New York Freeman's Journal*.

REV. MR. HEARNE.—It is with great pleasure that we announce the arrival of this distinguished Catholic Divine. He is commissioned by the Irish Church to collect for the Catholic University about to be erected in the vicinity of Dublin. A more eloquent Missionary could not be selected by the Primate, than the Rev. gentleman. He preached at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross on Sunday last, both at the morning and evening service. We have seldom listened to a more eloquent appeal in behalf of any object than that delivered by Father Hearne in the morning, and in the afternoon he was, if anything, more eloquent in his discourse on the gospel of the day.—*Boston Pilot* of Dec. 6.

The packet ship Daniel Webster, of Boston, on her last voyage to Liverpool rescued one hundred and ninety passengers from the ship Unicorn, of St. John, New Brunswick, which was dismasted and wrecked on the 9th ult., in lat. 42 30, lon. 57. The remainder of the passengers were taken on board the brig Harriet of Portland, and ship Star of the West, arrived at New York.—*Boston Pilot*.

Saturday, Nov. 29th, the sentence of death was passed upon Antoine Lopez, for the murder of the policeman, Foster, who kindly endeavored to take him away when engaged in a riot. Drink was the cause of this, as it has been of half the crimes in this community. He is to be hanged on the 23d day of January next. Otto Grunzig was also sentenced to be hanged on the same day, for the murder of his wife, by poison. This murder was the result of abandoning a good wife for the love of a worthless woman. The way of the transgressor is hard.—*New York Cor. of Boston Pilot*.

Emigration to this country from the old world still goes ahead. For the quarter ending 30th Sept., 84,803 emigrants arrived—which is at the rate of over a quarter of a million a year.—*Ibid*.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury, in connection with the recent calamity in New York: "The Jury unanimously concur in the opinion that the cause of death in the cases of (here follow the names) was from suffocation, conjoined with external and internal injuries, produced by falling down the front and rear stairway of Ward School building, known as No. 26, situated in Greenwich avenue. That said children deceased, with others at that time in said school building, became suddenly alarmed, first occasioned by the slight paralysis of the principal of the female department of said school, Miss Abby Harrison. A sudden and almost instantaneous panic produced by the impression that the building was on fire, took possession of the entire school, causing a universal rush of the children to escape from the building, rendering it utterly unavailing for the teachers, by any agency or means in their power, to quell the alarm or to stay the children from their attempts to emerge from the building; and that the teachers of said school, and each of them, are blameless concerning the casualty, and are in no way responsible for the deaths or injuries occasioned by the disaster."

Scarcely had the city recovered from the shock of the Greenwich Avenue casualty, when another on Monday last again startled it, and four men were buried in the ruins of the falling wall of Hoop's Press Factory, in Broome and Sheriff streets. Two were killed, and two severely injured, and many more would have lost their lives, but that the men employed had gone to dinner. The accident was caused by the storage of grain in an upper loft, beyond the weight it was capable of bearing.

THE SOUTH VS. SECESSION.—Within a short period four Southern States have voted directly upon the question of secession from the Union, viz.: Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. The total vote in these States in favor of a continuance in the Union was 147,300; for seceding, 109,100, majority in favor of the Union 38,500. Mississippi gave 7,800 Union majority; Alabama, 6,200; Georgia, 18,000; South Carolina, 7,500.—*Baltimore Sun*.

John Neal, of Portland, Me., lectured in Salem lately. His lectures was "a terrible execration of the Pilgrim Fathers." He showed "that the early settlers of this country obtained their power and possession by a series of aggressions upon the Indian tribes, involving fraud, falsehood, treachery, meanness and cruelty; that Indian prisoners were tortured, drowned, roasted, and sold into slavery in the West Indies."—*Boston Pilot*.

The schooner Newbold, was capsized a few days since on Lake Michigan, with about thirty persons on board, all of whom were lost. She was on her passage from Chicago to Grand Taverse, with full supplies for a lumbering establishment at the latter place.—*Ibid*.

It was but a short time since that we gave an account of a fatal case of shooting in the Court House, at Montgomery, Ala., and now we have another of a similar character. Col. Avery, a few days ago, fatally shot Mr. Samuel Fleming, in the Morgantown (N. C.) Court House. Both were members of the Legislature.—*Ibid*.

Intelligence has been received from Cuba, to the effect that all the Cuban invaders, with the exception of three, were sent to Spain in the war steamer Isabella.

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Cherokee arrived here on Sunday. She brought \$2,265,504. An expedition of about two or three hundred persons has sailed from San Francisco for the Sandwich Islands. It is supposed that they will attempt to revolutionize the islands.

STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS FIRED INTO BY A BRITISH BRIG-OF-WAR.—Capt. Churchill, of the steamship Prometheus, which arrived here on Monday, reports that as he was about to proceed to sea from San Juan, the British brig-of-war Express fired two shots, both passing within a few feet of the steamer. Upon sending a boat on board the brig, the captain stated he did it to protect the authorities of Greytown—who had demanded what Captain Churchill, of the steamer, thought illegal port charges—and threatened to fire a bomb-shell unless the fires of the steamer were put out, and the vessel brought to anchor. The authorities then came on board, and the captain, having paid the charges, under protest, was permitted by the brig to proceed to sea.—*N. Y. paper*.

SHOOTING AT STOCKTON.—On Saturday morning, about 2 o'clock, a man by the name of Douglass shot a Mexican through the head in a Spanish drinking and lodging house in the eastern suburbs of the city. Douglass is a gambler, and had won, two or three days before, over \$2,000. It was supposed he had this money in his sleeping room, and that he kept it in a trunk. The Mexican who was shot had been seen staggering about the house, apparently in a state of intoxication, all day. At night he disappeared, but no notice was taken of it. About half-past 1 Douglass went up to his room, and found the Mexican had broken into his trunk. He then drew his pistol and shot him three times, one ball entering the man's head and laying open his brain, while the other two only slightly grazed him. The Mexican died on Sunday evening.—*Stockton Journal*.

SHOOTING AT SONORA.—A report has been already noticed of the shooting of a Polish Jew by constable Donahoe, at Sonora. The editor of the *San Joaquin Republican* has received the following information on the subject:—"About twelve o'clock on Sunday, Donahoe, the constable, in attempting to arrest a Polish Jew, met with some resistance, or the man was rather slow in obeying the order. The constable struck the man with his Colt's revolver, knocked him down and then shot him twice. Donahoe, after some resistance to a large crowd who collected to take him, gave himself up for trial to a jury of twelve men. The jury, after a patient hearing of some hours, wherein it was said that it was an uncalled for and unwarrantable assault, returned not able to agree upon a verdict, from the fact only that the man was not dead. He was not dead as late as seven o'clock this morning, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery. Donahoe is under guard, awaiting a renewal of the trial to-day."

MURDER AT MARYSVILLE.—A Mr. Wilcox was killed two or three days since at Long Bar. He had threatened to shoot a person, and a warrant had been issued for his arrest, but before the warrant was served the parties met, Wilcox put his hand behind him, as if to draw a pistol, when the other at once fired and killed him almost instantly.—*Marysville Herald*.