been submitted to the Pope for his approval. The Queen's representative in Ireland transmitted the plan of these colleges to one of the officers of his Holiness, with an humble request that he would send it on to Rome, and get, if possible, the Pope's approbation, or his directions as to any modifications that he might desire to have introduced. His Holiness met this humiliating overture as it deserved. He gave the Lord Lieutenant to understand that no modifications would render these colleges acceptable.—Notwithstanding this rebuff, the Queen's representative again makes out a list for the government of the Queen's Colleges, and of the Queen's University, which is to be their common centre, and in that list he inserts the names of Paul Cullen, John MacHale, Dr. Slattery, and others of similar stamp, giving them precedence to peers of the realm. And what does he gain by crouching to these Popish prelates? The Queen's commission, graced with her sign manual, is thrown by them with contumely and scorn in the face of her Majesty's representative. Who can doubt after this, the lengths to which the Government would go in fashioning these seminaries after the heart and bringing them under the control of the Pope and his bishops, if there was the least prospect of securing their patronage. Nothing has been done, nor is there the slightest hope held out of anything being done, in reference to these colleges, from a regard to the principles or wishes of Presbyterians. Not a single Irish Presbyterian, that I am aware of, has been appointed to any of their Chairs. The Presbyterian Deans of Residences, whose appointment was unavoidable, have, unlike the Episcopalians and Roman Catholic Deans, been nominated without ever consulting the Church to which they belong, and in direct violation of one of our dearest and most fundamental principles; and in the list of the senate of the Queen's University, just published, comprising eighteen or nineteen members, one solitary Presbyterian appears, constituting the extremity of its tail, and it is very questionable whether even he would be there were it not for the efforts that are being made to establish an independent Presbyterian college, by himself and a few others. As for Dr. Henry, he appears in the list merely as President of Queen's College, Belfast, an office which he has attained by peculiar personal advantages and the influence of friends, but which it is possible, indeed probable, no other Presbyterian will enjoy. Had Presbyterian influence possessed any weight in that appointment, it would have been indicated by attending to a memorial which went forward from a large number of Presbyterians, praying for the nomination of another individual. The plain and palpable fact is that Presbyterian influence has done nothing, and is not likely to do anything. The Presbyterians of Ireland possess elements of influence immeasurably superior to those enjoyed by any equal number of the subjects of the British Crown; and, were they to improve and employ them as they might, there is hardly anything which they might not accomplish; but, divided and distracted as they have been, not standing erect and independent on their own feet in defence of their own interests, but made the mere tools of others, kicked about as a foot ball from party to party, and made the instrument of one man's ambition to-day and of another man's interests to-morrow, they have become powerless and contemptible in the eyes of the Government. Those who have led and ruled in other churches, whatever may have been their faults, have sought to advance what they considered the honour and welfare of their respective churches. The glory of Rome has been the object for which MacHale has lived and laboured—the glory of the Church of England has been the aim of the Bishop of Exeter, but it has been the singular misfortune of the Irish Presbyterian Church to have been led and ruled by those who sought their own aggrandisement, or the interests of their party, or of their associates and agents. The General Assembly has been made to say and unsay for the mere gratification of personal pride. It has been made the scene of the most vulgar and violent abuse, for the indulgence of personal pique or passion. It has been involved in most expensive and disgraceful litigation from similar motives, and attempts have been made to sacrifice those who dared to maintain the honour and independence of their Church, for the sake of establishing the despotism of an infamous adventurer. How is it possible that under such rule and guidance the Presbyterian Church of Ireland could be in any better condition than that in which it is? Had the object been to degrade the Church of Ireland in the eyes of all other churches of the world and of the Government—to render it a powerless, prostrate, despicable thing—no course could have been taken more fitted to achieve it than the one which has been pursued. To talk, therefore, of our exercising such an influence with the Government as to induce them, in direct violation of the principles on which the Queen's Colleges are founded, to adapt them to our wishes is simply ridiculous. It is very doubtful whether the united efforts of all the Presbyterians of Ireland could secure the appointment of a single professor, or prevent the nomination of one whom they considered objectionable. And even though Government were to concede a little in the matter of appointments, at first, to hush our clamours—suppose, like the managers of the Belfast Institution, that they were for a season to gratify us by the nomination of unobjectionable professors—would that afford any guarantee that, when these colleges are firmly established, they might not, as the managers of the Institution did under similar circumstances, nominate professors holding the most dangerous opinions, and that in spite of all our remonstrances. The Government would, doubtless, be much more consistent in persisting to appoint a Unitarian, Roman Catholic, or even Infidel professor in Queen's College, Belfast, than the General Assembly would be in objecting to his appointment; because such an appointment would be in perfect accordance with the principles on which the college is founded, of which the Assembly was fully cognizant from the first. But even though the Government were, as is most improbable, to indulge us by a few palatable and popular appointments, would this render the college a suitable place for the education of our ministers, or worthy of our confidence? If the constitution of the college be essentially vicious, as we maintain it to be considered, as a place of ministerial education at least, how, would a few good appointments render it unobjectionable? We might just as well say that a few good sailors in a ship would render her seaworthy, though every timber were rotten, and that, too, when these sailors were handcuffed and under the control of a suspicious captain. Is it right, or dignified, or in any sense becoming a Christian Church, to abandon the cause of principle, and make this a question of prospective and probable arrangement? How can those who maintain that the nomination of good professors by the Government would render the college worthy of our acceptance, object to the patronage of the Church of Scotland, or the prelacy of the Church of England; for, may not most excellent appointments be made by a patron or a bishop? If it be persons not principles, to which we are to look, then it must be admitted that many would do better by attending the ministry of the Episcopalian or Independent pastor of the district than the Presbyterian. If principle be nothing in a college, it is less than nothing in a Church, for the college is the nursery of the Church; whatever the professors may be, they are bound by the principles of the institution—they are stretched on a Procrustean bed. However the tide of spiritual life and light may rise within them, a command more powerful than that of the ancient monarch has issued—beyond your breasts it must not flow, Religion is proscribed; however deeply it may be felt or clearly understood by the professors, it must not be expounded or enforced; and not only are the professors of these colleges placed in chains, but the students also. If they entered Popish, Popish they must remain. They became stereotyped by the act. I ask, is it a college founded on such principles that you, Presbyterians of Ireland, will select and sanction for the education of your spiritual instructors?

Another aspect in which it behoves us to view this question is in relation to our independence. Is it wise, is it safe to entrust so very vital an interest of this Church as the education of its ministers, through an important part of their curriculum, into the hands of the Government, especially in the present times? The recent proceedings of our rulers give us but small encouragement to place the religious interests of our Church in their keeping; and if the occurrences of the past are calculated to admonish us, still more are the prospects of the future. Is it not manifest that Popery is rapidly acquiring complete ascendancy in this country? Let the influence of that system advance for twenty years more as much as it has done for twenty years past, and it will be completely dominant in Ireland. And is it in the immediate prospect of this that we will entrust the education of those on whom the future destinies not only of our Church but of this country must instrumentally depend to those who are not only beyond our control, but who are likely to be under the control of the agents of Puseyism and Popery?

If we were at all represented, or likely to be, in Parliament, in the Cabinet, or at the Court, we might have some hope; but being misrepresented in these, and in all high places, what have we to expect but that our interests will be always sacrificed to the views of those who have ever been and ever must be the enemies of our Church? Surely, if there be any church that needed to have the education of its ministers hedged round by more than ordinary safeguards, it is the Presbyterian Church of Ireland; and if there ever was a period when we are behoved to be more than ordinarily vigilant and zealous in this matter, it is that in which we live. A day of fearful conflict is manifestly approaching; a great and decisive struggle between Christ and Antichrist is at hand. If there be one spot on which this battle will be fought with more than ordinary fierceness, it will be that occupied by this Church. The British is the greatest of earthly empires. It is obvious that the mightiest efforts of the Man of Sin are directed already to gain this. The most likely instrument of effecting his object is Ireland—Popish Ireland. Now, Providence seems to have placed us here as a garrison to counteract his efforts—to guard this Marathon of the spiritual liberties of the British empire and of the world. Is this the time, then, when we should be building up our walls, and repairing our fortifications, and equipping and provisioning our garrison, to place in the hands of those who, we have too much ground to fear, are in the interest of the enemy, the training of our recruits, the replenishing of our granary, and the superintendence of the fountain which supplies the citadel? Are we not already sufficiently in the power of the State? Has it not in its hands the education of our children? Has it not in its hands, to a great extent, the support of our ministers? And shall we complete its dominion by placing in its hands the education of our ministers? Should we do so, we will be more at the mercy of the Government than any Church in the empire?—The State will not be long in discovering how dependent we have made ourselves, and it is absurd to imagine that the Government will not avail themselves of their power to effect their purposes.—What a strong temptation will our Church be under to yield, when she is in the power of the Government to the extent she will be, should the general education of our people, the education of our ministers, and the support of these ministers, be in their hands! Who that has the least regard for Presbyterian independence can view, without alarm, such complete dependence on the State?—Let us have, at least, a college which we can call our own, in which our ministers may be trained in such a way as may fit them for maintaining the principles and promoting the interests of our Church.—Faithfully yours,

Dublin, Sept. 30 1850. RICHARD DILL.

TO THE MINISTERS AND ELDERS OF THE IRISH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

FATHERS AND BRETHREN.—It is deplorable that, while the Lord is calling our Church to great exertion, and has assigned to her such vantage-ground as is possessed by few Churches in the world, a few individuals, by dexterous management, have contrived to bring her polity into contempt; and, while she is constitutionally free, have laboured to make her their tool and slave. As detected robbers often commit murder, so these men, seeking the control of a bequest not confided to them, most unscrupulously assail the moral life, or reputation, of all who refuse to submit to their yoke. As the Inquisition suppressed all vindication of their victims, so these men, having the control of the Presbyterian Press of Belfast, laboured, at the late Assembly, to suppress what was said in defence of the trustees of the Magee College; and now, with unparalleled boldness, they seem determined, not only to pervert that princely bequest, but to destroy the reputation of the trustees, and especially of Mr. Dill, a man whose upright ancestry and friends, and whose personal character, should have shielded him from all such attacks. At the late conference with the Munster Presbytery, the press was very improperly excluded, and yet some scribe furnished a report to the *Dublin Evening Mail*, every line of which was calculated to make a false impression, especially against Mr. Dill, who merely handed in, as in duty bound, a resolution of the elders and deacons of his church. In the minutes of Assembly there is a document, which purports to be a reply to reasons of protest handed in by Mr. Gray and others. In that document every argument employed is a sophism, and every statement is either an invention or a perversion of facts, calculated, however, to leave an injurious impression against Mr. Dill. As I presume he will review and defeat that document, I turn now to the principal object of this letter, viz.—to persuade Presbyterians to pronounce an opinion regarding the movements of a party who, contrary to all order, have endeavoured to commit the Assembly to a suit in Chancery, and thereby to waste a princely bequest, or to prevent the erection of a Presbyterian College until a remote period. The following are the facts of the case:—

1. In 1844, the Assembly resolved unanimously to establish a Presbyterian College. 2. The committee entrusted with that object, instead of honestly carrying it out, cast aside the Moderator, and negotiated with Government for endowment of a theological faculty. 3. Two members of said College Committee, deputed by no party, waited on Government, and made some secret bargain about salaries. 4. The Assembly used their influence to obtain salaries from Government, which were readily given, and would have been given on a larger and more liberal scale, had not parties, calling themselves the College Committee, interfered and lessened the body in the estimation of Government.

While men, who should have protected the interests of our Church, thus consulted for themselves, Mrs. Magee left a bequest to establish a Presbyterian College, regarding which the following facts should be noted:—1. The trustees offered *spontaneously* to abandon all claim to power, even in fixing the site, provided a security were given that the wishes of the testatrix would be fulfilled. 2. The party who had made a secret compact with Government proposed to do so, but in such a way as was calculated to defeat the proposed object. 3. Whereupon the Assembly proposed that an amicable suit should be commenced in Chancery, to define the powers of the several parties.

On the advice of gentlemen learned in the law—I mean of two attorneys—a hostile appearance has been lately made in the Court of Chancery in the following circumstances:—1. While there was no need for haste, the person who tried to commit the Assembly to a Chancery suit, did so without the sanction of any committee duly convened. 2. He violated the Lord's day to attain that object. 3. The Lord Chancellor told him plainly that the Assembly would have to pay the expense of such proceedings. 4. By dexterous management, and especially by allowing all manner of charges to be preferred against Mr. Dill, a debate was kept up during several days, and a conclusion arrived at which one-half of the Presbyteries of the Assembly have repudiated. Now, as one-half of the body have already followed the Presbyteries of Coleraine and Magherafelt, I hope that many other Presbyteries will yet follow their example; and that, when the influence of the professors produces division, such as wish to protect the trustees from unmerited abuse, and the Church from litigation and expense, will associate and give expression to their sentiments.

The following reasons should be weighed seriously:—1. Mr. Dill is an honest man, and has done nothing to forfeit the confidence of the Church; and, in entering Chancery, he, and the other trustees, obeyed the injunction of the Assembly, and, to avoid all suspicion, the solicitor of the Assembly was employed by two trustees. 2. Every step taken by the College Committee and professors has shown a desire to defeat the intentions of Mrs. Magee, and, in fact, proves that they were bound, by a secret compact with Government, to accept education, in the undergraduate course, in the Queen's Colleges. 3. No Irish Presbyterian has been appointed to office in the Queen's Colleges, entitled to hold the confidence of Presbyterians; and while said seminaries may yet do much good, it is surely right that, while Roman Catholics have Maynooth, and Episcopalians Trinity College, with large endowments, Presbyterians should have a seminary to protect their principles. 4. In God's providence, Mrs. Magee's bequest and the liberality of the London Corporations, afford the Assembly the power of planting a college, whose education and honors shall be open to men of all creeds, and whose professors shall be appointed from merit, and not from the demands of state expediency. 5. In Germany and France, education, without religion, has promoted infidelity, and the Assembly, as a religious body, are bound to avoid the same evil. 6. No party are hostile to the project of a Presbyterian College except a few professors and their minions. Government treated our body with marked respect—neither Sir Robert Peel nor Lord John Russell were to blame—the want of a Presbyterian seminary is to be traced to the manoeuvres of our professors and their friends. These men show that they are insensible to every patriotic impulse, when they resist the project of the body that elevated them to their present position. And what have they done to entitle them to arrest the march of our body to higher distinction? The Synod of Ulster and the Assembly guarded against pluralities; but, met in Presbytery, our professors have broken the laws of our body, have over-ridden laws which they aided to frame, and, in the case of May-street, after collecting funds over the entire empire, have made its poverty a pretext for establishing a bad precedent of pluralities. And yet they have the audacity to declaim about parity, and the anti-patronage constitution of our Church. 7. While our body are liberal, yet it deserves to be considered whether or not its members will submit to pay legal costs in a case rushed into needlessly. I believe they will not, and ought not. Let their brethren look to the Widows' Fund, and the Incidental Fund, and other funds of the body, and say have they been managed so as to give encouragement to incur new responsibilities? 8. The trustees have had liberal offers of aid at *Derry*, *Coleraine*, and *Moneymore*. They will examine the respective claims of these localities dispassionately, and decide within a month; and, therefore, I warn all parties to bestir themselves to give information regarding their wishes before that time. 9. It is a fearful thing for a Church like ours, whose success, under God, depends on public confidence, to rush into a course that implies thwarting the wishes of the dead. Had I the least doubt that Mr. Dill knew the wishes of Mrs. Magee, or did I suppose that he intends to deviate from them, I should abandon him at once; but, believing that he is honestly carrying out the intentions of that lady, I feel bound to co-operate with him, and to support him in a course of duty painful to him and to myself, as involving the displeasure of interested men, but likely to benefit our Church. 10. In deciding this question, it should not be forgotten that our Province, as well as our section of the Presbyterian Church, requires another seminary. Scotland has five universities, although its population does not exceed much that of Ulster; surely, then, that man must have narrow and selfish views who would oppose the erection of a second seminary in our province? Besides, do we not expect an improvement in Ireland, and do we not anticipate a time when our Church shall extend greatly therein, and send forth, as in the olden time, talented missionaries to other lands? All who anticipate such a blessed consummation are bound to sanction the establishment of another college in Ulster. 11. Although there is reason to fear an obstinate perseverance on the part of the Belfast leaders, yet past experience shows that opposition from that quarter is not insurmountable. The Province was deluged with odious slang, in the form of speeches, in the Belfast Presbytery, during two years before the settlement of Rosemary-street, and pretexts were found to keep out of that Church, for a time, its talented minister; but, when the Assembly met, these braggarts shrunk aside, and, when grasped firmly, became mere human rattles. I am full of hope, therefore, that when told wholesome truth from many Presbyteries, they will yet desist from their foolish course. 12. Besides the inconvenience of useless litigation, brethren should recollect that, by persevering, they may force the executors, in self-defence, to pursue a course that may impound the money destined to support our mission in India. 13. Should any suppose that, after all, there is a glorious chance that in Chancery affairs may turn in favour of the professors, and, therefore, that the project of a second college will fail, I beg to contradict that opinion. Each Synod has an internal right to provide education for its future ministry, as is done in the United States; and should the Synod of Derry and Strabane, or the Synod of Ballymena and Coleraine, sanction the erection of a college, and should legal chicaneries rob them of the bequest of Mrs. Magee, then, and in that case, I pledge myself to point out to whichever Synod may resolve to pursue such a course, a plan whereby *a sum equal to Mrs. Magee's bequest may be raised, and shall be raised in that case*, to promote so good an object.

For these reasons I call on you, fathers and brethren, to express your confidence in the trustees, and your aversion to the chicaneries and costs of law. Look to the present state and prospects of Ireland: Government have given our body almost no influence in the Queen's Colleges, and have promoted men chiefly for betraying our cause, and the probability is that, for a season, our influence will not increase. But now, had we all the influence in said seminaries that we could claim, it would be unwise to discard the project of a Presbyterian College, founded on right principles. The half of the Presbyteries have already discarded the act of a Rump Assembly, and I hope that, at the meeting of the Presbyteries, there will be men to follow the example of Comber, in county Down, and that, in the College Committee itself, a majority will repudiate the advice of attorneys, allow the trustees to discharge a sacred duty, and teach professors rather to mind their classes than to waste their time, and the peace of our Church, by attempting to appropriate funds that Mrs. Magee did not confide to their care.—I am, faithfully yours,

Aghadowey, 5th Oct., 1850. JOHN BROWN.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY TYRONE CENTRAL TENANT-RIGHT COMMITTEE.

At one o'clock, on Saturday last, a highly influential meeting of the above body took place in Harkins' Hotel, Omagh, for the purpose of making arrangements to carry out the objects of the Tenant League, and to settle the preliminaries for holding a Council and county meeting. There were present on the occasion—The Rev. M. O'Kane, P.P., Omagh; the Rev. John Hamilton, Presbyterian Minister, Cross-roads; Very Rev. Wm. Brown, P.P., Strabane; Rev. Moses Chambers, Presbyterian Minister, Leckpatrick, Strabane; Very Rev. Peter Gordon, P.P., Dromore; Rev. Wm. Ferguson, Presbyterian Minister, Balligawley; Rev. Daniel O'Doherty, P.P., Cappah; Rev. James Colhoun, Omagh; Rev. John O'Flaherty, C.C., Omagh; Mr. Patrick Martin, P.L.G., Clogher; Mr. Clements, P.L.G., Clogher; Manly Dutton, Esq., P.L.G., Omagh; Mr. David Scott, P.L.G., Tatnagh; Mr. Andrew Love, P.L.G., Auney; Thomas Montgomery, Esq., Balligawly; Thomas Neilson Underwood, Esq., Strabane; James Buchanan, Esq., Mayne; Thomas Ferguson, Esq., Seskinore; Francis M'Crossan, Esq., Legland; Mr. Wm. Sigerson, Holyhill, Strabane; Mr. Joseph Ligate, Balligawly; Mr. Fitzpatrick, Balligawly; Mr. Mullen, Balligawly; Mr. James Robinson, Balligawly; Mr. M'Kirney, Liscurubble, Clogher; Mr. M'Cormick, Omagh; Mr. Chas. Robinson, Killineer; Mr. Nugent, Deerpark; Mr. Wright, Seskinore; Mr. M'Farland, Beragh.

On the motion of the Rev. Moses Chambers, seconded by Thomas Montgomery, Esq., the Very Rev. Peter Gordon was called to the chair, and Thomas Neilson Underwood, Esq., was requested to act as secretary.

Mr. Underwood stated that he had received a letter from Dr. Robinson, of Fintona, apologising for his absence, and requesting to have his name attached to the requisition calling the county meeting.

A lengthened and animated discussion took place on the propriety of holding a county meeting, in support of the Irish Tenant League, in which the Rev. M. Chambers, Very Rev. Wm. Brown, the Rev. Mr. Doherty, and the Rev. Wm. Ferguson took part. It was ultimately agreed to that such a meeting should be held.

The Chairman said, now that they had agreed upon the necessity of holding a county meeting, in order to support the principles of the Tenant League, the only thing remained for them to consider was, the time and place such a meeting should be held.

Mr. Sigerson suggested that Omagh was the most central place for holding the meeting. In this opinion he was supported by Mr. Montgomery and other gentlemen, and it was finally arranged that the meeting of the Council be held, on Wednesday, 23d inst., and the county meeting on the following day.

Mr. Underwood said he was in a position to state that Donegal was only waiting for Tyrone to follow its example, and was sure Derry would not remain an inactive spectator of their efforts. It was necessary, for the convenience of the Council, that Tyrone and Donegal should follow each other. He would suggest that the Very Rev. Wm. Brown, Rev. Wm. Ferguson, Rev. John Hamilton, and Rev. M. Chambers form themselves into a committee, to draw up the requisition, to be forwarded throughout the county for signatures, to convene the meeting.

The following requisition was then drawn up by these gentlemen and unanimously adopted:—

"We, the undersigned, request an aggregate meeting of the inhabitants of the county Tyrone, at Omagh, on Thursday, October, the 24th, at 12 o'clock, noon, to declare their sentiments in support of the Irish Tenant League, to advance its objects, and prepare petitions to Parliament from this county in favour of tenant-right."

The Chairman considered that, as a deputation would attend their meeting from the South, the Council of the League and the gentlemen composing the deputation should receive immediate intelligence.

Mr. Underwood concurred with the opinion of the Chairman, and begged to propose the Rev. Mr. Parrel and the Rev. Mr. Mayler, of Wexford, the Rev. Thomas O'Shea, of Callan, and Mr. Francis Maguire, of Cork, as a deputation to Tyrone, and, from the Council of the League, Mr. Duffy and Mr. Lucas. He had expected that Mr. Wilson Gray would have been one of this deputation, but he considered it to be the duty of the Committee to request his attendance.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and letters of invitation were directed to be addressed to Mr. Wilson Gray, Doctor M'Knight, Mr. Cobden, Mr. P. Scrope, Mr. Bright, and Mr. S. Crawford.

On the motion of the Rev. D. O'Doherty, seconded by Thomas Montgomery, Esq., Aughnacloy, and supported by Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Thomas Neilson Underwood was requested to act as secretary to the Central Committee of the Tyrone Tenant-Right Association.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Underwood felt the honour and responsibility of the position they had assigned to him, and expressed his anxiety to aid, by every means in his power, the great national movement. He feared that, living at a distance from Omagh, he could not conduct the business with such facility.

It was finally determined that the Secretary's letters should be dated from Strabane.

It was moved by Thomas Montgomery, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. M. O'Kane, that this meeting do adjourn till Monday, the 14th inst., at one o'clock.

It was moved by the Rev. Moses Chambers, and seconded by the Rev. J. Colhoun, that the Rev. P. Gordon do leave the chair, and that Thomas Montgomery, Esq., be called thereto. A vote of thanks having been conveyed to the Rev. P. Gordon, for his marked devotion to the interests of the tenant-farmers of Ireland, the meeting separated.

POOR LAW RETURNS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH OCTOBER, 1850.

LONDONDERRY UNION.—Remaining in the house at the close of last week, 420; admitted during the week, 31; born, 0; discharged, 26; died, 2; remaining, 423; number for the corresponding week of last year, 495; average weekly cost per head, 12½d.

STRABANE UNION.—Remaining in the house on the 28th Sept., 472; admitted during the week, 10; born, 0; died, 0; discharged, 26; remaining in house, 423. Number on corresponding week of last year, 495. General average cost of an inmate for the week, 1s. 2d.

LETTERKENNY UNION.—Remaining at the close of last week, 149; admitted during the week, 7; born, 0; discharged during the week, 1; died, 0; remaining in the house on Saturday, 5th Oct., 153; remaining in fever hospital, 2. No. in corresponding week of last year—in workhouse, 205; in fever hospital, 1; average cost of a pauper for the week, 10½d.

INNISHOWEN UNION.—Remaining in the house on the 28th Sept., 300; admitted during the week, 15; born, 0; discharged, 13; died, 0; remaining in house, 302; number in corresponding week of last year, 349. Average cost of an inmate for the week, 9½d.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We respectfully intimate to our Subscribers in the Counties of Derry, Antrim, &c., that MR. WM. R. ALEXANDER *has left this Office, for the purpose of Collecting the Debts due to this Establishment, and receiving Orders for the* **Standard, Advertising, and Printing,** *in the undermentioned Towns and their respective Neighbourhoods. The heavy outlay incurred in the Publishing of a Newspaper is now so well understood, that we trust our Subscribers will be prepared to forward the object of his visit, and that such as may have occasion to leave home, will make arrangements for having their Accounts discharged, should he call in their absence, as a second visit would be attended with much inconvenience and additional expense:—*

MUFF, (Co. Derry.)	BALLYCASTLE,	PORTGLENONE,
BALLYKELLY,	MOSSIDE,	AHOGHILL,
NEWTOWNLIMAVADY,	DERVOCK,	BALLYMENA,
MACOSQUIN,	BALLYMONEY,	BROUGHSHANE,
COLERAINE,	AGHADOEY,	RANDALSTOWN,
ARTICLAVE,	GARVAGH,	ANTRIM,
PORTRUSH,	KILREA,	CRUMLIN,
PORTSTEWART,	BELLAGHY,	GLENARM,
BUSHMILLS,	CASTLEDAWSON,	LARNE, &c., &c.

☞ *Our Friends in the neighbourhood of Derry will have the kindness to call, as usual, at the Office, and have their Accounts discharged at their earliest convenience.*

Mr. Young is now progressing on his route through Donegal.

Londonderry Standard.

"TENANT-RIGHT."—"LIVE, AND LET LIVE."

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10, 1850.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—The President continues to hold reviews of the troops. A grand display of this kind took place in the beginning of last week at Versailles; but, with the exception of the arrest of some Socialists in the Provinces, the news is unimportant. The Prefect of the Police, in Paris, reports that the lower classes are nearly all employed, and growing daily less disposed to listen to the harangues of the Socialist demagogues. M. Proudhon announces that, in consequence of the police having taken umbrage at his new work, "Pratique Revolutionaire," its publication has been postponed.

AMERICA.—The arrival of the Washington and Asia have placed us in possession of the American news up to the 25th ult. The most important fact contained in it is, that the American steamer Pacific has made a shorter passage from Liverpool to New York than has ever been made yet by any vessel, accomplishing the voyage from wharf to wharf in ten days and a-quarter. The American papers are crowing over the victory, and state that "the struggle for the supremacy of the seas has commenced." So much importance do the Admiralty attach to this, that they have ordered the British steamers to proceed in future to New York direct, without calling at Halifax. The Clyde builders will need to look sharp, as their laurels are already beginning to fade. The slavery question was the absorbing topic in Congress. The officers of the Georgiana and Susan Lord, two of the ships of the squadron which invaded Cuba, have been sentenced by the Spanish authorities to eight years' confinement and hard labour in chains. The Jenny Lind mania continues unabated. There has been serious rioting in California, in the city of Sacramento, between the alleged owners of some ground, and parties who had "squatted" on it. The latter appealed to arms in support of their claims, and a considerable number of persons were killed. The city is placed under martial law. Later news, received by the Carolina, West Indian mail steamer, states that Sacramento has been reduced to ashes, and the squatters had received reinforcements from the mines.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN is progressing, but it appears that success is now on the side of the Duchies. General Willisen has invested Frederichstadt, and is attacking it with such vigour that the surrender of the garrison is daily expected. This is an important post, and will be a serious loss to the Danes.

HESSE CASSEL.—The Elector of Hesse Cassel has determined to put down the revolution by force. General Haynan has issued a proclamation to that effect. The inhabitants are maintaining a passive resistance.

LORD CLARENDON'S ANSWER TO THE TENANT-RIGHT ADDRESS.

IN the *Banner* of Tuesday last appeared the address of the Ulster Central Committee, and the long expected answer of Lord Clarendon. There is one point in the address put with peculiar force, and it is the best exemplification that can be given on the value and importance of tenant-right and fixity of tenure—the difference between Belfast and Derry. It is to be regretted that Lord Clarendon did not visit Derry—not that we would be at all the better of it, but that he might be made the wiser. In visiting Belfast he saw a town in which nearly every obstacle that nature can present, stood in the way to present its growth and prosperity. Taking its rise from a fisherman's village, its people have changed a huge marsh into a city, of commodious streets, splendid buildings, the seat of some of the most extensive manufactories in the kingdom, and have adorned it with all the luxuries, comforts, and enjoyments which learning and art can furnish. They have changed a muddy shifting channel, into a safe, deep, and commodious harbour, and are carrying on an extensive commerce with all parts of the world in their own vessels.—We have no hesitation in saying that there is not a man in Belfast, who will deny that this is all owing to the fact, that the Marquis of Donegall was obliged to convert nearly all the holdings into perpetuities, in order to raise money to meet his own wants—in short, that the Belfast people have been deprived of that inestimable boon, "the patronage of a kind-hearted and discerning landlord." We need not ask what progress has Derry made in comparison.—There is no fixity of tenure—no security for improvements. We cannot have any doubt, however, that had Derry been placed on equal footing with Belfast in this respect, the indomitable courage and untiring perseverance which defied the power of a tyrant nearly two centuries ago, would not have allowed itself to be worsted in a more peaceful, but not less meritorious strife in social progress.

We regret that our space does not permit us to give more than an extract from the reply of the Lord Lieutenant:—

"The Lord Lieutenant, (says his Secretary,) is much gratified at learning that you do not assume the attitude of complainants against any class of our fellow-subjects, as he cannot doubt that temperate discussion, and a careful abstinence, on all sides, from offence and irritation, will greatly facilitate the adjustment of this important question.—The agricultural body you represent must be well aware that landlords and tenants are mutually dependent on each other; that their interests are identified, and can never be separated without reciprocal injury; but his Excellency is convinced that, in Ireland, as elsewhere, respect for the rights of property will be found perfectly compatible with that security and confidence upon which the profitable investment of capital must depend."

EDUCATION QUESTION.

THE mixed education controversy rages with unabated fury. The *Mail* and *Tablet*—the one the organ of the High Church, the other of Dr. MacHale, and both equally opposed to the spread of enlightenment—have, *mirabile dictu*, fraternised on this point, and both jointly abuse Dr. Murray, the one, because he does not agree with Dr. Drew, the other, because he does not agree with Dr. MacHale. We know no parallel for this except the Tory papers praising Mr. John O'Connell for his good sense and honesty in denouncing the Tenant League.

Dr. Crolly, it appears, a vastly superior man to the Most Reverend Paul Cullen, was favourable to mixed education, and saw no danger to "the faith or morals" of Catholic students from partaking of its benefits. For this, however, a certain Father Maher, of Carlow, has denounced him in slanderous and abusive terms, although he, in times gone by, bestowed similar chastisement upon Dr. MacHale for repudiating the National schools. Father Maher's nephew, however, Michael Slattery, educated in that "sink of iniquity, Trinity College," has, nevertheless, turned out so good a Catholic that he has been raised to an Archbishopric, and is a bitter opponent of the Queen's Colleges. This has produced a corresponding change of opinion in Father Maher. "Those who live in glass houses, however, should not throw stones." He has received a severe and crushing reply from the Rev. George Crolly, a professor in Maynooth, and nephew of the late Primate. He refutes all the calumnies and slanderous imputations cast on the memory of his uncle, and clearly exposes the inconsistency and tergiversation of these Roman Catholic Clergy who are now so bitterly opposing united education. Father Maher alleging that, as Mr. Crolly's letter is personal—which all replies to slander must be, more or less—attempts no reply, but is gone off "on duty to the West." We can only say, that if he buries his owlish bigotry in the wilds of Connemara before he comes back, his expedition will be highly serviceable to himself and abate a nuisance to the community. We regret that our space will not permit us to furnish our readers with the pros and cons of the controversy.

THE BALLIBAY MEETING.

IT must be confessed that it was a hazardous experiment to select Ballibay as the place for the county Monaghan meeting. It has been the focus of the Orange agitation, and past conflicts had naturally left behind rancorous feelings and personal antipathies. The time is not long past when the march of a large body of Farneymen into that town would have set the whole Protestant population in a flame. The *Evening Packet*, calculating, not very patriotically, that the materials were still combustible, did its best to kindle them with its lucifer match on the Saturday previous to the meeting, threatening the Roman Catholics who attended with the fate of John Lawless. The event was very different from the prophecy. The Southern members of the Council were received with the utmost enthusiasm, and with a *cead mille a failthe*.

Local efforts were not wanting to promote the same laudable object—*i. e.*, factious collision. But these acts of landlord incendiaryism utterly failed of their object. The people are wide awake, and are resolved to be duped no longer, by the devices of those who have sown the seeds of division, in order the more cheaply to reap a harvest of oppression.

Landlord intimidation was equally unavailing, though carried to the utmost length, not only on the Ballibay estate, but also on the estates of liberal landlords. The heraldic motto of the former, "grip fast," may have had a noble origin, but it has had a very ignoble application in modern times—more akin to tyranny than to chivalry—more suited to the brigand than the hero.

During the day about 250 gentlemen occupied the platform, a fair representation of the intelligence and independence of the country. Among those were nine Presbyterian clergymen, and more than that number of the Church of Rome. A few landlords also showed their love of justice by attending, and taking part in the proceedings. A considerable majority of the 20,000, or 25,000 persons, who were packed in a close mass around the platform, or filled the streets, were Presbyterians, many of them Orangemen. Their countrymen of the Roman Catholic persuasion, whom they had been taught to consider as hereditary foes, and treacherous cut-throats, stood shoulder to shoulder with them in the same phalanx of patriotism, while with friendly look, and warm response, they reciprocated the sentiments of unity, peace, and concord, that were uttered on the platform. It was hard to say whether those sentiments were expressed with more fervour by the Priest or the Presbyterian. Clergy and people of all denominations seemed quite determined that their buried dissensions should never be exhumed; and that the man who would cause them again to "re-visit the glimpses of the moon," should be regarded as the most infamous of resurrectionists. They hold no article of their respective creeds more firmly than the maxim that "party is the madness of the many for the gain of the few," and that this unhallowed gain of the few had been the ruin of the country.

We have had an opportunity of ascertaining the effect produced by this meeting on the population of the country, and the neighbouring districts, when the faithful memories of the enthusiastic hearers had time to repeat the substance of the speeches to their friends who were not privileged to hear them, and we can state that the universal feeling (always excepting the landlords, of course,) was one of perfect delight. There was no jarring note to mar the harmony. The demonstration is regarded as an event, fraught with the happiest auspices, to be remembered through life, as a high privilege, and affording a sure pledge of speedy triumph to the League, which has had nothing to apprehend but religious dissension. Of this liability to danger, the leading members of the Council have been fully aware; and, accordingly, they have spared no pains to obviate it. Mr. Maguire, of Cork, made a most powerful appeal on this subject at the public meeting. Mr. Shea Lalor, in the happiest vein of humour, and with great force and tact, inculcated union at the soiree, on the minds of a willing and delighted audience; and Mr. Lucas read letters from two of the Bishops most hostile to union with Protestants in the work of education—Drs. MacHale and Cantwell—proving that the principles of the League have received their decided approbation.

The soiree was a great demonstration in itself. We are assured that no less than 1,000 people were assembled in the marquee, which was admirably fitted up, at great trouble and expense. A large number of the most respectable ladies in the town and neighbourhood graced the meeting with their presence; and it was observed that the intelligent, athletic, and high-spirited sons of the most substantial farmers in the county had given themselves heartily to the agitation.

There were three other speeches delivered at the soiree. The first, that of the Chairman, the Rev. D. Gunne Brown, Presbyterian Minister of Newtownhamilton, decidedly one of the most clear-headed, strong-minded, and enlightened members of the General Assembly, whose great talents, refined taste, and upright principles, are admired by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and who would be the last man to commit himself to a cause not based on justice or sanctioned by religion. The second, the admirably clear and convincing statement of Mr. C. Gavan Duffy, on the subject of valuation of rents, the propriety and necessity of which he established to a demonstration. The last was that of the Rev. Mr. Bell, which was allowed to be one of the best efforts of that gentleman, who is no less powerful and courageous as a champion than he is accomplished as an orator, related to a subject of the greatest interest to the tenant-farmers—namely, the next general election. There is little doubt that, by means of the new Franchise Bill, the League will be able to win a majority of the counties and boroughs of Ireland; and send a devoted band of representatives to Parliament, who will make tenant-right a standing or falling article of every administration. This will be a vital point. The new Franchise is the fulcrum, and the Tenant League is the lever by which landlord oppression will be uprooted from the soil which it has so long cursed with barrenness, and overshadowed with misery and death.

THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY AGAIN.

LORD LONDONDERRY has again made his appearance in print, and takes occasion to inform the world that he considers tenant-right a "boon," dependent on "the will of the landlord," and expresses his hope that it may remain so. The tenants, poor devils, are to take what they get, and be thankful, and "not look the gift-horse in the mouth," either. The Marquis cannot suffer the *canaille* to "come between the wind and his nobility," more especially with tenant-right in their mouths. There are only two occasions when he wishes to hear or see anything of them: on rent-days, and when dragging Lord Clarendon, or some other *excellent* personage, in his Lordship's carriage. At all other seasons he would feel glad at their resting "in dead oblivion." Like the ghosts before Richard, however, the Newtownards Commissioners and tenant-right rose before his affrighted vision at a most critical and disagreeable juncture, and broadly hinted to her Majesty's Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland, the astounding intelligence that his "noble friend" was not *quite* the "wisest, virtuousest, kind-heartedest" landlord in all Ireland. The vials of his wrath have been overflowing ever since, and, if some soothing influence does not cause him to cool down, it is to be feared he will demolish the town of Newtownards, and all the "holdings and townparks" in and about it, and, perhaps banish the Commissioners from his domain. As to his *opinions*, however, about tenant-right, or anything else of the kind, the world knows enough of them to regard them with sovereign indifference, but for the fear that the smaller fry of landlords should derive any hope or encouragement therefrom. The Commissioners have acted, with reference to the last letter, as they should have done to all, namely, resolved that it is unnecessary to take further public notice of it.

The following is the production to which we refer:—

Tower of Garron, Sept. 30th, 1850.

TO THE CHAIRMAN PRO TEMPORE, AND TOWN COMMISSIONERS OF NEWTOWNARDS.

GENTLEMEN—A few words only in reply to your letter. I rejoice you admit tenant-right is a boon, and dependent on *the will of* the landlord. I hope it may ever be received as such, and remain so. I leave you and my tenant-farmers to discuss and decide, which add or have added most to my rental; but I confess I value and estimate the industrious men cultivating the soil before shopkeepers or Scotch manufacturers.

I rejoice, by your declaration, to perceive that my tenantry appear entirely free from all the proceedings of the Town Commissioners of Newtownards.

The Lurgan address was on his Excellency's *return* to Dublin, and after my letter was written, and I hope you admire the Lord Lieutenant's answer as much as I do.

I adhere distinctly to all my statements, especially as to letting my lands, and I defy contradiction.

As to your animadversions on my subscriptions and acts (if I learn your sentiments are those of the town at large, which *I must doubt*,) they can easily cease, as well as your connexion with my property, as I desire that no tenant should remain on my estate who has a bad opinion of me, or who publishes personal and unbecoming allusions against me.—I remain your obedient servant, VANE LONDONDERRY.

P.S.—My agent has orders to accept any surrenders of holdings or townparks, as soon as the law permits.

VISIT OF LORD LONDONDERRY TO HIS TENANTRY.—We learn that his Lordship intends visiting his tenantry in this county on Saturday next, and his Donegal tenantry on the Monday following. From the statement made by his Lordship on a former occasion, that the tenantry on these portions of his property had special claims on his indulgence, we hope he is now prepared to fulfil their expectations, by cancelling all old arrears, some of which are of thirty or forty years, standing, and by making a reduction in rent proportioned to the exigencies of the times.—Should his Lordship pursue this course, he will stimulate to renewed exertion the drooping spirits of his tenantry. Let the latter, on the approaching occasion, come manfully forward and memorial their landlord, stating honestly and fearlessly the difficulties under which they labour, and the advantages to be derived by both parties from an equitable adjustment of the relations between them.

REDUCTION OF RENTS—THE ABERCORN PROPERTY.—We noticed in our last that we had received, from a correspondent, a letter, addressed to Major Humphreys, the Marquis of Abercorn's agent, reminding that gentleman of his promise last year, to recommend a reduction of rent. We were about publishing the letter when the writer advised us to defer it, as it was rumoured that the promised and much sought for reduction was about to be considerably given. We have since learned, however, but too late for the letter to appear this week, that the fulfilment of the Major's promise is still to be looked forward to as a remote contingency, and under these circumstances we shall, of course, publish the letter in our next. We hope that the advice therein offered will have a salutary effect in the proper quarter.

NEWTOWNLIMAVADY LITERARY SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening, the 2d instant, a very interesting and instructive lecture was delivered in the Market-house, by George Proctor, Esq., on the subject of Botany. The Lecturer entered very minutely on the subjects of vegetable history, vegetable vitality, and the development of a plant in its perfect state, from the root to the stem—from the stem to the bud—from the bud to the flower, and from the flower to the fruit. The classified arrangement of specimens on the lecture table gave considerable interest to the subject, and during the evening a variety of fruit, plants, and flowers, was handed through the room, as illustrative of the science. During the evening several amusing anecdotes in the "language of flowers" called forth the applause of the grateful audience. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Proctor for his attention to the prosperity of the Society, in having, at much personal inconvenience, devoted so much of his time in preparing for the occasion, and the meeting separated, at an advanced hour of the evening, much pleased with the instruction and entertainment of the occasion.

ACCIDENTAL FIRE.—A most alarming fire broke out in the stable of Mr. Jas. Porter, Strabane, on Sunday night week. It was discovered about eight o'clock, by the servant girl, who, on going into the yard, observed a light and smoke coming from an opening in the wall of the stable. She immediately gave the alarm, and in a very few moments Capt. Lynch and the Constabulary, with several of the townspeople, were on the spot. At this time the place was so densely filled with smoke that there was considerably difficulty and apparent danger for any person to venture in. The first thing done was to get out the two horses which were nearly suffocated, then by a good supply of water, just at hand, the blaze was got under by most extraordinary exertions and judicious management. The store left over the place was filled with wheat in the straw, and the fire had reached the joist, and had it been allowed to proceed, in ten minutes more all would have been in flames and no power on earth could have saved the entire range of building from being consumed. Much praise is due to Capt. Lynch, and his men, Mr. Thos. Watson, director of the engine, and many others to whom Mr. Porter feels sincerely grateful. The premises were not insured. It is supposed the fire was caused by a spark from a pipe, a practise which should not be allowed in stables or out-houses.

THE WEATHER.—The weather for the past week has been extremely wet and stormy, and very unfavourable for harvest operations; and, we regret to state, that there is still a considerable quantity of grain in the fields, and some uncut in late districts. Should a change for the better not soon take place, the grain at present in the fields will suffer most materially—indeed, it is at present much injured.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.

(From our Belfast Correspondent.)

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

The results of the high prices of cotton and linen yarns continue to exhibit themselves in the falling off of manufacturing production, and several large houses here, for some time past, been gradually confining their operations. From the high rate of consumption for mill-spun linen yarn at present going forward in some parts of the Continent, and to which your correspondent lately alluded, flax-spinners find no difficulty in making sales, though the stocks on hand are considerably larger than those of the corresponding period of last season.

In finished linens, business has been duller than usual during the month; this, however, must be attributed now to the desire of merchants to realise higher rates, or rather prices, proportionate to the increased cost of material, rather than any absence of general demand. In the meantime, bleachers are very busy, the wonderful facilities created by recent improvements in finishing goods being taxed to their utmost, in order to meet existing demand on that department. Perhaps there is scarcely another phase of our manufacturing industry in which science has achieved greater advantages than that of bleaching. It is not above half a century since the most enterprising of those engaged in the linen trade thought it a matter of impossibility to finish linen during the winter months, and hence, previous to that period, all business connected with bleach-greens was suspended from Nov. to March each season.

The state of the cotton trade, as reported by the Manchester papers of Saturday last, is not satisfactory. Prices of wool still rule very high, though it appears that the crop is much superior to that which New Orleans merchants had reported some months ago. Should the project of cultivating the cotton plant in the West Indies prove successful, it will not alone raise those islands from their present state of depression, agricultural and commercial, but become the most valuable boon to the Lancashire, the Glasgow, and the Ulster manufacturers. The Cincinnati papers, alarmed at the idea of Britain attempting to produce cotton in one of her own colonies, ridicule the project as being likely to prove a greater failure than a similar enterprise once set on foot in the East Indies. Those, however, who are best acquainted with the soil and climate of Jamaica and the adjacent islands, are quite sanguine as to the result.

Money, the life blood of commerce, has been much in demand for the past ten days in London, and the favourable reports read at some of the half-yearly meetings of railway companies have caused greater activity in the share market, with, however, very little advance as to prices, except in a few of the more favoured lines. The weekly traffic returns continue to exhibit a marked improvement.

Tobacco has risen considerably in value within the past month, and, from the report which appears in the *St. Louis Daily Union*, it would seem that the advance has been caused by the lightness of stock on hand beyond the Atlantic. The rates in America shew an upward turn of about one-third, as compared with the current prices of September, 1849.

There is little difference in the price of grain. Mark-lane advices state that the opinion of practical men, who have taken some pains to obtain information, is that the crops are rather below the average. As refers to this country, all cereals, wheat excepted, are fully up to the average, and though the Continental reports are full of news about short crops, the produce of the United States is infinitely superior to the largest ever recollected in that country. The great demand created for bread-stuffs, in consequence of the repeal of corn duties, has done much to stimulate this increased production, thousands of acres of prairie land having been brought into cultivation since 1845. Since last harvest, the imports of grain into the United Kingdom represents a sum considerably above nine millions sterling, a large amount of which, says a London morning paper, must have been liquidated by barter.—Throughout the leading American markets, the prices of corn are on the decline, and, as freights continue very moderate, there is little chance of any material change in value taking place on this side the Atlantic.

REGATTA AT CULMORE.

According to previous announcement the regatta came off at Culmore on Friday last. As an evidence of the unexampled success which attended it, we may mention that the subscriptions reached so high an amount as to enable the stewards to extend the list of prizes far beyond the announcement in the programme.—All the Derry cars were put in requisition on the occasion, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the attendance, in number and respectability, surpassed the most sanguine expectations. The utmost order prevailed, and nothing whatever occurred to mar the enjoyment of the day. The appearance of the bay, studded with boats as far as the eye could reach, and the shore covered with people in all the varied hues of holiday costume, and "the soft yet tender" light of the autumn sun, shedding lustre on the whole, presented a panorama unrivalled for beauty and variety. The scenery of the river and lough is at all times picturesque, but it appeared more than usually so under the influence of the regatta and its concomitants. The arrangements made by the stewards afforded universal satisfaction. One of them, Captain M'Gildowney, distinguished himself not only by his exertions for the success of the display, but also by his profuse hospitality during the day and in the evening.

The following is the order of the races and a list of the prizes awarded:—

First Sailing Race—Five Prizes—Five Trawling Boats started—1st prize to the Mary, owner, Messrs. B. Young and Co.; 2d, ditto, the Shamrock, owner, Messrs. J. Feeny and Co.

Second Sailing Race—Pleasure Boats above eighteen feet keel—Eleven Boats started—1st prize disputed—to be settled according to the Yacht Regulations; 2d, ditto, to the Isabella, Mr. J. Aikin owner.

Third Sailing Race—Pleasure Boats under 17 feet keel—Eight Boats started—1st prize, Lily, Mr. S. Henning owner; 2d, ditto, Tibby, Mr. Robert Bradley owner.

First Rowing Race—Five Boats started—Greencastle and Culmore Boats—1st prize, Little Cherub, of Greencastle, owner not known; 2d, ditto, Blue Eyed Maria.

Second, Culmore Boats—Four started—1st prize, Swallow, 2d, Rambler.

Of the other races which came off we have been unable to procure a list, or the names of the owners.

The following is a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure by the Stewards, a more detailed account of which can be seen at our office. The balance of £1 16s., remaining in hand, will be competed for by Derry and Culmore Rowing Boats on a day yet to be named:—

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
Subscriptions	39	14	6			
Entrance Fees	2	18	6	42	13	0
EXPENDITURE.						
Fishing Boats—1st Sailing Race, 5 prizes	9	10	0			
Pleasure Boats above 16 feet keel—2d Sailing Race, 2 prizes	4	0	0			
Pleasure Boats under 17 feet keel—3d Sailing Race, 2 prizes	3	0	0			
1st Sculling Race, 2 prizes	1	5	0			
Greencastle and Culmore Boats, 4 Oars—1st Rowing Race, 4 prizes	6	0	0			
Culmore Boats—2d ditto, 3 ditto	3	10	0			
Gig Boats—3d ditto, 3 ditto	3	10	0			
Punts—4th ditto, 2 ditto	1	0	0			
Gig Boats—4th ditto, 2 ditto	1	10	0			
Square stern Boats—6th ditto, 2 ditto	1	10	0			
Drontheim Boats—7th ditto, 2 ditto	1	4	0			
Band, with expenses	2	13	0			
Printing	0	10	0			
Incidents	0	15	0			
Balance in hand	1	16	0	42	13	0

SUDDEN DEATH.—A correspondent informs us that on Thursday week, the 26th ult., a labourer named James M'Clean, when working at a place called Little-bridge, within two and a-half miles of Moneymore, was observed to lean upon his spade for a brief period, and then suddenly drop down. On approaching and examining him immediately after, it was found that the vital spark had fled for ever. A messenger was immediately despatched to the sub-inspector of constabulary at Magherafelt, apprising him of the occurrence, who, considering it necessary to have an inquest held upon the body, and there being no coroner at present for the barony of Loughinsholien, (which is somewhat remarkable,) wrote to Coleraine for a coroner by Friday morning's post, the deceased being kept, in the meantime, with his clothes on, awaiting his arrival, and he remained in this state till Friday evening, when the body had become so much swollen that the clothes had to be cut off him. His friends, however, on Saturday evening, after the arrival of the mail-car, and no appearance of the coroner coming, were allowed to remove the body for interment in the usual manner. Our correspondent states that the want of a coroner in the barony is very much felt.

SCOTS CHURCH, KILKENNY.—The Rev. John Dill, of Clonmel preached in the Scots Church, Kilkenny, on Sabbath, the 29th, ult., when a collection after the sermon was taken up to assist in defraying the debt incurred in the erection of the Church and Manse. At ten o'clock, Mr. Dill preached to that gallant and distinguished corps, the 92d Highlanders, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Atherley, and at twelve o'clock, to a large and respectable Congregation, who manifested an earnest desire to hear Mr. Dill, and assist the congregation in their present difficulties. Mr. Dill's services displayed great ability and research, and were listened to with deep attention. The collections on the occasion amount, with subscriptions since received, to upwards of £20, a sum which it is hoped may still be considerably increased. The Rev. James Porter, and the Committee of the Congregation feel deeply grateful to the Rev. John Dill, for his valuable services, to Thomas James, and Patrick Watters, Esqrs., who kindly acted as collectors, and to all those friends who have aided them by their contributions.

PRESBYTERIAN FAST DAY.—We understand that Friday, the 18th inst., has been fixed as the fast day to be observed by the First and Third Congregations of this city; and that Friday, the 25th, will be observed by the Second and Fourth Congregations, and also by the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

FACT FOR THE POULTRY YARD.—We have the following from a correspondent on whose veracity we can rely:—A cottager, near Culdaff, county Donegal, had a duck that laid eggs under a bed in the kitchen. The cat, finding it the most comfortable place, took possession of it, and, in due time, the eggs were hatched. The cat took charge of the brood, and followed them in their perambulations apparently with intense interest, watching them most anxiously as they would glide across a stream near the cottage, and when she found them safe over, would hop from stone to stone after them. At last they became too acquatic in their excursions, and, after four or five weeks, she was obliged to abandon them.

THE LATE SIR HENRY OAKES, BART.—On Thursday, the remains of Sir Henry Oakes, whose lamented death we announced in our last, were interred in the Church-yard here with military honours. The procession which accompanied the remains from Ebrington Barracks to the grave was more than usually impressive in its appearance. First came a firing-party of the depot of the 34th regiment, consisting of a captain and two subalterns, with sixty men. Next came the corpse, borne by soldiers, the pall bearers being Major Stewart, Captain Leach, Captain Vavasour, and Lieutenant Jordan. Behind the coffin were the friends of the deceased, who were followed by a large array of the most respectable inhabitants of the city and its neighbourhood.

LONDONDERRY MILITIA.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the following officers in the Londonderry Militia, by Col. Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P., Lieutenant of the county, viz.:—Major William Fitzwilliam Lenox Conyngham to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Alex. Robert Stewart deceased; Captain Rowley Miller to be Major, vice Conyngham, promoted.

DEMOLISHING A HOUSE, AND ASSAULT.—On Monday week, a case was tried before the Magistrates at Garvagh, which excited a good deal of public interest. It arose, as stated by our informant, out of a dispute which took place in the neighbourhood of the above town, between the Parish Priest and a woman who resided in a cabin, part of which stood on the ground of the Chapel-yard.—The house in question was occupied by the prosecutrix and her husband, for the last twenty years, without ever paying any rent for it. After the death of her husband, which took place some time since, a "notice to quit" was served upon the prosecutrix, but she not paying any attention to it, and being, it seems, disposed to hold adverse possession, a number of the parishioners (as sworn to by her,) at the instigation of the Priest, forcibly ejected her, and then pulled down and demolished the house, the Priest in the meantime assaulting the prosecutrix with a horse-whip. The Magistrates, after hearing the evidence, on consultation, dismissed the case of demolishing the house, but inflicted on his reverence a fine of £1 10s for the assault with the horse whip.

NU-LIMAVADY UNION.—Number of Persons on each Electoral Division in the Nu-Limavady Workhouse, on 28th Sept., 1850—Nu-Limavady Electoral Division, 57; Fruithill, 15; Keady 13; Lislane, 20; Gelvin, 10; Straw, 4; Drum, 11; Dungiven, 5; Glenshane, 8; Owenreagh, 7; Feeny, 2; Foreglen, 12; Faughanvale, 5; Ballykelly, 7; Highlands, 18; Myroe, 2; Aghanloo, 12; Bellarena, 4; Benone, 6; Union at Large, 52. Total, 270.

ADVANCE IN TOBACCO.—We understand the tobacco manufacturers of this city have advanced the price of roll tobacco to 3s. 8d per lb., owing to the great increase in the price of leaf.

LONDONDERRY AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY.—Traffic for week ending Saturday, 5th October, £141 0s. 0d.; ditto for corresponding week of last year, £149 11s. 4d.

READ THIS, FOR 'TIS OF IMPORTANCE.—It is the aim of several Traders to bring JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES into disrepute, by sending out, and endeavouring to induce his agents to substitute, inferior articles for John Cassell's Coffee is now better than ever. For richness, strength, and deliciousness of flavour, nothing can surpass it. The only thing is for purchasers to see, that they get the veritable John Cassell's Coffee. His name is on each packet, with a *fac-simile* of his hand-writing, to imitate which is felony.

THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Standard Office, Thursday Morning.

THERE are five French newspapers undergoing prosecutions by the government at the present moment. The Papal Consistory naming Dr. Wiseman Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster was held on the 30th ult. The rest of the foreign news is unimportant.

BALLINASLOE FAIR.

THIS fair has been going on during the last week. The cattle fair was a failure. The correspondent of *Saunders* says —"From whatever cause, I am sorry to tell you that the fair was a bad one—a drooping and a cheerless one. Some good and large lots changed hands early, but an immense number returned to their pastures, not without an offer, but the owners not being enabled to get anything near *rent-paying* figures, preferred trying the country fairs; *this is hoping against hope*, for the Ballinaslo fair invariably rules, or rather makes the prices for the succeeding fairs."

THE NAVAN MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.—To-morrow's meeting promises to be the greatest yet held in Ireland. The most of the farmers are to day on their way from the Ballinasloe Fair; the muster of gentlemen at the preparatory meeting is far the most respectable and influential I have seen. They expect 50,000 to-morrow.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY'S FOREIGN MISSION—ANNUAL COLLECTION ON SABBATH, OCTOBER 20, 1850.

At the request of the Secretaries, we direct attention to the following notice from the *Missionary Herald*, announcing the collection for the Assembly's Foreign Mission on Sabbath week, the 20th instant.

By appointment of Assembly, this collection falls to be made in all the congregations under its care on the third Sabbath, being the 20th of the present month. Agreeably to our uniform practice on the occasion of the Missionary collection of the Church, the *Herald* for the present month has been forwarded to every minister in charge of a congregation, that no one may plead ignorance of the above appointment, and of the considerations, as set forth in the following letter, by which punctual compliance with that appointment are urged. May we hope the response from minister and people will be as general in the present appeal, and as liberal as a cause associated with the Divine glory, the universal reign of Christ, and the best interests of men for both worlds, loudly demand.

REV. AND DEAR SIR—We beg to remind you, in our official relation to the Assembly's Foreign Mission, that the annual collection on its behalf was appointed, at last Assembly, to be made on the third Sabbath of October. May we hope for your acquiescence in this arrangement, as the exigencies of the Mission are such at present as greatly to require it. We need not tell you of the difficulties with which it has had to contend for the last few years, arising out of deficient funds. Little more has been done than what was absolutely necessary to keep the Missionaries in their stations, while means should have been placed at their disposal to sustain their efforts in the establishment of schools, the working of the press, and itinerancies for the preaching of the Gospel.—God has, in His Providence, opened to them an effectual door, but they have been straitened by their resources, and rendered incapable of embracing the opportunities presented. We would not indeed be unmindful of the Divine mercy in enabling the Church at home, during a period of such suffering and poverty, to contribute so much as it did to the maintenance of the Missionaries. We believe that many of our people did what they could, out of their deep poverty, to uphold the cause of God. But it is manifest the Mission should not be allowed to remain in a state of such inefficiency, if it be possible to improve its circumstances and render it effective. And may we not hope the time is come when this can be done? God has crowned the year with his goodness in an abundant harvest. He has revived the commerce of the land. We trust he is saying to the destroying angel, "it is enough," and that soon the voice of gladness and prosperity shall be heard among us. It is not, then, a fitting time to express our gratitude by unwonted liberality in His cause? Surely we ought to honour the Lord with our substance, and with the first-fruits of our increase. The opportunity to do so is now presented, and we trust He will incline the hearts of many to embrace it. There are 500 children under the care of the missionaries in the various schools, and is it not a worthy object to provide for them the benefits of a Christian education? What may these become to India if their minds are savingly impregnated with Gospel truths?—Nor is it a great effort that is required, so much as one universal movement in the churches of the Assembly. If all these would only consent to make their collection on the appointed day, the required resources would be obtained. The deficiency, in time past, has arisen from the neglect of some congregations to make any collection, many of them, it is believed, under the impression that, as they could do very little, they need not attempt anything. Could this injurious imagination be overcome, and did all only heartily do what they could, be it little or much, the end sought for would be accomplished, and a most important mission would be liberally sustained. At the same time, a happy influence would be exercised on ourselves. In watering others we should be watered; and we doubt not we should realise the truth of the promise, "The liberal soul deviseth liberal things, and by liberal things shall it stand." Earnestly commending this sacred cause to your kindest consideration,

We are, respectfully yours,

JAMES MORGAN, } Hon.
JOHN EDGAR } Secs.

Belfast, 1st October, 1850.

REPORTED LOSS OF THE EMIGRANT SHIP HARPLEY.

A letter appeared in the *Times* last week which had been picked up, enclosed in a bottle, by the Coast Guard on the coast of Devonshire. It was signed by a person named Courtney Fowell, and stated that he and the other passengers of the ship Harpley were, at the date of the letter, half starved, and drifting on a raft, the ship having sprung a leak and foundered on the 24th of Sept. This naturally excited alarm and anxiety among the friends of the passengers. Letters have, however, since appeared from the charterers of the vessel, Messrs. Hotchkin, Mobbs, and Mallet, which may set at rest all anxiety on the subject. The last of these gentlemen saw her on the 23d at noon, under sail, light south-easterly winds, so that she could not have been so far at sea on the 24th, as to founder without some sign of the wreck or boats reaching the shore, or some of the constantly passing homeward and overland bound vessels falling in with her. Besides the document is not countersigned by the captain or officers. Mr. Mallet, however, proceeded to Plymouth, and found that no one there believed the report, as Fowell was a reckless and intemperate young man, and had repeatedly threatened, before leaving Plymouth, to frighten his friends, and make them believe he was drowned. For all these reasons, as well as the favourable state of the weather, the newness and soundness of the ship, we feel sure there need be no further doubt on the subject. Mr. Mallet, however, to make matters certain, has proceeded to Falmouth, and Scilly Isles, to see if any of the pilot boats had spoken the Harpley on the 24th, and thus set the matter at rest at once.

HOME MANUFACTURE.—The following flattering testimonial from her Majesty's Bailiff, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, must be gratifying to the feelings of Mr. Allen, while at the same time it is convincing that our home artisans only require sufficient encouragement to compete with the manufacturers of England and Scotland:—

"Osborne, Isle of Wight, Feb. 9, 1848.

"SIR—I received your letter of the 18th ult. The plough arrived safe on the 20th. I delayed answering your letter in the hope that I would have been able to have tested the merits of the plough, which I was unable to do, from the unfavourable state of the weather and the ground after a recent frost.

"I did try yesterday, and agreeable to your wish I have to inform you that your plough has given every satisfaction. I am well pleased with the workmanship and appearance, and have every reason to say it will do its work well.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"ANDREW JOWARD.

"David Allen, Esq., Moneymore."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS A WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, AND DISORDERED STOMACHS.—Mr. Beardell, of Newcastle, who some time past retired from the legal profession, in consequence of ill health brought on by over attention to business, causing great debility, nervousness, indigestion, and a complete upset of the biliary system, together with palpitation of the heart, was persuaded by his friends to try Holloway's Pills, as all the medical advice that he obtained was unavailing. He persevered in their use, and attended strictly to the diet as advised, and he is now perfectly restored, and his health is better than it ever was before, although he is in his 65th year.

THE OLD WOMAN AND HER HERBS.—It is well known in any country village there is to be found an old woman well versed in the curative powers of herbs, and in fact every one who has resided in a country village for a few months must have been astonished at the extraordinary cures effected by the old woman by means of her herbs after the most eminent of the medical profession have been tried for years to effect a cure, but in vain. See her with her little niece going along by the side of the hedges, and every now and then stopping to pluck some potent herb. "There, child, pluck a good handful of this herb, for the lady at the vicarage has a breaking out of the face and neck, and she wants to know if I can't cure her. Ay, marry, I believe I can; she little knows the virtue of this herb. Before the new moon appears her skin shall be as fair as alabaster." The old woman is always right; she does indeed work wonders by her herbs. "*Halse's Scorbutic Drops*" are prepared from the receipe of one of these herb gatherers and hence the reason of their astonishing power in purifying the blood, causing blotches and eruptions to vanish like snow before the sun.

WORTH A GUINEA.—Mr. Thomas Featherstone, the respected Secretary of the Sheffield Temperance Society having suffered severely from Tooth-ache, was cured by the use of Brande's Enamel, upon which he wrote to the proprietor to the following effect:—"I would have given a guinea for such a cure as this!" And there are thousands now enduring torture, who, if they knew the advantages really derivable from the use of this preparation, would buy a guinea's worth for a shilling, and put an end to their sufferings. There are, however, so many impositions afloat, that people reluctantly place confidence, where it may justly be bestowed.

Captain Francis Stewart, his officers, and crew, of the wrecked barque Grindlay, beg publicly to acknowledge their sincere and heartfelt thanks to Captain Kitchen, of the schooner Border Maid, for the kindness and attention shown by that gentleman after relieving them from imminent peril and distress, on the 9th June last, when the Grindly was in a sinking state, 20 miles W. of Cape Race. [The foregoing acknowledgment we copy from a Cape of Good Hope journal, the *South African Commercial Advertiser*.—Captain Kitchen, who thus gallantly rescued the crew of the Grindlay from a watery grave, is a fellow-citizen, a son of a respected public officer, Mr. S. Kitchen, governor of the gaol.]

Latest Markets.

LONDONDERRY GRAIN MARKET, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.—There was a large supply of Wheat and Oats, with a few lots of Barley, at this day's market. A good attendance of buyers, and demand brisk at our prices. Wheat, per brl., white, 19s to 21s 6d; do., red, 19s to 21s; Barley, per stone, 7½d to 9d; Oats, per do., 7½d to 8½d; Oatmeal, country, ground, 9s 9d to 10s 3d; do., steam-mill, 10s 3d to 10s 6d per cwt. of 120lbs.; Wheatmeal, per do., 12s 6d to 13s; Indian Corn, per ton, white, £6 17s 6d to £7 5s; yellow, £7s to £7 5s; Indian Meal, per cwt. of 120lbs., white, 8s to 8s; do., yellow, 7s 6d to 8s; American Flour, per brl., 23s to 26s; Maize Corn, per ton, £3 10s to £6 10s; Maize Meal, per cwt. of 120lbs., 6s to 6s 6d.

BUTTER MARKET, THURSDAY, OCT. 10.—The supply of Butter continues large, there being 1,200 firkins and 600 butts at market this week. Prices may be quoted at 6½d for firsts; butts, 6½d to 8½d for fine.

FLAX MARKET, THURSDAY, OCT. 10.—The supply of Flax at this day's market was about forty tons. Fine appears very scarce, and is anxiously sought after, whilst coarse descriptions are dull of sale. We quote:—Inferior, mill-scutched, 42s 6d to 48s; middling, 49s to 52s 6d; good, 54s to 59s; fine, 60s to 67s 6d; extra fine, 70s to 80s per 124lbs.

STRABANE, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9.—We had large quantities of Wheat and Oats at our market yesterday, at somewhat lower prices. No change in Oatmeal. Butter not so plenty, and prices higher. Potatoes scarce and dear. There were one or two prime lots of Flax at market to-day, for one of which 73s. were asked. We quote as follow:—Flax, per cwt., 55s to 73s; Wheat, per brl., white, 20s to 21s; red, 19s to 20s; Barley, per stone, 9d to 10d; Oats, per do., 7d to 8d; Oatmeal, per cwt., 9s 6d to 10s; Butter, per lb., fresh, 9d to 10d; do., butts and firkins, 7½d to 8½d; Eggs, per doz., 5d to 6d; Potatoes, per stone, 3d to 6d; Herrings, per brl., 16s; Beef, per lb., 4d to 4½d; Mutton, per lb., 4d to 4½d; Bacon, per do., 6d; Ham, per do., 6d to 8d; Flour, per cwt., first, 16s; second, 14s; third, 12s; fourth, 8s to 10s; Bran, per do., 4s 6d; Seeds, per do., 2s 6d; Indian Meal, per do., 7s 6d to 7s 9d; Wheatmeal, per do., 12s; Barrel Flour, 24s to 26s.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE—MONDAY, OCT. 7.—The supply of Wheat by land-carriage samples this morning from Essex was small, and moderate only from Kent; nevertheless, no progress could be made with its disposal until a decline of 1s to 2s per quarter upon the prices of this day se'nnight was submitted to, at which reduction the stands were not cleared. Foreign met a slow retail inquiry, and must be written 1s per qr. lower than on Monday last. We observe no alteration in the value of grinding Barley, but the sale was less free than last week; fine malting is fully as dear. We reduce our quotations 1s to 2s per quarter upon all descriptions of Peas, but those of Beans remain unaltered. There is a fair business doing in Oats on the terms of last week. French Flour and country marks are 6d to 1s per sack cheaper. Barrels are also more easy to dispose of. We quote as follow:—Wheat, Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, white, old, 44s to 46s; new, 43s to 45s; red, old, 41s to 45s; new, 38s to 40s; extra, old, 42s to 44s; Barley, malting, new, 24s to 26s; grinding and distilling, new, 22s to 23s; Chevalier, new, 26s to 29s; Oats, Irish, potato, new, 16s to 21s; feed, new, 14s to 17s; Beans, Mazagan, old, 25s to 27s; new, 25s to 26s; Peas, maple, new, 22s to 24s per qr.; Flour, best London marks, 36s to 40s per sack.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE
And Merchant Tailoring Establishment, Londonderry.

WILLIAM ASHTON & Co.,
HAT MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANT TAILORS,

BEGS LEAVE TO NOTIFY TO THEIR PATRONS AND the Public generally, that in order to introduce to this City the recent Improvements in the Tailoring department, they have engaged as Foreman Tailor, Mr. KING, of Duke-street, Grosvenor-Square, London, who has been highly recommended for his abilities as a first-rate Cutter.

W. A. & Co. are now receiving a general Assortment of Goods suitable for the present Season, lately selected in London and the Provincial English Markets, by one of the Partners. These Goods will be found to be of superior quality, and will be Sold at very Moderate Profits for CASH only.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase their Cloth elsewhere, may have it carefully made up at this Establishment with punctuality and despatch.

Hats made to Order in a Day's Notice.

WANTED, A FEW GOOD TAILORS.

DENTISTRY.

MR. JOHN BROOKE, SURGEON-DENTIST,
Of 55, Great George-street, Liverpool,

BEGS leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Derry and its vicinity, that he intends paying his Half Yearly Visit to this City on MONDAY, the 7th of OCTOBER, and may be consulted on that day and during the week, from Ten till Five o'clock, at Mr. FRIEL'S, Shipquay-street.

CANDLES.

OSBORNE AND PATTON

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR FIRST SUPPLY OF Candles for the Season, comprising London Wax, Sperm, Composition, Margarine, Cocoa Nut, Magnum, Metallic Wick, Carriage Lights, Kensington and Improved Moulds, together with a large Assortment from the celebrated manufacturers, "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLE CO." The above being new, and combining all recent improvements, may be relied on as of finest quality.

They have also to hand an assortment of

NEW FRUIT,

Consisting of Muscatel, Layer, Valencia, and Sultana Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Green and Purple Grapes; Eleme Figs; Tafilat Dates; Kent Filberts; English Walnuts; and BLACK SPANISH NUTS, all of which will be disposed of on Moderate Terms for Cash Payments.

Shipquay-street, 8th Oct., 1850.

PIANO-FORTE TUNING IN OMAGH & VICINITY.

J. HUNTER, BEGS TO INTIMATE TO THE LADIES of OMAGH and Vicinity that he intends being there on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., for the purpose of Tuning and Repairing Piano-Fortes. From his long and extensive practice (of 16 years) he hopes, by strict attention, to merit the liberal patronage as heretofore received. Old Instruments Repaired, Bought, and Sold. Orders left at Mrs. ORR's Hotel, Main-street, Omagh, will be attended to.

J. H. will have a variety of NEW MUSIC, which persons can hear played over before purchasing.

19, Bridge-street, Derry, 10th Oct., 1850.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED, THAT IN CONSEQUENCE of the enormous waste of GAS, and the injury done to Gas Mains in several parts of the Town where the New Sewerage has been made, that the Town Lamps will not be Lighted this Evening until an hour later than the usual time.

(By Order)

HENRY RIDLEY, Manager.

Gas-works, Oct. 10, 1850.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY POUNDS PER ANNUM will be paid to an experienced Clerk, accustomed to keep Merchant's Books by double entry, and competent to close Partnership Accounts. Good references indispensable. None but practical men need apply.

Address, by letter, stating age, W. T. W., Post Office, Derry.

Londonderry, Oct. 9, 1850.

FOR SALE, AT CLOUGHLAST,

A QUANTITY OF CHEESE OF GOOD QUALITY.

Apply to WILLIAM DONALDSON, Londonderry.

Derry, Cloughlast, 8th Oct., 1850.

TEETH.

MR. CASS, DENTIST, CAN BE CONSULTED, AS USUAL at his RESIDENCE, LINENHALL-STREET, a few doors below the Post-Office.

Derry, 2d October, 1850.

VALONIA.

A CARGO OF NEW VALONIA, BY THE *PALMYRA*, from Smyrna, shortly expected, will be Sold on Moderate Terms, from the Vessel.

P. GILMOUR.

Londonderry, 23d August, 1850.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

FOUR NEW HOUSES IN THE MOST DESIRABLE part of WILLIAM-STREET. Rent moderate. Apply to JOHN M'CLURE.

Derry, 8th Oct., 1850.

TO BE LET,

Within One Mile and a Half of this City,

THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS AT PRESENT OCCUPIED by Mrs. RAMSEY. The House is large and comfortable, containing Drawing-Room, Two Parlours, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantry, Six Bed-Rooms, Servants' Apartments, and suitable Offices. Any quantity of Land required can be given. Application to be made to S. L. CRAWFORD, Esq.

BUILDING GROUND.

1,000 Feet Frontage, in continuance of [illegible], Waterside,

FREE OF BOROUGH RATE—LONG LEASES CAN BE GIVEN.

Apply to

SKIPTON & MILLER.

11th April, 1850.

VILLAS.

BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET, OUTSIDE THE Borough Boundary. A few Lots in Victoria Avenue, 70 Feet by 200 Feet Deep, will now be Let on very moderate terms. The Situation is most desirable for Villas, being close to the City, yet free from the Borough Rate. The Proprietor having the Fee, Leases of any length may be given. Apply to

SKIPTON & MILLER.

11th April, 1850.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

THAT EXTENSIVE STORE ON THE EAST SIDE OF the Strabane Basin, and a Small STORE and Enclosed YARD, &c., &c., on the West Side, the Property of the late Mr. JOHN MAXWELL, Merchant, Strabane.

Application as to terms, tenure, &c., to be made to Dr. MITCHELL, jun., Strabane; or Mr. JOHN O'NEILL, Strand-road, Londonderry.

Dated Strabane, this 29th May, 1850.

HOUSE TO LET,

From the 1st of MAY next,

THE HOUSE NO. 6, IN FERRYQUAY-STREET, AT present occupied by Messrs. PATTERSON & Co., Tea Merchants. This House has always been considered one of the very best situations in Derry for Business.

The Shop Front will be improved to suit the Business of the incoming Tenant. Application to be made to

THOMAS MILES,
No. 1, Waterloo-place.

Derry, 9th Oct., 1850.

LONDONDERRY SHIP NEWS.

Arrived, on the 7th inst., from St. Petersburgh, John, Searle, with a cargo of Tallow to Messrs. D. Baird & Co.

On the 8th inst., from Ibrail, Fisd, Andrich, with a cargo of Indian Corn to Messrs. J. R. & J. Alexander.

The following packets, for which Messrs. W. & H. Christie are agents, have arrived safe at the following ports:—New York—Sandusky, Berlan; Sardinia, Pendleton; De Witt Clinton, Funk; Ashland, [illegible]. Boston—R. C. Minthrop, Sampson.

BIRTHS.

On the 28th ult., at Park Hill, Learmount, the lady of the Rev. J. S. Hunter, of a son.

On the 24th ult., at the Mullins' House, Ballyshannon, the lady of Robt. Reynolds, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., at Lissanadill Church, by the Rev. J. Chauncy, William Richardson Boyle, Esq., Londonderry, to Catherine, only daughter of John Simpson, Esq., Ballyards, Armagh.

On the 24th ult., at the Parish Church of Stranorlar, by the Rev. H. Cochran, John James Hamilton Humphreys, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Charles Style, Esq., of Glenmore, in the county of Donegal.

On the 3d inst., in the Parish Church of Maghera, by the Rev. J. S. Knox, A.M., Vicar-General of the diocese of Derry, Mr. David M'Bride, of Kready, county Armagh, to Miss Charlotte Shannon, of Maghera.

On the 20th ult., at Grangegorman Church, by the Rev. Henry B. Bailey, W. Griffith, Esq., Officer of Inland Revenue, Bann Distillery, Ballymoney, to Annie Hallam, daughter of the late William George Lanauze, Esq., of Kill, county Cavan.

On the 3d inst., in the Presbyterian Church of Second Ardstraw, by the Rev. Thomas W. Jack, Thomas Kerr, Esq., Arraloe, to Margaret, daughter of the late John White, Esq., Rosehill.

On the 4th inst., in the Presbyterian Church of Sixmilecross, Mr. David Cathers, to Miss Eliza J. Armstrong.

On the 17th ult., in Philadelphia, U.S., by the Rev. H. Furness, Mr. Moody Maguire, late of Newtownlimavady, Ireland, to Sarah Annie, relict of the late Captain H. S. Stoker, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

On the 9th ult., at Syracuse, Mr. George A. Bell, of New York, to Isabella Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Robert Blakey, Esq., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast.

On the 24th ult., in the Presbyterian Church, Claggan, by the Rev. H. M'Caw, Mr. Robert Hagan, to Miss Mary Ann Clements, both of the County Tyrone.

On the 1st inst., in the Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Henry M'Caw, Mr John Hervey, Derrygenard, Co. Derry, to Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Davidson, of same place.

On the 1st inst., at Ballymoney, Thomas Simcock, Esq., V.S., Drogheda, to Margaret, eldest daughter of David Reid, Esq., Ballymoney.

On the 21st ult., by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, Presbyterian Minister, Lough Water, Mr. Robert Sotter, of Kilnry, near Ballymena, to Miss Stirling, of said place. The bridegroom is above 80, and the bride upwards of 60; so the united ages of this happy pair are 140.

DIED.

At the Manse, Clonmel, on Sabbath, the 6th inst., Wilson Kennedy son of the Rev. John Dill, aged thirteen months.

On the 2d instant, of consumption, at the residence of her father, Mr. James Buchanan, merchant, Fintona, Anna Maria, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Wood, merchant, Enniskillen, aged 27 years.

On the 8th inst., after a protracted but severe illness, at his residence, Beragh, Omagh, Mr. Robert Hunter, in the 80th year of his age.

In Bishop-street, after a lingering illness, which she bore with patience and resignation, trusting in her Saviour, Mrs. Francis Heron, second daughter of the late Rev. M. Heron, Moneragh.

At the Waterside, on the 29th ult., Samuel, third son of Mr. Samuel M'Clure, aged 27 years, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

On Monday, the 7th instant, at Ebrington Barracks, of dysentery, Mr. James Curry, aged 23 years, of the 34th Regiment.

At Aughnacoy, near Baronscourt, on the 28th ult., Mr. Hugh Wilson, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian resignation, aged 46 years.

On the 4th inst., at Portstewart, aged 21, Sarah, daughter of Clotworthy Walkinshaw, Esq., Forthill, and grand-daughter of Mrs. Hemphill, Flowerfield.

On the 31st July, at Jamaica, Mr. John Colhoun, formerly of Manorcunningham, county Donegal.

On the 1st inst., at Garvagh, Mr. Andrew Dunlop, aged 72 years.

On the 3d inst., at the house of her nephew, Mr. James Hamilton, Spencer-street, Belfast, after a protracted illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, relict of the late Rev. Joseph Howard, Presbyterian minister of Aheghill.

On the 4th inst., at the residence of her son, William Crawford, Esq., Antrim, Mrs. Forbes, in the 83th year of her age.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of Mr. Buchanan, of Stranghroy, Nancy Hill, at the advanced age of 104 years, she had the use of all her faculties until the period of her death, and was not known to have been during her long life a day sick. She came to reside in Mr. Buchanan's family as a servant, upwards of fifty years ago, and has lived under four generations in that family. Having been unmarried, her remains were borne to the new grave-yard of Cappagh, by the young girls of the neighbourhood.

Lately, at Kewstoke, near Weston-super-Mare, aged 84, Mr. Hugh Haimans. By his own desire he was buried in his first wife's wedding-gown, which was an old-fashioned light chintz printed cotton; and, by his own request, also, his wife's linsey apron was put in the coffin with him.

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