PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

JAMES KYLE,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER.

HOUSE and SHIP Work executed in the most improved Style. All work Warranted. Baths, plain and Ornamental, Hot and Cold showers; Lift and Force Pumps fitted to Order. Wash-hand Basins set in Marble.

Those who have got anything to do in the above line will please call at No. 13 BISHOP STREET, *opposite Albert Street.*

LAMPS—LAMPS—LAMPS

THE Cheapest Light in use is the PARAFFIN OIL LAMPS. A very large assortment of Parlour, Drawing Room, Hall, Lobby, and Kitchen Lamps, from 1s 3d to 35s each, on sale at

THOMAS BREDIN'S

Ironmongery, House Furnishing, and general Fancy Warehouse, *Ferryquay Street, Londonderry.*

A Supply of BELMONTINE and PARAFFIN OIL always on hands. A great reduction in the price of Oils; none but the best Oils sold. October, 1861.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THE Old Independent Chapel, Bridge Street, Derry, will be Opened (D.V.) as a Baptist Place of Worship on SABBATH first, 20th OCTOBER, when the Rev. Ebenezer Hands, from near Newport, Monmouthshire, will preach at TWELVE o'clock Noon, and SIX o'clock in the Evening.

Rev. T. W. Medhurst, of Coleraine, first Student of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, will preach the following Evening, MONDAY, the 21st, at EIGHT o'clock.

The Public are respectfully invited to the above Services.

OILS, CANDLES, &c.,

AT THE ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, SHIPQUAY STREET.

GENUINE Sperm, Pale Seal, Belmontine, and Paraffine OILS; French and English COLZA OIL, for Moderateur Lamps. We are constantly supplied with the above, which, for Purity and Brilliancy of Burning, cannot be surpassed.

Also, a large Assortment of Wax, Sperm, Composite, Belmontine, Lamp, and Mould CANDLES, of Finest Quality.

A Liberal Allowance to Wholesale Purchasers.

Derry, November 14, 1860. OSBORNE & PATTON.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD at TULLY, near Eglinton, County Derry, a Valuable FARM, the property of Mr. Matthew Miller, containing about 44 acres Cunningham measure, with a good supply of Turbary; held under Lease of Lives from the Marquis of Londonderry, at the yearly Rent of £42 13s 8d. The above will be SOLD by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 22d OCTOBER, at TWELVE o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private sale.

WILLIAM M'MURRAY, Auctioneer.

15th October, 1861.

A Deposit of £100 will be required on day of sale, and the remainder on giving possession.

GEO. WALTERS' SALES.

GOOD DWELLING HOUSE IN PUMP STREET, TO BE LET. AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE FOR SALE—

NAMELY,

THE House lately occupied by Dr. Cary, with Stable, &c. Possession to be had immediately.

There are severable valuable articles of FURNITURE for sale, including an excellent Office or Library Table, two splendid mahogany Albert Bedsteads, with Spring Beds, and new Hair Mattresses, and other Bed Room Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Pier and other Glasses, Carpets, Window Curtains and Blinds, Gasaliers, and other articles, which the tenant may have at a valuation.

For particulars, apply to

GEO. WALTERS, Auctioneer and General Agent.

Londonderry.

HOUSES, LAND, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., FOR SALE, AT NEWTOWNSTEWART.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received instructions from Miss Barton, to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, on THURSDAY, the 24th OCTOBER inst., at ELEVEN o'clock,

Lot 1.—The Cottage, with Garden and Out Offices, at Newtownstewart, in the occupation of the Proprietor, held in Perpetuity at the Low Yearly Rent of £4 8s 2d—a Comfortable Residence.

Lot 2.—A Good Meadow, 11 Acres Statute, a short distance from the above Lot, held under Lease, 17 years of which are unexpired, at the Yearly Rent of £17 8s 4d. There is a House and Garden on the Premises Let at £5 per annum, the Tenant paying Quarterly.

Lot 3.—A Field about 4½ Acres Statute, held at the Yearly Rent of £8 14s 4d. There are Four Cottages on this Lot paying £10 8s per annum. They are situate opposite Lot 1.

Lot 4.—A House and Store in the Main street, near the Church, held with other Premises at a Low Rent, which will be stated at the time of Sale.

Lot 5.—A Field, containing about 3 Acres, Rent and particulars of which will be given at the time of Sale.

Immediately after the Sale of the above Property, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the Cottage will be Sold by Auction.—It comprises Tables, Sideboard, Couch, Chairs, Easy Chairs, Carpet, Rug, Fender and Irons, Curtains, &c., in the Parlour.

Tables, 12 Chairs, Couch, Carpet and Rug, Fender and Irons, Curtains, and other Articles in the Drawing-Room.

An Eight-day Clock, and other Articles in the Hall, Lobby, and Stairs.

Mahogany Fourpost and other Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Chests of Drawers, Desk and Drawers, Toilet Tables, Basin Stands, Looking Glasses, Ware, &c.; Carpets, and other Furniture in 4 Bed-Rooms, and also, the Furniture in the Servants' Bed Rooms.

Good Kitchen Furniture, Cooking Utensils, a Patent Box Mangle, &c.

Roller, Garden Tools, and other Articles.

Terms—Cash. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees.

If the above Houses and Land should be Sold by Private Contract, notice will be given thereof before the Sale.

GEO. WALTERS, Auct.

Londonderry, 14th October, 1861.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF STOCK, CROP, IMPLEMENTS, FURNITURE, &c. AT CASTLEWRAY,

ON the Road between Rameltón Ferry and Letterkenny, on the FARM of Lawrence Brown, Esq., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, 21st and 22d October; at ELEVEN o'clock each Day, CONSISTING OF

A quantity of Corn in Stacks; a large quantity of Straw; a Stack of Hay; several Acres of Potatoes and Turnips, Manure, &c.

15 Valuable Horses, including fine Brood Mares, Colts, Foals, &c.; 10 Head of Cattle—viz., Cows Heifers, &c.

All the Carts and Harness, Ploughs, Harrows, Grubbers, Roller and other Implements, the whole of which will be Sold without Reserve on the first day (Monday;) and on which approved Bills at Two Months will be taken, or sixpence in the Pound discount allowed for Cash.

On the following day will be sold, part of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DAIRY UTENSILS, and numerous other articles.

Terms, Cash. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees.

GEO. WALTERS, Auctioneer.

Londonderry, 5th Ocober, 1861.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STOCK, CROP, IMPLEMENTS, CARS, GIG, &c., FOR SALE AT LISNACLOON.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 28th and 29th OCTOBER, at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock each day, the Valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other Effects of the late James Anderson, Esq., at LISNACLOON, near Castlederg, comprising the usual Furniture in the Dining-Room, Drawing-Room, Bed Rooms, Hall, Stairs, and Lobby, Pantries, Kitchen, &c., in a Gentleman's House; also the Library and Office Furniture, in which there are large Bookcases, Tables, Desks, and other articles, too numerous to particularize in an Advertisement, and which will be open for inspection at any time before the Sale.

Also, all the Dairy Utensils.

The Farming Stock, Crop, Implements, &c., consist of several Cows and Young Cattle, Farm Horses, Pony, and Two-year-old Colt.

Four Acres of Turnips; a quantity of Manure, &c.

Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Harness, and other Farm Implements; Jaunting Cars, Gig, and Harness, and numerous other articles.

The Sale will commence with the Household Furniture, and all the Out-Door Articles will be Sold on the following day.

Terms, Cash. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees.

GEO. WALTERS, Auct.

Londonderry, 8th Oct., 1861.

MALT WHISKEY AND WINES, (IN BOND), AT AUCTION.

THE Subscriber will Sell by AUCTION, at his OFFICE, FOYLE-STREET, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Current, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon, the following Choice Lots of MALT WHISKEY and WINES, Stored in Bonding Warehouses, Samples of which may be had on application:—

50 Puncheons Stewart's Paisley Malt WHISKEY.
20 " Harvey's Highland " "
20 " Camlachie Islay " "
11 Hhds. Port, Sherry, and Malaga WINES.

The WHISKEY will be SOLD in LOTS to suit PURCHASERS.

JAMES MEHAN.
GEO. WALTERS, Auct.

Derry, 15th October, 1861.

To be Let or Sold.

TO BE LET, Kiln and Stores in Magazine-street. Apply to Grahams & M'Crea, Shipquay street, Derry.
October 15, 1861.

ROCK VILLAS—There is one of the above Houses to be Let at a moderate rent.

For further particulars, apply to Shipton & Waller; or Samuel Gilliland.

Londonderry, 9th Oct., 1861.

OFFICE TO LET.—To be let, an Office situated in FOYLE-STREET. Apply to JOHN MEHAN.
Derry, 8th October, 1861.

HOUSES TO BE LET.—TO BE LET, from 1st NOVEMBER, Two FIRST-CLASS HOUSES in BENNETT'S STREET, FOYLE ROAD, containing each Kitchen, Parlour, Drawing-Room, and Three Bed-Rooms, Water Closet, Yard, &c. Rent, £18 and £20, respectively. Apply to Robert Love, William Street; or Wm. F. Biggers, Foyle Street.

Derry, October, 1861.

TO BE LET, FROM THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

THOSE TWO NEW HOUSES at the WATERSIDE of this City, situate between Mr. Oliver Kelly's and Mr. Joseph Barber's. One of the Houses is large, containing Shop, Kitchen, Drawing-Room, Five other Rooms, Water Closet, and Back Stores. The other House contains Shop, Kitchen, Drawing-Room, Three Bedrooms, Water Closet, and considerable Back Store accommodation. These Houses are to be delivered up by the Contractor as first-class Buildings, all bearing timber being Memel. The stand for Business is considered the best at the Waterside.

Apply to Rev. J. and Mrs. M'Carter, Waterside.

October 1st, 1861.

Wants.

WANTED, AN APPRENTICE.
JAMES SHEERARD.

WANTED, a well Educated Lad, as an Apprentice to the GENERAL GROCERY BUSINESS.
OSBORNE & PATTON, Shipquay street.

WANTS a SITUATION, a Young Man, who has a thorough knowledge of the Wholesale Grocery business; can produce most satisfactory testimonials, and give security if required; has no objection to travel. Address "B. B.," Box 44, Post office, Derry.

WANTED, for a Bakery Establishment, a SHOPMAN. None need apply but those having a knowledge of Business, and competent to keep Accounts. Address, (in applicant's handwriting,) "Z," Standard Office, Derry.

WANTED by the Subscriber, a good steady TANNER, who can flesh heavy Hides well.
Coleraine, 15th Oct., 1861. JOSEPH M'CARTER.

APPLICATIONS addressed to X. Y. Z. care of Messrs. Hanburys and Lloyds, Bankers, Lombard Street, London, E.C., from respectable persons desirous of representing a First Class Fire and Life Insurance Company, will receive prompt attention. Liberal Commissions allowed. Private Agencies granted to Solicitors and others where desired.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

MISS CLARKE begs to acquaint her Customers and Friends she is now receiving a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and OVER SHOES, suitable for the Winter Season. Also, Ladies' White BOOTS and SLIPPERS.
Artillery Lane.

JUST OPENED, THE NEW WOOLLEN & FANCY WAREHOUSE,

CORNER OF DIAMOND AND BISHOP STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have much pleasure in announcing to their Friends and the Public that they have COMMENCED BUSINESS in the above Trade, with a large and well-selected STOCK of GOODS, suitable for the Season.

GENTLEMEN can be supplied with the best

WEST OF ENGLAND & YORKSHIRE CLOTHS,
PILOTS, WITNEYS,
BEAVERS, TWEEDS,
DOESKINS, VESTINGS,
SHIRTS AND COLLARS,
TIES AND BRACES.

LADIES will find, on inspection, the Newest Designs in

FANCY DRESSES,
MANTLES, SHAWLS,
CASHMERES, COBURGS,
PRINTS, STAYS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
SHEETINGS AND TABLE LINENS; RAILWAY RUGS;
HATS, CAPS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.

HAMILTON & HASTINGS.

☞ Observe—No. 1, Diamond and Bishop Street, Londonderry.

N.B.—Charitable Societies liberally dealt with.

NEW AMERICAN BACON.

30 Boxes very Superior Quality,
For Sale, on Moderate Terms.
ROBERT FISHER,
American Packet-Office, 14, Foyle-street.

FINEST NEW LABRADOR SALMON; LOCHFINE HERRINGS;

OLD CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, AND GLOSTER CHEESE;
NEW FIGS, RAISINS, APPLES, AND GRAPES.
WILLIAM FORSYTH,
Family Grocer, Shipquay-street.

LONDONDERRY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

THE Newspapers of this Institution (for Six Months, from 1st November next), will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in the LIBRARY, on TUESDAY, 29th OCTOBER inst., at 8 o'clock, p.m.

For particulars as to Posting, &c., inquire of the Librarian.

(By Order.) GEORGE SMART, Librarian.

Library, Shipquay-street, 15th October, 1861.

PHÆTON FOR SALE.

A SPLENDID Dublin Built PHÆTON, with Head to Fold Up and Down, and with Front and Hind Seats. Would answer One or Two Horses. It is in excellent condition. Will be Sold Cheap.

A. M'LOUGHLIN, Coach Builder.

Great James street, Derry, October 3, 1861.

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

OUR AUTUMN and WINTER STOCK is now almost complete. It comprises some beautiful designs in

FANCY COATINGS,
TROUSERINGS,
VESTINGS,
(INCLUDING A DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM PARIS.)
Together with a large assortment of
PLAIN BEAVERS, LAMBSKINS, WITNEYS, &c.

An early call will oblige.

R. & A. M'VICKER,
Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, and Men's Mercers.

Londonderry, September 19, 1861.

☞ Agents for "THE EAGLE LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE," London.

STEAM SAWING, PLANING, AND MOULDING MILLS FOYLE-STREET, DERRY.

SAWING in Deals, Round or Square Timber, Planing, Grooving Rebetting, &c.; Steam-struck Mouldings in Pine, Mahogany, or any other Wood, for Doors, Architraves, Skirtings, Cornices, &c., to any design—Price lists and Specimens of which may be seen at the Mills.

Round and Oval Wood Turning, of every description (by Steam;) Newels, Balusters, Caps, Bases, Cabinet Turning, &c., executed in the best manner, at Moderate Rates.

J. W. M'CARTER.

Derry, July, 1861.

WE HAVE JUST TO HAND OUR

NEW WINTER
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, TIES, &c.,
Including new designs in
KNICKERBOCKER STOCKINGS,
(MADE ESPECIALLY TO OUR OWN ORDER.)
Inspection Invited.

Orders by Post will have our prompt attention.

R. & A. M'VICKER,
Clothiers, Hatters, Hosiers, &c.

☞ Sole Agents for Messrs. Joseph Ashton & Sons, celebrated Hatters.

A CASE OF THESE HATS JUST TO HAND.

Londonderry, September 19, 1861.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS, AND FROM ANY CAUSE,

MAY be provided against by an Annual payment of £3 to the RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, which secures £1000 at Death by Accident, or £6 weekly for Injury. No Extra Premium for Volunteers. One Person in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by ACCIDENT.

£75,000 has been already paid as Compensation.

For further information, apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, or at the Head Office, 64, Cornhill, (late 3 Old Broad Street.)

Annual Income, £40,000.
Capital One Million.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

64, Cornhill, E.C., January, 1861.

Agent for Derry—Mr. W. CUNNINGHAM, Ulster Bank.

NEW SCOTCH HERRINGS.

THE Subscriber has just landed, ex *Viscount of Rathsay*, 500 Barrels Crown Brand FULL HERRINGS, which he now offers for Sale on Moderate terms, at his Cooperage, Waterloo-place, opposite William street.

ANDREW M'GINNIS.

Londonderry, 9th October, 1861.

FINEST WISHAW COALS.

WE are now discharging, ex the *St. Lawrence*, a cargo of the FINEST WISHAW COALS, much recommended for Family Use. Now on sale at the Railway Depot, STRABANE.

October, 1861 WILLIAM WRIGHT & Co.

DUNDALK, ENNISKILLEN, & LONDONDERRY RAILWAY.

TRAINS Running in Connexion with BELFAST, PORTADOWN, DUNGANNON, &c.:—

Miles from Belfast	Stations.		Week Days. 1 2 3 Class	1 2 3 Class	1 2 3 Class	1 2 3 Class
			a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	Belfast,	dep.	..	7 0	11 15	4 15
29½	Dungannon,	..	6 30	8 25	1 8	6 13
66¼	Omagh,	arr.	7 45	..	2 30	7 30
		dep.	7 55	9 50	2 40	7 40
76	Newtownstewart,	..	8 20	10 20	3 10	8 10
80¾	Victoria Bridge,	..	8 35	10 30	3 25	8 20
83½	Sion Mills,	..	8 40	10 35	3 30	8 25
86½	Strabane,	..	8 55	10 50	3 45	8 40
88½	Porthall,	..	9 5	11 0	..	8 50
93	St. Johnston,	..	9 20	11 15	4 10	9 5
94½	Carrigans,	..	9 25	11 20	..	9 10
100½	Derry,	arr.	9 40	11 35	4 25	9 30
92½	Enniskillen,	arr.	..	12 25	3 50	..

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

THE COMMITTEE of the Londonderry Penitentiary, on or before the 26th day of OCTOBER, 1861, will receive Proposals for ERECTING a NEW BUILDING for their Institution, according to Plans and Specifications, prepared by Frazer, Ferguson and Frazer, Architects, Shipquay-street, which may be seen at the Penitentiary, Wapping, Londonderry, each day, (Sunday excepted,) from 10 till 4 o'clock. Proposals to be addressed to Isaac Colquhoun, Esq., Shipquay street, Londonderry.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

THRASHING MACHINES.

GEO. GREEN & COMPANY are Making and Selling Two, Three, and Four-Horse THRASHING MACHINES on the same principle as those erected by them in the Counties of Derry, Donegal and Tyrone during the last five years, and which are continuing to give such satisfaction. These Machines possess the following important advantages over any others made:—

1. They invariably require a horse less in working.
2. Are stronger, and more permanently erected.
3. Breakages through defects in Machinery unknown.
4. Improve the quality of the Grain.
5. Have never been known to require more, but often less, horses in working than the number indicated by the name of the Machine, whether Two, Three or Four-horse.

The above facts are worthy the attention of intending purchasers. Feeling assured that Machines erected by them five or six years since have not depreciated in value in the estimation of the owners, G. G. & Co. confidently refer persons about to purchase to any of the gentlemen who have favoured them with their orders.

Numbers of flattering testimonials may be seen at the Works

WELLINGTON FOUNDRY, FOYLE ST.

Londonderry, October, 1861.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN PERPETUITY. DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND FARM. SPRINGBANK, COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 16th DECEMBER, in the Town Hall, COOKSTOWN, at the hour of ONE o'clock p.m., (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) that most desirable Residence and Farm, lately in the occupation of the Rev. Thomas Hezon, deceased, beautifully situated on the Banks of the Ballinderry River—distant about 5 miles from the thriving town of Cookstown and 3 from Moneymore, both stations on the Cookstown Branch of the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway, and ¼ mile from the town of Coagh.

The Farm is well known as the best Grazing ground in all the District, having been in grass for many years, and is now in the very highest condition. The House is a neat Cottage residence, in excellent order. The Offices comprise Stable, Carhouse, Cowhouse, Barn and all other necessary conveniences, and the Yard is well enclosed. There is a large quantity of tasteful planting on the farm now of 25 years' growth, and the River which mears it on one side abounds in trout.

Part of said Farm, containing 61A 0R 20P statute measure (on which the house and offices are built), is held by Lease Renewable in Tuties Quoties, at the yearly rent of £26 5s 9d, and £2 1s 4d Renteharge. Of this 2A 1R 25P are deep Bog, which has never been cut, and would supply Turbary for the premises for upwards of 100 years. There is also a valuable LIMESTONE QUARRY on this portion of the Farm, and three large Limekilns of the best construction, with Four Workmen's Cottages adjacent. To an energetic proprietor this Quarry would yield a respectable yearly income. It can be worked at all seasons, being effectually drained to the level of the River by a Culvert, constructed at considerable expense by the late proprietor.

The remainder of the Farm, containing 21A 3R 18P like measure, is held by Lease for 19 years from the 1st November, 1858, at the yearly rent of £18 10s. This portion of the Farm is in equally high condition with the above, and lies immediately adjoining. On this there are two very superior houses for labourers.

The Purchaser will be required to deposit £10 per cent. upon the purchase money on the day of sale, and to pay the remainder upon execution of the Deed of Conveyance, when possession can be given.

For particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Rev. H. B. Wilson, Cookstown; or to Messrs. Newtons & Armstrong, Dungannon, or 47 Upper Sackville street, Dublin.

THOMAS JOHN SMYTHE, Auctioneer.

TO OUR READERS—REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF THE STANDARD.

The abolition of the Paper Duty, which came into practical operation on the first day of October inst., naturally leads to a corresponding expectation, on the part of the reading public, that the resulting benefit should be placed to their account, as far as the Newspaper Press is concerned. The removal of the Duty in question will not, however, relieve Newspapers to any thing like the extent supposed, as the difference will be mainly absorbed in enabling British and Irish Manufacturers of Paper to bear up against the competition of Foreign Manufacturers, who are unjustly protected by a high Duty still charged upon the exportation of Rags from France. Although, therefore, the total remission cannot exceed *one farthing* upon each sheet on which the Standard is printed, we have resolved, at our experimental risk, to reduce the future cost of our journal to the following scale of prices, giving to our present subscribers the benefit of this reduction from the first day of October current, viz.—

STAMPED EDITION.

	Paid in Advance.	On Credit.
Yearly Subscription,	£0 14s 0d	£0 15s 0d
Half-Yearly,	0 7s 0d	0 7s 6d

UNSTAMPED EDITION.

	Paid in Advance.	On Credit.
Yearly Subscription,	£0 11s 0d	£0 12s 0d
Half Yearly,	0 5s 6d	0 6s 0d

From this scale of charges, it will be seen that we are giving to our readers incomparably *more* than all the advantages accruing to ourselves from the remission of the Paper Duty, and we do so in the confident hope, that increased circulation will compensate, in some measure, for the sacrifice now made. Each single issue of the Standard contains, in reality, more printed matter than any three of the ordinary cheap publications now current, and it shall be our earnest endeavour to sustain the literary character of our journal, in addition to its political and denominational interest, so as to combine the advantages of a weekly Magazine with the attractions of a general and Family Newspaper. While cordially thanking our numerous friends, both at home and abroad, for the steadiness and zeal with which the Standard has hitherto been so signally maintained in its high position, we engage that, on our part, no labour shall be spared to render it increasingly worthy of their continued patronage. We would remind our friends everywhere, that an enlarged circulation alone can replace the temporary losses of the arrangement above announced, and, for this object, we calculate mainly upon their co-operative encouragement within their several localities.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We beg to inform our Subscribers that our Traveller, Mr. John Bell will leave this Office in a few days to collect Debts due this Establishment, and to take general Orders for Advertising, Printing, &c., in the undermentioned Towns and their respective neighbourhoods—viz.:

Strabane,	Castlefin,	Kilmacrenan,
Sion,	Raphoe,	Ramelton,
Claudy,	Convoy,	Ramullan,
Lifford,	Stranorlar,	Milford,
Ballindrate,	Ballybofey,	Manorcunningham,
Killygordon,	Letterkenny,	Nr-Cunningham.

&c., &c., &c.

Persons who may be unavoidably absent, will please make arrangements to have their Accounts discharged in their absence, as a second visit would be attended with much inconvenience and expense; and Subscribers in this city and neighbourhood will be kind enough to call at the Office as usual.

Standard Office, Oct. 9, 1861.

The Londonderry Standard.

"TENANT-RIGHT."—"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1861.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA—EXPECTED CRISIS.

Our intelligence from the seat of war in the United States is full of unusual interest, and seems evidently preparatory to events of importance. Numerous skirmishes and local battles are reported with varying success, the general result being upon the whole favorable to the Federal cause. In one instance, a monstrous blunder, similar to that which formerly occurred, has taken place, one division of the Federal army, in a night movement, mistaking another for a detachment of the enemy, and both commiting mutual destruction till the mistake was discovered! Events of this monstrous description are calculated to produce distrust of Federal generalship, if not to suggest suspicions of intentional foul-play in some quarter. We by no means assume this suspicion to be well founded, though popular imagination will be ready to believe any thing under the extraordinary circumstances reported; and were two British detachments to blunder in the way stated, there would certainly be a Court Martial held upon somebody or other. The public are not aware, that in either of the two instances recorded, has this necessary course been taken. The event has produced a momentary excitement, and has then been shammed over without inquiry.

Two occurrences of great significance are now positively confirmed—first, the Southern Confederate army has suddenly and mysteriously abandoned all the advanced positions which it had held ever since the affair at Bull's Run; and secondly, it is certain that in Missouri, the Confederate General, Price, has evacuated Lexington on the threatened approach of General Fremont. The first of these movements may possibly be a strategical manœuvre to tempt General M'Clellan from the unassailable position which he has hitherto occupied, and to induce him, if possible, to accept battle on less favorable ground; or it may be a real withdrawal for the purpose of transferring the war to Missouri and Kentucky—a plan of which there are some indications. From the latest accounts, it would seem as if General M'Clellan had really moved his troops forward, and hence the expectation prevailing at the latest dates, that a great battle on the Potomac was then on the eve of being fought The accounts which have reached us give no positive information respecting the direction taken by the Confederates under Beauregard, after the retrograde movement alluded to, and on this account, no conclusion can be formed in reference to the complexion of coming events.

Two of the Orleanist Princes, it is announced, have been appointed to official positions in the staff of Gen. M'Clellan—a transaction the wisdom of which is doubted, as the Emperor of the French is not likely to relish this honor paid to the rivals of his Imperial Throne. The report of his Imperial Majesty having virtually resolved to break the blockade of the Southern ports, though solicited to do so by influential French Companies, is too serious a step to be taken in obedience either to a personal pique, or to a call of commercial self-interest.

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

We have no news from Italy of any importance this week, but in Poland demonstrations of popular discontent are constantly occurring, while in Hungary matters are becoming more embarrassing than ever. The war between the Montenegrins and the Turks threatens troublesome complications, as the Slavonic races under the nominal sovereignty of the Porte, are anxious for an opportunity of throwing off their subjection. Russian inspiration is, no doubt, secretly at work in the movements now going forward in this quarter.

THE POPE'S "ALLOCUTION," AND ARCHBISHOP PAUL CULLEN'S "PETER'S PENCE" PASTORAL.

The telegraphic abstract lately circulated as containing the substance of the Pope's recent "Allocution," it now appears, had not been taken from that document, but from an address delivered by his "Holiness" to the Franciscan monks of Ara Cœli, authorizing measures to be taken for the canonization of "the twenty three Religious of the order of St. Francis," who were martyred in Japan about three hundred years ago. All the preliminaries for this "great event" had been taken at the time, but the records fell aside, and during three long centuries these twenty three poor saints have been defrauded of their crowns through the negligence of their ecclesiastical friends at Rome! All the better, however, for the success of the proposed canonization, since the "Devil's advocate" will have the greater difficulty in collecting plausible materials in opposition to the claims now put forward on behalf of the overlooked "martyrs."

The telegraphic mistake alluded to originated with the London *Times*, and yet, after all, it is a mistake chiefly of a technical nature, as the real "Allocution" contains a passage substantially identical with the abstract of the Papal discourse to the Franciscans, and also a declaration of deep affection for the "Roman people," the Pontiff, it appears, like other ancient personages, having contracted an involuntary habit of repeating himself. As this veritable "Allocution" has not been formally before our readers, we intend, in the present article, to give some account of its contents; and, in the first place, the Pope begins with a declaration of the "grief of soul" with which he has so often "deplored the many and lamentable evils inflicted on the Apostolic Church, on the Apostolic See, and on ourselves, to the great injury of civil society, by the Piedmontese government, and by the authors and abettors of pernicious rebellion, especially in the unfortunate Italian provinces, which that government has usurped with as much injustice as violence." Having thus entered his Apostolic protest in favor of Neapolitan despotism, the "Holy Father" proceeds in the following choice terms—viz.:

> "Now among the innumerable and ever severer wounds constantly inflicted on our holy religion by the said government, and by men who are members of a detestable conspiracy, we have to grieve over our dear son, your illustrious colleague, the vigilant archbishop of the Church of Naples, illustrious by his piety and virtues, whom you see here present, and who, seized in the grasp of the soldiery, has been torn from his own flock, to the great pains of all good men Every one knows how the satellites of the said government, and of the said rebellion, full of cunning and deceit, and become abominable in their ways, have renewed the crimes and the furies of the heretics of old, and giving themselves up to all their rage against Holy things, endeavour completely to subvert, if that were possible, the Church of God and the Catholic religion, to rob souls of its salutary teaching, and to excite and inflame all evil passions."

Even at the risk of a little tediousness, we must extract the following passage, so exquisite in its peculiar line.—The Pope says—

> "All divine and human laws have been trampled under foot; all ecclesiastical censures have been despised; bishops, with an audacity which increases daily, have been expelled from their own dioceses, and even cast into prison; the greater part of the faithful people have been deprived of their pastors priests, both secular and regular, have been crushed by ill-usage, and exposed to every sort of injustice; religious congregations have been destroyed, their members driven from their homes, and reduced to utter poverty. Virgins consecrated to God have been obliged to beg their bread; the most venerated temples have been plundered, profaned, and changed into dens of thieves; consecrated things have been pillaged ecclesiastical authority and jurisdiction have been violated and usurped; the laws of the Church have been condemned and trampled on. Thus, schools of bad doctrine have been established; libels and infamous journals, works of darkness, have been distributed in all places at the immense expense of a criminal conspiracy. These pernicious and abominable writings attack our holy faith, religion, piety, decency, modesty, honour, and virtue, overturn the true and immutable rules of the eternal law, of the law of nature, of public and private law. The legitimate liberty and property of the individual is attacked, the foundations of the family and of civil society are ruined, the reputation of all virtuous people is blackened by false accusations, and torn to pieces by the grossest insults. The unbridled desire of living licentiously and of daring everything, the impunity of all vices and of all errors, are daily more and more nourished, propagated, and magnified."

In reference to the associated movement amongst the Italian clergy for Church-Reform, for the abandonment of the Pope's temporal sovereignty, and the unity of Italy, the following passage occurs—

> "But that which causes us the greatest grief, venerable brethren, is that sundry members of the secular and regular clergy, some of whom were even invested with ecclesiastical dignities, miserably hurried away by a spirit of error and rebellion, and forgetful of their vocation and their duties, have strayed from the path of truth, have given their consent to the designs of the impious, and, to the great regret of good men, have become a stumbling-block and a scandal."

We pray the special attention of our readers to the preceding passages, which are exceedingly suggestive in reference to the state of society in Italy. From the Pope's own volunteered acknowledgments, it is clear as noonday that in Italy public opinion has become thoroughly leavened with the doctrine of intellectual, as well as of social freedom, while certain hints thrown out in one of the passages above quoted, show that the Waldensian Press is doing a good work in the Peninsula. The Pope's "Allocution" is concluded with a terrible lament over the state of affairs in Mexico—Bishops, Priests, Jesuits, and Monks of all classes, being treated by the Mexican government as badly as the same orders are dealt with under Piedmontese rule! His Holiness farther deplores the fact, that the government of New Granada is acting towards the hierarchy, and its auxiliary confraternities, with all the infidel bitterness of Italy and Mexico, Rome being now literally filled with refugee saints from South America! It cannot be pretended that Protestantism has had any concern with these alleged "persecutions." Be the spirit what it may which has given rise to these hostile demonstrations, it is undeniably a spirit which has grown up *inside the Roman Catholic Church* itself, and it is consequently a deadly proof that the Church in question has utterly lost any divine efficacy, which may ever have belonged to her spiritual ministrations. It is impossible that, in so many different quarters of the globe at once, according to the Pope's own official declaration, the Devil should have taken possession of so vast multitudes of the Roman Catholic people, turning them into the bitterest enemies of their own Church, unless God's blessing had first been withdrawn from the latter in Italy, as well as in Mexico and New Granada.

Whenever the Pope issues an "Allocution," Archbishop Paul Cullen, of Dublin, puts forth a "Pastoral" in imitation of his ecclesiastical superior, and, in the present instance, the archbishop has laboured hard to rival the Pontiff in the violence of his language, forgetting the necessary consequence, that, if matters be really as bad as he alleges, the divine malediction, which must have fallen upon the spiritual services of the Roman Catholic Church in healing the people's souls, is terrible in proportion. "Twice, during a reign of fifteen years," Dr. Cullen tells his flock, "has the hand of violence been raised" against the Pope, while robbery, sacrilege, incendiarism, bloodshed, and "scenes unparalleled, save in our own sad records of Cromwellian atrocity," have been perpetrated, no fewer than "*fifty-eight* Neapolitan *bishops*" having been driven into exile or captivity! Unless Neapolitan bishops be a very different race from their brethren in other quarters of the globe, "fifty-eight" of them in the little kingdom of Naples would be enough to eat up half its resources, to say nothing of the clouds of secondary and tertiary "locusts" who naturally follow in the train of such an overgrown hierarchy as this. Poland is the only continental country with which Dr. Paul Cullen professes to feel any sympathy, and the reason, he asserts, why Poland has not been encouraged by British and other statesmen is, that the cause of Poland is that of the Papacy, while "the revolutionary movements in *Italy Austria*, and *Hungary*, have the full sympathy of the so-called Liberal Press, because they are *anti-Catholic*." This is a long step in advance of the Pope, who has not deemed it prudent to say a word about Polish affliction, nor to utter even a whisper against the Austrian and Hungarian Liberals. In Hungary, particularly, the Roman Catholic archbishops, bishops, and clergy of all grades, are openly identified with the national cause, and if Dr. Paul Cullen be either a reliable authority, or a man of truth, his own Episcopal brethren in Hungary are to a man "*anti-Catholic*"—in other words, they must have become apostates from Rome! Be it so; and now let us count up the amount of defection thus publicly proclaimed. France is in a bad state, for its government has been repeatedly denounced; Italy is still worse; and, according to Paul Cullen, Austria and Hungary are in a fair way of becoming as wicked as Italy; while the Pope sets down Mexico and New Granada as already far gone on the road to "anti Catholic" perdition! If the world progresses at this rate, Ireland and Poland will soon be the two last refuges of the "Apostolic Faith;" and what, then, must reflecting men think and say about the *power* of this boasted "Faith" to make men good Christians and exemplary citizens? They can say only, as we have done already, that, if the Faith in question ever really had the Divine power alleged, this gift has been visibly lost, the "serpent" and the "seed of the woman" having practically exchanged places in the experiences of its modern adherents—godliness having its "head" systematically crushed, while all the damage inflicted upon the Evil Principle is a small and nearly invisible bruise on the "heel!" Doubtful characteristics these of apostolic orthodoxy.

The substantial, living essence of Archbishop Cullen's gospel is embodied in the closing passages of his "Pastoral" Having, as he curiously phrases it, "*paid the record*" of his "*gratitude*" to his devoted people in the Archdiocese of Dublin for their splendid donation of £17,000 to the Pope, he recommends "the *revival*, under the form of *a religious association*, of the time-honoured institution of Peter's Pence;" and he lays down a whole series of rules, both for the government of the proposed "sodality," and for the establishment of "branch associations" throughout Ireland, the object being the collection of a permanent revenue for the Roman exchequer. How far an association of this kind, with affiliated branches at a distance, may be legal, we are not prepared to say, though we have doubts on the subject; but we may be permitted to recal the memory of the first occasion on which "Peter's Pence" were ever levied in Ireland. When Popes Adrian and Alexander sold Ireland and its people to the King of England, one of the conditions stipulated was that the barbarous Irish *Church* should be reformed according to the Roman model; another was that the savage Celts should be brought to a condition of Christian civilization; and, thirdly, that the "time-honoured institution of *Peter's Pence*" should be universally established in Ireland by the "Saxon" monarch, in return for the Apostolic title deed conveyed to him! This was the origin of "Peter's Pence" in Ireland: and it is exceedingly fitting that Dr. Cullen, whose appointment to the See of Armagh, in defiance of immemorial usage, broke down the last nominal vestige of the independence originally belonging to the Church of St. Patrick, should now have the glory of hanging around the necks of Ireland's Roman Catholic people this "time-honoured" badge of "Saxon" slavery—the institution of "Peter's Pence!!"

BI-CENTENARY OF NONCONFORMITY IN ENGLAND.

On Monday evening, Oct. 7 instant, the Congregational Union of England—the "General Assembly" of the English Independent Churches, though without any ecclesiastical authority—held its annual meeting in Birmingham, when, amongst other matters of general interest, the following resolution, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, seconded by the Rev. T. C. Hine, of Sydenham, was enthusiastically adopted—viz.:

> "That this Assembly, in anticipation of the 24th day of August, 1862, the Bicentenary day of the ejectment of two thousand ministers from their homes and livings as ministers of Christ in the Church of England under the stringent, inhuman, and unjust provisions of the Act of Uniformity, deems it a most suitable opportunity for commemorating the zeal, self-denial, and consistency of these noble men, to whom the Nonconformity of this, and every subsequent age, is, and will be indebted, and of magnifying the grace of God in their high conscientious attachment to religious truth and freedom; and would earnestly call on all the pastors and churches of the Congregational Order in England and Wales, to make such provision for a due observance of the event as to them may appear desirable, not doubting that it will be deemed proper that sermons should be preached on the subject in all our places of worship; and recommending that efforts should be made in all the parishes or localities from which ministers were ejected, to gather up such particulars of their histories as are likely to be instrumental in reviving the spirit they displayed, and that attempts be made by prompt and timely measures, to originate new and additional chapels in the midst of large populations, to perpetuate the memory of men who, by their sufferings and zeal, secured to their descendants the liberties we so happily enjoy, and this Assembly instructs the Committee of the Congregational Union, in conjunction with the Committees of the London and English Congregational Chapel-Building Societies, to convene, at an early day, a conference with a view to decide on recommendations to carry this latter object into effect, and to adopt such other measures as may appear proper for the commemoration of Bartholomew's Day in the coming year."

The speech of Dr. Vaughan, in bringing forward this motion, is certainly one of the ablest and most eloquent dissertations which we have perused for a long time, and, immediately after its delivery, it was publicly pronounced to have been amongst the best addresses ever delivered in the Congregational Union. The movement now publicly inaugurated, has been going forward in private, during some time past, and it is practically resolved, that one hundred new Commemoration Chapels shall be built in England and Wales, while the State Paper Office, the British Museum Library, and every other public or private repository of papers, books, or documents illustrative of the history of Nonconformity at the memorable era of 1662, when two thousand ministers were driven out of the Church of England on this account, are to be carefully examined, and the information which they contain is to be published for the benefit of Evangelical Christianity at large. Already in the columns of the *Patriot*, a series of most interesting histories, connected with the reign of Queen Elizabeth, have made their appearance, and other historic tracts of a similar character are announced. In this portion of the Bi-Centenary movement, our own Presbyterian Church possesses a deep interest, as we know, on the authority of Neal, the historian of the Puritans, that, however Presbyterianism may have afterwards fallen away in England, its adherents at the period of the Restoration, were "*the most numerous of the Dissenters*," and consequently a majority of the ejected ministers may be reasonably supposed to have been Presbyterians. The proposed collection of local records, for the purpose of forming out of them local biographies, is therefore a matter of universal interest, likely to enrich immeasurably our stores of existing materials, for the compilation of a general history of British Presbyterianism. We call special attention to this subject, as it is important that copies of these new publications should be secured for our Presbyterian College libraries in Belfast and Derry, in the event of the researches instituted bringing out the information to be naturally expected.—Hitherto, the publications issued have been in the shape of pamphlet-tracts, and in this fugitive form they are likely, in the course of a few years, to become rare, or to be procurable only by chance; and hence the desirableness of their collective preservation. The reforming spirit which this movement is morally sure to awaken in England may have a most salutary effect upon the Established Church, when the terrible cost is seen at which a fictitious "Uniformity" was originally secured. The day on which this sacrifice of conscience and piety was consummated, is also intensely suggestive—the 24th of August, St. Bartholomew's day, of hideous memory, though in appropriate character with the perjuries of Charles, the self contradictory hypocrisies of Clarendon, and the intolerance of the dominant hierarchy. The reforming party in the English Established Church will, in any event, be stimulated and encouraged by this commemoration in the prosecution of their purifying mission, while precious, though forgotten truths, will be gathered up from the graves of the testifying witnesses to an age noble for its spiritual heroism. The Commemoration Chapel Fund has been provisionally named at £100,000; but, from the enthusiasm elicited by the proposal, and the immense sums already offered by individuals, £200,000 are confidently expected.

IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR 1861.

We have before us a copy of Dr. Donnelly's Official Report on the Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the present year, and the conclusions which it suggests, we regret to say, are by no means encouraging. The decrease in green crops, including potatoes, has amounted to 36,974 acres during the present, as compared with the past year. In the cultivation of flax there has been a nett increase of 19,271 acres, there being in Ulster alone an increase of 19,612 acres, and a marked decrease in the other provinces. The total decrease of land under cereal and green crops, including flax, amounts to 81,373 acres; and in the article of live stock there has been a signal falling off to the extent of 5,993 horses, 138,316 cattle, and 173,096 pigs, with a slight increase of 1,839 sheep. The money value of this loss is estimated in the following proportions, namely:—Horses, £47,944; cattle, £899,054; pigs, £216,370; making a total nett loss of £1,161,345, after allowance has been made for £2,023, the estimated value of the increase in sheep! The entire number of emigrants from Ireland during the first seven months of the year was 55,782, being a diminution of 10,274, as compared with last year. From comparative tables embodied in this valuable report, it appears that ever since the year 1859 a rapidly progressive decrease in the productive wealth of Ireland has been going on, until, in the returns of the present year, it has attained alarming proportions, calculated to excite serious uneasiness in the public mind. In a return such as the present the destructive effects of the potato disease cannot be estimated, because the calamity has not reached its climax, so as to afford practical data for ascertaining the loss sustained by the country. In many quarters considerable alarm exists, in consequence of three unfavourable seasons following in succession; but, while we would encourage popular hope, landed proprietors especially ought to study these government returns, about whose fatal accuracy no moral doubt can be entertained; and they ought to be prepared to share, in common with their tenantry, the providential infliction now, beyond all question, about to be largely felt. Whatever merely human legislation may enact, landlords and tenants are really co-partners in the soil; and Christian equity demands that they should share the unavoidable losses, as well as divide the profits of agricultural adventure.

AGRICULTURAL AND POLITICAL FEASTING AT INCH LEVEL.

On Thursday last, as will be seen from a report of the proceedings inserted in another column, a grand entertainment was given at Inch Level by William M'Cormick, Esq., M.P., to a select number of the citizens of Derry, ostensibly for the purpose of exhibiting the Steam Plough which, at great expense, that gentleman has established upon his newly reclaimed property at the place above mentioned; but in reality, as the fact turned out, with a view to the exigencies of a new election hereafter for the Borough of Derry. In regard to the entertainment it was all that could be desired by the lovers of good fare, having this attribute in common with "O'Rourke's Noble Feast," that it is not likely, for some time at all events, to be

"—————— forgot
By those who were *there* and those who were *not*."

Leaving these two classes of guests to their meditative enjoyments relatively to each other, and exhorting even the most favored amongst them to bear their honours meekly in view of a still higher standard of theoretic preeminence at a distance from Inch Level, we come at once to what appears to have been the main business of the evening—viz., the completion of the long-delayed Lough Swilly Railway, and the future Representation of the City of Derry. On the first of these topics, Mr. M'Cormick himself appears to have a very correct notion of what public opinion has long been, when in one of his reported speeches he candidly acknowledged, that the "non-completion" of the railway in question "has become a bye-word in many parts of the country." Mr. M'Cormick has earned a high reputation for enterprize and vigorous energy, carrying all before him by the force of resolute will; though from some cause or other, these lofty attributes have not been put forth in the case of the Lough Swilly Railway. There is probably not in the United Kingdom a single line of Railway so easy of completion as that from Pennyburn to Lough Swilly, considerable ingenuity being necessary in order to discover any plausible way of even manufacturing a real difficulty, so perfectly has Nature of its own accord laid down all the engineering levels. The circumstances referred to by Mr. Gilliland do not explain the delay complained of, since the Lough Swilly Railway might easily have been finished twice over during the period which has elapsed after the circumstances alleged had ceased to exist. We have no wish to detract from the generosity stated by Mr. Gilliland to have been shown to the shareholders on the part of Mr. M'Cormick, since all this may be quite true, and yet the public "bye-word," so frankly admitted by Mr. M'Cormick, may also have its foundation in a truth at once palpable and undeniable. If this railway is likely to be so important to the local trade and prosperity of Derry as its projectors affirm, and as we ourselves are strongly inclined to believe, then the outward indifference which has been shown about its speedy completion is a strong proof that the *local interests of Derry* have had *very slight influence* over the *progress* of the work. Had the truth been fairly told—namely, that Mr. M'Cormick has had on hands gigantic public works in England, requiring all his energies, and since it is an universal rule that small affairs must give way to great undertakings, the Lough Swilly project had to be abandoned for a time, no legitimate complaint could have been sustained, so far as Mr. M'Cormick is concerned. It is only when an attempt is made to give a fictitious turn to the matter, for the purpose of making "political capital" out of it, that we object to the popular deception sought to be practised—not to Mr. M'Cormick's right to consult his own interests in preference to every other consideration. We have no moral doubt that, when a pier is constructed at Farland Point, and steamers are established on Lough Swilly for the conveyance of produce and passengers from the interior of county Donegal to Derry, along the line of the proposed railway, the results will be most beneficial to all the interests concerned. It is this very consideration, however, which aggravates the delay alluded to, and which, with merciless power of logic, utterly annihilates the hypocrisy of patriotism so ridiculously attempted to be set up. All the ingenuity of the late Samuel L. Crawford could not have accomplished this impossible task, and his prophetic mantle has assuredly descended neither upon Mr. John O'Neill, nor upon Mr. Gilliland.

This brings us to Mr. O'Neill's speech in acknowledgment of the toast of the "Independent Electors of the City of Derry," meaning, by a curious figure of speech, the Tories who voted for Mr. M'Cormick at the last election! In this confessedly "unprepared" speech, Mr. O'Neill claimed for Mr. M'Cormick the fulfilment of "substantial *service* to the city of Derry, more especially with respect to its *Railway* communication," alluding apparently to the hoax so dexterously put forward at the last election by a clever political general now no more, to the effect that it was Mr. M'Cormick's mighty exertions which had prevented the Derry and Enniskillen Railway from falling into the hands of the Belfast monopolists! If this were Mr. O'Neill's meaning, as it must have been if he intended to convey any rational meaning at all, then he needed not to have told his friends that he spoke without preparation, since he must self-evidently have been speaking in the absence of a still higher qualification—namely, without *thought*. There is not, we feel convinced, in the city of Derry a single individual, man, woman, or child, who is not now perfectly cognizant of the fact, that the pretence of Mr. M'Cormick's "services" in the case of the Enniskillen Railway, was all an electioneering "dodge," got up for a temporary purpose, and right well worked while the delusion lasted, though we cannot compliment Mr. O'Neill upon his wisdom in the resurrection of this exploded humbug, whose original inventor laughed heartily at the gullibility which gave it eventual success. According to Mr. O'Neill, Mr. M'Cormick has "served Derry when its trade and interests were *threatened*," alluding certainly to the "dodge" in question, while it is further added, that he (Mr. M'Cormick) has "promoted our trade, our quays, our *railways*, and, above all, he chose to be our representative." As to the quays, Mr. M'Cormick has "promoted" them in the way that any other public contractor would have done, and as for "our railways," it is a pity that Mr. O'Neill had not asked his honorable friend how it came to pass, that he, the said honorable friend, had quietly handed over the Derry and Coleraine Railway to the self-same Belfast monopolists, out of whose hands Mr. O'Neill had just beluded him for keeping the Enniskillen line, and consequently *for saving* the trade and interests of Derry? These contradictory pretences annihilate each other, and show, moreover, to every intelligent man in society, that some people at least are weak enough to imagine themselves able to carry public opinion by the enactment of farces so transparent as to deceive nobody. The public must, for the time, *believe* the fictions got up for their acceptance, else no success is gained, and it is rather late in the day for Mr. O'Neill to persuade the people of Derry, first, that Mr. M'Cormick, instead of Lord Erne, and Mr. Macrory, of Belfast, really kept the Enniskillen Railway out of the possession of the dangerous customers who had set their hearts on it for the ruin of Derry; and secondly, that Mr. M'Cormick, after all this exalted patriotism, did not, for a sufficient "consideration," afterwards transfer the Coleraine Line to the same alleged dangerous customers, although Lord Erne and Mr. Macrory were anxious to secure it for the benefit of Derry, and the interests of its traffic! From our report, it will be seen, that Mr. Gilliland, in the course of the evening, officially announced Mr M'Cormick's intention of again coming forward as a candidate for the representation of Derry, in the event of another election. This, on the part of Mr. M'Cormick, is a perfectly legitimate ambition, and while we have never spoken of him otherwise than with respect and kindness, as a private gentleman, and a man of great public enterprize in his professional department, we must be pardoned for believing, that he cannot deem fables, such as those above recited, to be either proper or likely instruments of success, and he would do well to admonish his "unprepared" friends accordingly. We may state, that the Liberal and truly "Independent" party in Derry intend to fight the battle over again with renewed vigour, and, it is confidently anticipated, with a triumphant issue, notwithstanding the immense victualling power so formidably displayed on the shores of the Swilly and the Foyle.

PROPOSED NEW QUEEN'S COLLEGE IN DUBLIN.

At the meeting held last Thursday in St. Patrick's Hall, Dublin Castle, for the purpose of conferring degrees upon students of the Queen's Colleges, his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, alluded in theoretic terms to the desirableness of having a Queen's College in Dublin, by way of academic memorial to Queen Victoria, beside the ancient University with which "Queen Bess's" name is historically associated. His Excellency concluded with a complimentary reference to the late Sir Robert Peel as the founder of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland; and this twofold allusion naturally called up the Chief Secretary, who spoke in terms of decided approval in regard to a Metropolitan Queen's College, though without indicating any government conclusion on the subject. The question is thus fairly started, and, as a matter of course, opposition has been proclaimed at the same time. The adherents of "Old Trinity," or at all events, the bigots of its monopoly, have no relish for "Free Trade" in Universities, while the Ultramontanists, under the inspiration of Paul Cullen, can endure no system of education, in which Theological sectarianism is not a dominant element. These miserable teachers of religion appear to be so painfully conscious of the weakness of their creed as to foresee its destruction in every form of mental enlightenment whatsoever—even that of common secular science—unless the minds of youth have first been blinded by carefully instilled prejudice, overbearing the natural laws of their intellectual constitution. Infidelity itself could hardly pay to Revealed Religion a more deadly compliment than this; but so it is, that Theological Ultraism is generally sure to find itself in the end an unconscious wanderer in the regions of veritable scepticism, its own superstitious fears magnifying, on the one hand, the supposed intrinsic weakness of Truth, and exaggerating, on the other, the demonstrative power of Error! To both the classes mentioned, the idea of a Metropolitan Queen's College is a spectre to be conjured down at all hazards.

It is not unlikely that the Right Hon. Baronet, to whom the name of Sir Robert Peel has descended, may be anxious to complete the Irish University system, so worthily begun by his illustrious ancestor, and we frankly admit the concurrence of all our own sympathies with the project hinted. As matters stand at present, the Irish Queen's Colleges are very much in the condition of a body without a head; and besides, when each of the other provinces has a people's College, there is no reason why Leinster should be excepted, while there are abundant advantages to be anticipated from the establishment of a Queen's College in Dublin. To these advantages it might be premature to allude in detail, especially as there is another point to which we are anxious to solicit the attention of the Right Hon. the Chief Secretary. The original plan of the Queen's Colleges, as sketched by the late Sir Robert Peel, in accordance with the report of 1838, was truly admirable in all its departments, and had the great Statesman himself been entrusted with its practical execution, the Queen's Colleges would have been in a state of incomparably more efficiency than at present. The carrying out of this great national measure fell into the hands of the Earl of Clarendon, and though we may feel some delicacy about saying, that his Excellency could hardly engage in any public enterprize without having a few small jobberies mixed up with it, yet about this fact there can be no question—namely, that Lord Clarendon introduced innovations and material alterations into Sir Robt. Peel's plan, and spoiled the latter so far as he went. The endowments originally intended were competent, and sufficient to attract the ambition of first-class Professors. Lord Clarendon, in order to make interim places for certain classes of future utilities, added a whole batch of fancy professorships, reduced the emoluments of the real Professors to a standard of miserable insufficiency, and damaged, in consequence, the best interests of the Colleges. This is an error, of whose commission the present Chief Secretary may probably not be aware, and we notice it in the hope that he may be induced to employ his official influence in restoring his father's Educational scheme to its original integrity, and its working completeness, as devised by one of the most comprehensive minds, which, in British history, have ever shed lasting glory upon British statesmanship.

Raphoe Literary Institute.—It will be seen from our advertising columns that, on Monday evening, the 21st instant, the first of a series of interesting lectures, in connexion with the Raphoe Literary Institute, will be delivered by the Rev. Richard Smyth, of Derry. Other popular lecturers are also to appear in succession, and the subjects announced are remarkable for their practical and attractive tendency.

Young Men's Christian Association, Derry.—The programme of the Londonderry "Young Men's Christian Association," for the approaching session, is published in our advertising columns, and is likely to prove unusually interesting. The topics selected for discussion are calculated to promote intellectual and moral improvement, while the names of the lecturers engaged are an abundant guarantee of the ability and eloquence by which their prelections are sure to be distinguished.

Suicide.—On last Monday morning, a man, named Robert Killen, aged forty years, residing at Kilstrol, near Ardstraw Bridge, committed suicide by hanging himself while in a state of temporary insanity. The deceased had for some time been labouring under melancholy, and had left his own house and wandered about the neighbourhood of Strabane for a day or two; on his return home he told his wife that he had left for the purpose of drowning himself, but could not accomplish his design. On the morning he committed the fatal deed he assisted his wife to churn, had something to eat, and went out immediately to the barn, where his wife soon followed, and found him dead, suspended by a rope from a beam. The deceased was a man of inoffensive disposition, and has left a wife and six children to mourn his melancholy death.

Accident by Fire.—On Monday evening last, a little girl, about eight years old, named Mary Ann Healy, daughter of a widow in Sugarhouse Lane, went incautiously too near a fire to dry her clothes, when they became ignited. She rushed out into the street, when some neighbour women succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but unfortunately the poor child was so dreadfully scorched that she died next day. Dr. Browne, who was in attendance, gave no hopes of her recovery. An inquest was held by M. Lloyd, Esq., coroner, when a verdict was given in accordance with the facts above stated.

Death by Drowning.—On Sunday last two boys, named Brogan and M'Cue, aged 12 or 14 years, who were herding cattle along the shore above Fortstewart, ventured into a boat. The weather being stormy at the time, the boat immediately began to drift from the shore. Observing this the boys became alarmed, and immediately leaped out into the water, which was considerably beyond their depth, and before any assistance could be rendered they were both drowned. The body of Brogan has been found, but that of M'Cue has not yet been recovered.

Coroner's Inquest.—On Tuesday last, an inquest was held before George Mitchell, Esq., coroner, Buncrana, on the body of a lad about ten or twelve years of age, which was cast ashore a little below Buncrana. The dress and general appearance of the deceased indicated that he belonged to a respectable class. The body did not seem to be more than two days in the water. There was no clue as to his identity. A verdict of "found drowned" was returned, and the body was decently interred.

University Distinction—Mr. James Birkmyre.—We observe, with pleasure, in the published list of Graduates of the Queen's University, upon whom Degrees were conferred at the meeting of the Senate last week, the name of Mr. James Birkmyre, son of our respected townsman, Mr. John Birkmyre. This young gentleman is a student of Queen's College, Belfast, and the degree of B.A. has been bestowed on him with special "honours," in consequence of his distinguished proficiency in Modern Language, in which department he has taken the first place.

Youthful Merit Reward.—At the late examinations, held at Templemoyle Seminary, Master Samuel Mercer, son of Mr. Mercer, of Newtownlimavady, particularly distinguished himself. The Fishmongers' Company, to mark their appreciation of merit, have presented this young gentleman as one of their free scholars.

Honorary Certificate.—At the annual distribution of prizes presented by Sir John Musgrove, Bart., in St. Thomas's Hospital, London, on the 1st instant, Mr. R. S. Scott, son of Mr. William Scott, Millbank, Omagh—who appears to be the only student in the institution from Ireland—was presented with an honorary certificate.

Naval Appointment.—We learn with pleasure, that Dr. Monteith, R.N., formerly of H.M.S. "Melpomene" has been appointed to the line-of-battle ship "London." We have no doubt that officer will continue to perform his duties in the same zealous and conscientious manner he has hitherto done.

Militia Appointment.—Lieutenant Conolly Skipton has been gazetted to be Captain in the Londonderry Light Infantry Regiment of Militia, vice Captain John Blackhall, resigned. Mr. Samuel M. Moore has been appointed to a lieutenancy in the same corps, vice Lieutenant Forster, resigned.

The Magistracy.—William Knox, Esq., Clonleigh, Lifford, Strabane, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Donegal. George Edward Bowen, Esq., of Lawrencetown, Banbridge, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for county Armagh.

Harvest Home.—Mr. M'Cormick, M.P., gave an entertainment on Monday last, on a liberal and substantial scale, at Inch Level, to the labourers and others in his employment, and all who engaged at the ingathering of the harvest. William M'Cormick, jun., Esq., was present and superintended the arrangements, which were carried out by Mr. James M'Greary, hotel keeper, Foyle street. The company enjoyed a pleasant day, and the festivities were prolonged until an early hour next morning.

Departure of the New Governor of Canada.—Viscount Monck, the new Governor-General of Canada, accompanied by Viscountess Monck and family, arrived at the Deanery on Thursday evening last. The noble Viscount was accompanied on the line of the Dundalk and Derry Railway by Adam J. Macrory, Esq., and other directors, with Acheson Lyle, Esq. His Lordship and family proceeded down the Foyle in the Ardentinny steamer, under the command of Captain Coppin, at half-past one o'clock on Friday, and were put on board the Bohemian screw steamer, of the Montreal Ocean Mail line, which started from Moville for Quebec about 3 30 p.m. The weather became exceedingly boisterous shortly after the Bohemian left the Lough, and continued very tempestuous during that night and Sunday last. The Dean of Derry, the Mayor, and Mr. Macrory went down by the Ardentinny with the noble Viscount.

Landlord Liberality.—It gives us much pleasure to be informed that Colonel Bunbury, of Moyle house, county Carlow who is an extensive landed proprietor in the county Tyrone, has executed a deed, granting in perpetuity to the Presbyterian congregation of Dromore, a rood of land adjoining their Church, for a burying ground. What enhances the gift is the handsome and generous manner in which it has been conveyed, the costs even of the deed being by the Colonel's order placed to his account.—We understand that the piece of ground has been enclosed by a substantial stone wall, and that it is the intention of the congregation to lay it out in an ornamental manner.

Constabulary.—Sub Inspector Harrell, recently transferred from Clogher, in the county of Tyrone, to Glenarm, in the county of Antrim, has been re-transferred to the former county to be stationed at Aughnacloy, to which the headquarters of the Clogher district have been changed.

Theft.—Two pigs were recently stolen from the piggery of John V. Stewart, Esq., of Rockhill, Letterkenny. An active search is being made for them.

LONDONDERRY CLOTHING SOCIETY.

The third annual meeting of the above excelle[illegible] held on Monday last, at twelve o'clock, in the Le[illegible] the First Presbyterian Church. There was a larg[illegible] ladies, representing the several Presbyterian Church[illegible] gations in this city.

The meeting having been opened with prayer by th[illegible] Smyth,

The Rev. Dr. Denham read the following ve[illegible] Report for the past year:—

> "The Committee have to report that the operation[illegible] have been carried on in the same manner as during the [illegible] 145 individuals have been assisted, the articles distri[illegible] gowns, 31 shawls, 15 petticoats, 7 bonnets, 56 pairs of [illegible] The city Missionaries, who visit among the poor, bear [illegible] to the good effected through the instrumentality of the S[illegible] Committee appeal with confidence, for continued sup[illegible] those kind friends through whose liberality the good [illegible] hitherto carried on, and hope that others who have not [illegible] will be ready to do so. Donations of men's cast-off c[illegible] ticularly useful, and thanks are rendered to those who [illegible] Owing to the severity of last season, the friends of the S[illegible] its disposal an extra sum to be expended in the pur[illegible] 50 pairs were distributed, and the Committee can assu[illegible] donors that no gift could have proved more acceptabl[illegible] was very pressing."

The Treasurer's account was also submitted, whi[illegible] £26 0s 3d had been expended in blankets, and £[illegible] clothing, leaving a balance of 2s 9d in the hands [illegible]

Dr. Denham, in moving the adoption of the Report [illegible] the ladies on the success that had attended th[illegible] efforts, and bore testimony to the important [illegible] Society. But for their benevolent exertions, ma[illegible] would, for want of necessary clothing, be depriv[illegible] ordinances of the Gospel, and it greatly enhance[illegible] their labours, that they were relieving not only te[illegible] spiritual destitution. He hoped they would m[illegible] larger measure of countenance and support than [illegible] that the operations of the Society would be still f[illegible] during the present and coming year. He was [illegible] God that He had awakened in the hearts of so [illegible] ladies an interest in the present and eternal wel[illegible] and assured them that "a cup of cold water given [illegible] the name of a disciple would in no wise lose its r[illegible]

The Rev. Richard Smyth seconded the adoption [illegible] He spoke of the remarkable discretion as well a[illegible] the operations of this valuable Society were [illegible] ladies had taken care, by a well organized system [illegible] ing and by personal inquiry in every case, to g[illegible] against an indiscreet distribution of the funds. [illegible] in very few instances indeed had their good intenti[illegible] by mistakes, and this was surprising, when it was [illegible] wide a field they occupied. After a few further r[illegible] cluded by seconding the adoption of the Report [illegible] unanimously.

The Committee, collectors, and district visitors [illegible] year were then appointed. Arrangements having [illegible] collecting subscriptions in the several Wards of th[illegible] ing separated.

DERRY PETTY SESSIONS COURT.—Thursday, Sept. 26.

(Before the Mayor, George Fitzmaurice, Esq., R.M., and John Dysart, Esq., J.P.)

Andrew Lucas, for being drunk and riotous, w[illegible] with the alternative of 14 days' imprisonment.

Elizabeth Canning, who had been found drun[illegible] in Little James street, was sentenced to fourteen [illegible] ment.

Borough Constable King preferred a charge [illegible] M'Dermott, servant to Mr. M'Colgan, attorney, [illegible] lowing a horse in his charge to run off on Mon[illegible] horse started at New Buildings, and proceeded [illegible] the Waterside, and thence across the Bridge, for[illegible] doing any damage. When stopped, the horse had [illegible] nor bridle on. The defendant, who did not appe[illegible] 6d.

The Magistrates then proceeded to sign the c[illegible] renewal of licenses, which had remained over fro[illegible]

SEAMEN'S WAGES.

Mr. M'Intyre appeared on behalf of three ship[illegible] who sued Robert Allen, Esq., for wages alleged [illegible] The vessel in which they shipped, the Prima Do[illegible] had been wrecked on the coast of Florida, and his [illegible] clients had reached Derry in a destitute state, wit[illegible] of procuring clothing or sustenance. They applie[illegible] son for their wages, and he promised to pay them [illegible] to the office for payment as directed, they were tu[illegible] it. Mr. M'Intyre quoted the 17th & 18th Vic., [illegible] 185, to show that shipwrecked sailors were entitle[illegible] up to the time of being wrecked.

The Mayor said such was the fact, and perhap[illegible] prepared to admit it.

Mr. Allen, who had no Solicitor employed, said [illegible] state the facts of the case, although his appearing [illegible] quite gratuitous, he not being the owner of the ve[illegible] and if he chose the summonses might, therefore, f[illegible] But he attended, because he wished to do wha[illegible] thought right in the case. He knew nothing of [illegible] got the summonses, and on inquiry he found tha[illegible] Prima Donna—had been wrecked off Cape Flori[illegible] received no official notice of it, and only knew of i[illegible] in the American papers. They had not yet recei[illegible] from the captain, and in the present state of the [illegible] arrangements, it was difficult to say when they m[illegible] They had, therefore, no knowledge of what wages [illegible] men, or whether they had sailed in the ship at al[illegible]

Mr. M'Intyre—The men called on your son, [illegible] to pay them. They can swear to being wreck[illegible] amount due them, and their case is one of great h[illegible]

Mr. Fitzmaurice asked Mr. Allen if the men's [illegible] satisfy him?

Mr. Allen—I am willing to lodge whatever t[illegible] Court, and let the Bench give these men what p[illegible] choose, until word arrive; but my appearing her[illegible] tous—I have nothing to do with the vessel at all.

The Mayor suggested, and it was ultimately [illegible] parties, that the men should be paid half the a[illegible] them, and the balance at the end of a month, in[illegible] not arrive before that period.

The seamen, who were only half-clothed, were [illegible] and narrated the particulars of the wreck, which [illegible] voyage from Havanna to New York. The vesse[illegible] shore, and struck. Their clothes, and everything [illegible] lost. One of them claimed £4 7s, and the other [illegible]

The Magistrates then directed the sailors to g[illegible] office for payment of the instalment agreed upon.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.

NEWTOWNLIMAVADY.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 12 o'clock, accord[illegible] ment, an aggregate meeting of all the Sabbath sch[illegible] ous denominations in and around Newtownlima[illegible] tion with this Society, was held in Second N[illegible] Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Steen's), on wh[illegible] address was delivered by Peter Sinclair, Esq., [illegible] friend,) of Edinburgh, on the subject of Total A[illegible] course of which he kept the attention of the large a[illegible] for fully two hours, pressing home on the you[illegible] manner we have never heard attempted or equ[illegible] great leading truths and principles of the tempera[illegible] and showing the effects of the drinking customs [illegible] present state of society, in such a manner as coul[illegible] into every mind a conviction of the absolute nec[illegible] imperative duty of every patriotic Christian p[illegible] whole might in aid of this glorious movement [illegible] gave a variety of most interesting details of the [illegible] great temperance reform, especially in connection [illegible] of Hope, of which he was the founder, since its [illegible] mencing with thirty young people, up to the [illegible] aggregate meeting of the various Bands of Hope [illegible] land, in the Queen's Park in Edinburgh, on wh[illegible] stated upwards of 75,000 of the youth of old [illegible] stainers, sang in strains that shall never be fo[illegible] them, those beautiful words, "All people that on [illegible] and laying down to those present in most convin[illegible] duty in reference to the future, urging upon them [illegible] glorious work in which they are engaged, and [illegible] them, though young, the renovation of a world de[illegible]

At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thank[illegible] was proposed by the Rev. T. Y. Killen, for the ad[illegible] been just brought to a close, and which, on being [illegible] Rev. H. M. Butler, was carried amidst the most de[illegible]

On the evening of the above day, at eight o'[illegible] Sinclair again addressed, on the same subject, [illegible] in First Newtownlimavady Presbyterian Churc[illegible] Hamilton's.) Owing to the excitement produced b[illegible] lecture the house was crowded, every available sea[illegible] The lecturer on this occasion even exceeded his p[illegible] the morning.

At the close Rev. N. M. Brown rose to propose [illegible] stating that the duty of proposing votes of thanks [illegible] devolved on him at other lectures, here and el[illegible] could say, without hesitation, at no address he [illegible] to, had he done so with such hearty earnestne[illegible] just concluded.

Mr. C. D. H. Campbell briefly seconded the mo[illegible] perfect concurrence with every remark which ha[illegible] Brown in reference to the lecture.

The meeting then separated after religious e[illegible] benediction. A large number remained to give i[illegible] to the pledge.

Beragh Grain Market.—A new market fo[illegible] established in Beragh, owing to the increased f[illegible] by the opening of the Dungannon and Omagh Ra[illegible]

Irish Horses for the English Market[illegible] numerous foreign and English buyers that attend[illegible] portion for first-class horses—the recent Ballinas[illegible] of all the prices quoted as having been paid for fi[illegible] we are happy to learn that an Irish gentleman, [illegible] majority of our readers, has had the enterprise a[illegible] no less a sum than one thousand pounds for a[illegible] Hartigan, of Limerick; one of them, a splendid [illegible] cost £300; another purchased for the 2nd L[illegible] officer's second charger, cost £130. These anim[illegible] proceed to London via Holyhead, under the pers[illegible] ence of Captain Hunt, of the Royal British and F[illegible] gister, who purchased them. We understand th[illegible] ter is intended for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.—[illegible]

The Derrymacash Riots.—The charge again[illegible] Roman Catholic party for assaulting Protestant[illegible] Lurgan, on the 12th of July, 1860, on passing t[illegible] cash on their way home, was resumed before the [illegible] ting at Petty Sessions, on Saturday, at Lurgan. [illegible] were examined, to ground the case for the recei[illegible] tions against the accused, and the Court at its [illegible] to Thursday (this day), the opening of the Quarte[illegible] fering with the hearing of the case being resumed[illegible]

Letterkenny Town Clock.—On Friday las[illegible] erected in the place prepared for it, and put in mo[illegible] Newman, watch and clock maker, son of Mr. T. [illegible] kenny. It was ordered by John B. Boyd, Esq., [illegible] from Messrs. Smith & Son, London, clock ma[illegible] cost (carriage included) about £60. It is now th[illegible] Town Commissioners of Letterkenny, to whom [illegible] rously presented it, subscribing £10 besides tow[illegible] of the tower in which it has been placed. This to[illegible] by George Guildie, Esq., architect, Westminster, L[illegible] sists of a square shaft forty feet in height, surmo[illegible] Irish stone cross of five feet in height, and two an[illegible] encircled by a stone ring, and has rather an ant[illegible] The materials of which the tower is constructed [illegible] Culdaff stone and Scotch granite; it is two and a [illegible] base of the column broader than at the centre, [illegible] the plinth, and appears to be a piece of solid m[illegible] in a style highly creditable to the builder, Mr. [illegible] In the rear of the tower a door is placed, from w[illegible] in charge of the clock can ascend by steps to [illegible] clock, for the purpose of winding it and keeping i[illegible] A terrace, which will be railed in, is being co[illegible] plinth, directly beneath the dial of the clock, whi[illegible] site the works opens upon. The completing of [illegible] work, and the placing of a strong iron railing ro[illegible] the tower, devolves on the Town Commissioner[illegible] supposed, cost between £20 and £30. The buil[illegible] sent state, cost upwards of £240, which was rai[illegible] tion. The following were the largest contribut[illegible] viz.:—Lord Southwell, £25; John V. Stewart, [illegible] £10; Alexander J. R. Stewart, Esq., Ards House, [illegible] Boyd, Esq., Ballymacool, £10; Belfast Bank, Le[illegible] Lord Viscount Hamilton, M.P., £5; Lord George [illegible] £3; Captain Fenwick, Greenhill, £3; Captain Pe[illegible] £3; Edward Murray, Esq., Letterkenny, £3; [illegible] Hotel, Letterkenny, £5; W. Style, Esq., Glenfin, [illegible] M'Mullan, £1; A Real Murphy, £1. The rema[illegible] up of various sums from £2 down, subscribed chi[illegible] keepers of Letterkenny. The site on which the [illegible] erected was judiciously chosen, being at the [illegible] square where the flax market is held, directly oppos[illegible] hotel. The clock will be illuminated at night b[illegible] gas about to be fitted in for the purpose by Mr. [illegible] ger of the Letterkenny Gas Works, so that a pers[illegible] in view of the clock can observe the time indicat[illegible] as well as in the day time. This is an improveme[illegible] be made in all town clocks where it has not yet be[illegible]

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