

Sir J. Bishop, the newly-appointed Dean of Kilmore, and Sir Harcourt Lees, the sporting Irish Baronet and Rector.

Two poor weavers who had landed at Bristol from Cork, were re-shipped there by the parish officers for Cork, and died of starvation on board the Steam Boat.

The Lord Lieutenant has replied to the memorial from the town of Ennis, and states his apprehension that the tolls would not cover the interest of £30,000, the estimate for making the river Fergus navigable from Clare to Ennis. His Excellency has said that he will give the subject the most full and anxious consideration.

In the Ennis jail there were 96 charged with capital offences, of whom 21 are for murders.

OUTRAGES IN GALWAY.—On Wednesday night, the 6th inst. Derryhny Castle, within a field or two of Harding-grove-house, where the unfortunate Doyle was lately murdered, was set on fire, and all the timber work, floors, and roof, were burned to a cinder. This the Tories did in order to prevent its becoming a station for the police, which Captain Warburton so promptly sent there for the protection of Mr. Fetherston, and his amiable family. Mr. Fetherston has however supplied them a temporary barrack.

On Friday morning last, about eight o'clock, and when all the workmen were at their several employments at Abbeyland, the residence of the Rev. David Seymour, a stranger, as we are told walked up to the man, and called for the steward, who, upon his coming forward, was ordered to stand off a little as he was armed. The stranger then read a threatening notice, couched in language of the most desperate kind, and ordering amongst other things, that Mr. Seymour should prepare his coffin, or forthwith remove the police out of his new house at Kiltormes.

ORANGE PROCESSION.

The following is a more particular account of the affray at Garvan than that which appeared in our last:

Garvan, 12th July, 1831.

The Sheriff arrived here last night, and was soon after his arrival waited on by the Bailies, who communicated to him the measures they had taken, and the proclamation they had issued to prevent a breach of the peace. The Sheriff told them he had the Solicitor-General's opinion on the subject, and that there was no law to prevent the Orangemen from processioning, and accordingly he would allow them to go on. The Magistrates represented to him in the most forcible terms the necessity of preventing a collision of the parties, as they were well aware, from the preparations making on both sides, that the most serious consequences would ensue, as indeed the result has verified. The Sheriff adhered to his resolution, but summoned upwards of a hundred of the Scotch inhabitants to act as constables in maintaining the peace. They met at the appointed hour, and, to a man, refused to act in the event of a procession taking place. The greater part of the old constables, about thirty in number, likewise gave up their batons. Finding himself unsupported by the Magistrates and town's people, the Sheriff called upon the Orange Lodges and requested them not to process in the town, but go out to the country, and to inform the party expected from Maybole not to enter the town but to take a circuitous route to the Doune Park. Under this arrangement, the constables resumed their staves, and showed themselves anxious to preserve the peace, and for this purpose they went out to the junction of the Maybole and Daily roads on the Garvin side of Bridgmill, and, making a halt, they sent two of their body to inform the Orangemen that they would not be allowed to enter the town, directing them how to go round to the Doune-park, and thereby avoid any collision with the town's people. Some of the Orange party seemed to agree to go round, but the greater part would not consent.—A few stones, thrown by some women and boys, seemed the signal for attack, and the Orangemen poured in volleys of stones upon both constables and people. While the constables were using every exertion to prevent the throwing of stones, the Orange party levelled their muskets and drew their swords. Three shots were fired. The first proved fatal to Alex. Ross, a constable. There were two other men wounded. When the firing commenced the constables and people scattered and ran like sheep before a colly dog. Many escaped by running to the fields, others by swimming the river, and others by taking the road to the town. A rally was made at the entrance of the town, and several broken heads and a few sabre cuts were given and received. The Orange party had now every thing before them, and they marched triumphantly through

the town presenting their arms and brandishing their swords in every direction. A little resistance was given at the town-buildings, and a few shots were fired, but no harm was done. The Scotch party were by no means organised, and, at first, had no fire-arms. After hearing of the murder of poor Ross, a few of them got a cannon, a four-pounder, loaded and planted it opposite the public buildings, and pointed it up the town, and seemed determined to fire should the Orange party come back the same road. But the Orangemen had the sense to avoid any farther collision, and went out of the town by the road pointed out for their entrance.

The Ayr Advertiser says:—'The letter proceeds to make some reflections upon the scene thus described, and to state the feelings of those concerned after it transpired; but as the matter is undergoing investigation, and is of a delicate nature, this part of the letter may be omitted, and all remark, on our part, at least delayed.'

In the meantime, we may venture to state that the Sheriff was very roughly used by all parties. The chaise in which he rode was smashed, the driver struck with stones, and he, himself, obliged to take to the inn, and, even there, he was scarcely safe from the hands of the people. He proceeded, at Garvan and at Maybole, with his inquiries after the persons actively concerned, and last night he returned to Ayr bringing with him ten persons in custody. Thursday morning a man, apprehended near Newton-Stewart, and conceived to be one of the persons who used the fire arms, was brought in and lodged in jail; and, as we are writing, three others have been brought from Maybole. A rumour is abroad that some of the men, wounded in the affray, are since dead, but we cannot trace it to any authentic source.'

A M E R I C A.

UNITED-STATES.

CANALS.—The following is a short sketch of situation and length of some of the principal American canals:—

Hudson and Erie canal, connecting the waters of the four great lakes of the west with those of the Atlantic, length 363 miles.

Champlain canal connects that lake with the Erie canal, 63.

Oswego canal connects lake Ontario with the Erie canal, 33.

Seneca canal connects Seneca lake with the Erie canal, 20 miles.

Crooked lake and Conewango canals both enter Seneca lake, commenced but little done at present on either.

Middlesex canal connects Boston harbour with the Merrimack river, 29 miles.

Blackstone canal extends from Worcester, Mass. to Providence, R. I. 45 miles.

Farmington canal leaves Long Island Sound, and (when completed) unites with the Connecticut river, at Northampton, Mass. 65 miles.

Hudson and Delaware canal extends from the Hudson to Lackawaxen coal district, 140 miles.

Morris Canal connects the Delaware river at Easton; Pa. with the tide water at Newark, N. J. and is intended to facilitate the transportation of Lehigh coal to N. York, length 86 miles.

Lehigh canal extends from Mauch Chunk coal mines to the Delaware river, 47 miles.

Delaware canal extends from the Delaware river at Easton, to Bristol, length 80 miles—in progress.

Schuylkill canal extends from Philadelphia to Mount Carbon anthracite coal mines, 119 miles.

Union canal connects the Schuylkill at Reading, Pa. with the Susquehanna, river at Middleton, 80 miles.

Pennsylvania canal commences at Middleton, on the Susquehanna, and passes up the valley of the river westerly, to the Alleghany mountains, crossing these with a railway, of about 50 miles, thence to Pittsburgh, distance 320 miles.

Pennsylvania and Erie canal, from the Alleghany river near Pittsburgh, to the town of Erie on lake Erie; distance about 125 miles—not commenced, or little done.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal connects the Ohio canal with the Ohio river, at Beaver, Pa. about 80 miles—not commenced.

Little Schuylkill canal extends from the coal mines to the mouth of Little Schuylkill river, 27 miles.

Conestoga canal, from Lancaster, Pa. to the Susquehanna river, 18 miles.

Chesapeake and Delaware canal, for ship navigation

from the Delaware river to the Elk river, which discharges into the Chesapeake bay, 18 miles.

Chesapeake and Ohio canal—James river and Kanawha canal—Illinois and Michigan canal—Appomattox canal and Roanoke canal; some of these have been planned, some surveyed, and some actually commenced.

Ohio Canal, connecting lake Erie with the Ohio at the mouth of the Scioto, 306 miles—in progress.

Miami canal connects the Ohio river at Cincinnati, with lake Erie at Maumee, 260 miles in progress.

Dismal Swamp canal, to connect the Chesapeake Bay with Albermarle Sound—in progress.

Louisville canal, at the falls of the Ohio, 4 miles cut through the solid rock.

Sante canal from Charleston to Columbia, and Camp bridge, S. C. 160 miles. Coronado canal, connecting lake Ponchartrain with the Mississippi river, both of these commenced.—Cour. & Eng.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—Capt. Hilborne, of the brig Mary, which recently sailed from Philadelphia, bound to Manzanilla, was killed by his crew, when off Cape Helopen. The murderers are secured, and in jail at Georgetown, Del.

Steamboat Disaster.—The starboard flue of the steamboat Union, Captain Huddleston, was collapsed on her passage from New Orleans to Louisville, on the 28th of July, about 15 miles below New Madrid, by which accident, two persons, (a fireman, and a young woman deck-passenger, were blown overboard and lost,) and other fireman so badly bruised and scalded, that he died shortly afterwards.

Fayetteville Sufferers.—The amount received and remitted, in cash, provisions, and clothing, is \$10,046 87 cents.

The Hudson and Mohawk Rail Road, is completed, except two miles at each end. Cars are running with passengers on the part finished.

COLONIAL.

WEST INDIES. COLONIAL SLAVERY—JAMAICA.—At a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the Freeholders and other inhabitants of the parish of Trelawny, held at the Court House, in the Town of Falmouth, on Monday, the 11th July, 1831.

Frederick Lamont, Esq., in the Chair.

RESOLVED—That our property in Slaves in this Colony has been lawfully and honestly acquired, under the sanction of the law of Great Britain, and that therefore, it ought to be held as sacred by the Imperial Parliament, as the property of any other British subjects.

RESOLVED—That a separation of our Slaves from our lands would render the latter of no use whatever, and as our properties in this Island are the principal means of subsistence for ourselves and families, we should, if deprived of them by Parliament, be reduced to misery and ruin.

RESOLVED—That it is the right of every British subject, and the Boast of the British Constitution, that no individual, however humble, can be deprived of the least portion of his property without being paid for it, and that therefore we demand as our undoubted right full compensation for our lands and Slaves before Parliament interferes with the same.

RESOLVED—That the means devised by a faction, in the House of Commons, to deprive us of our property, if carried into effect, cannot fail to create a civil war, of too horrible a nature to contemplate, and that any person who attempts to produce or promote such war is an enemy to his country.

RESOLVED—That our loyalty has never been found wanting in times of war and danger, nor even been shaken by the oppressive taxes and insulting measures heaped on us by the Mother Country nor even been suspected but by a leader of the Anti-Slavery Society in his place in the House of Commons, who admitted that a people driven to despair, by seeing themselves unjustly deprived of all the means of life and comfort for themselves and children, may put their miserable existence at stake in defence of their just rights and properties.

RESOLVED—That it is the undoubted right of subjects to demand protection against internal and external enemies, in return for bearing the proportion of the expenses of the Government, and that a government refusing such protection destroys the compact with its subjects.

RESOLVED—That the conduct of the British Government is taxing us higher than other subjects—in fostering our enemies, and listening to their falsehood against us—in rejecting statements from impartial persons in our favour—in allowing designing men under the saintly cloak of Religion, not only to pilfer our peasantry of their savings, but also to sow discontent and rebellion amongst theirs—in threatening to withdraw troops for whose protection we have doubly paid, and which we might claim as our right, at a time a civil war may be apprehended, is most heartless, and in violation of justice, humanity and sound policy.

RESOLVED—That we cling with the most filial affection and veneration to our beloved Sovereign and the mother country, a separation from which, though apparently desired by the latter, must fill our bosoms with the sincerest regret, but, thrown as a prey before misguided savages, we have no other alternative than to

RESOLVED—That his Excellency the Earl of Belmore be solicited to call an early Meeting of the House of Assembly, in order that a deputation of the same may lay our grievances at the foot of the Throne, humbly to pray, if our most Gracious Sovereign and the British nation consider us unworthy of the protection of our just rights, equally with all his Majesty's subjects, we may be absolved from our allegiance, and allowed to seek that protection.