

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

A memorial, signed by 90 clergymen and 192 churchwardens of the diocese of Salisbury, has been addressed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, relating to certain views as to the nature of the Christian ministry, the communion, and the power of the clergy in remitting or retaining sins, which have been laid down authoritatively by the Bishop of Salisbury in a recent charge, and which the memorialists believe to be contrary to the scriptural teaching of our church, and utterly subversive of her Protestant standing and character. "If his lordship be right," say the memorialists, "we have entirely misunderstood the plain meaning of Scripture and of our church's formularies on some all important points.—We maintain, without fear of contradiction, that had our martyred reformers avowed those opinions they might have been spared the cruel persecutions and violent deaths which they endured. We are in a great strait, and have, therefore, ventured thus to appeal to your grace, as to our common ecclesiastical superior, with the earnest prayer that you may be directed to take such steps as may, by God's blessing, save our church from disruption, and advance the glory of God and the spiritual well-being of His people." The archbishop briefly replies that the address involves so many questions of a legal as well as of a theological character that he must defer, for the present, any definite reply to it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was present at a harvest home dinner at Hughenden on Thursday, and spoke at some length in reply to a toast. He declined to enter on political questions, confining his remarks to the prospects of the harvest and the condition of the labouring population.

The *Herald* says:—Count Bismark's retirement from the Prussian Foreign Office will cause no change in the Prussian foreign policy. The *Herald* thinks his retirement may only be temporary on account of his health, and also says it is reported that the Marquis De Moustier will also shortly retire from the office of Foreign Affairs in France. The difficulty, however, is to find a successor. The names of La Valette and Drouyn De Lhuys are both mentioned.

The evidence given before the Manchester Trades' Union Commission continues to present features of interest. The evidence given on Wednesday related chiefly to outrages committed on account of the introduction of machinery in brickmaking. The Sheffield Saw-grinders' Union have rescinded the resolution recently passed, by which they retained Broadhead as secretary. They still permit him to continue a member.

The relations of France and Prussia have again become unsettled, the cause being the publication of a circular addressed by Count Bismark to the Prussian diplomatic agents abroad, in reference to the recent Salzburg meeting, and the position of Prussia in relation to the South German States.

A French journal, the *Etenard*, denies the truth of a rumour that negotiations are pending for the modification of the September Convention. "Intelligence," it says, "has been received from Florence, which permits the hope that agitators will abandon their projects."

The *Monteur du Soir* states that the assertion of M. Keraty, that extremely animated conversations took place at St. Cloud, between the Empress Charlotte and the Emperor Napoleon is absolutely contrary to the truth.

A circular from Count Bismark to the Prussian diplomatic agents expresses satisfaction with the statements of the French and Austrian Governments, that they have projects of intervention with the internal affairs of Germany. The Prussian Government will continue to abstain from attempts to exercise a moral pressure over the discussions of the Government of South Germany. Count Bismark concluded by saying:—"We have further motives for persisting with calmness in that attitude in that we see in the relations existing by the terms of treaties between the North and South of Germany as the result of conventions of alliance which we have concluded, and of the reform in the Zollverein a sure basis in law and in fact for the independent development of the national interests of the German people."

At Reichenburg, in Saxony, Baron Von Beust, at a *fete* given in his honour, made a speech, in which he laid stress on the necessity of having faith in the future of Austria, and in the improvement of her material interests.

All post-office orders and letters of credit and communications generally, to the CHRONICLE are to be addressed to the Proprietors, MRS. SARAH BASSETT, or WILLIAM HOSFORD.

No communication whatever will be attended to unless authenticated by signatures of the writer as guarantee for accuracy.

THE REVOLTING MURDER AT
NEWCASTLE.

Perhaps no more deplorable evidence of the evil effects of drunkenness, and of the ruin it brings upon those who indulge in excessive drinking, could be found than was shown yesterday at Newcastle police barrack, during the holding of an inquest by Mr. Coroner Costelloe, into the murder of a female infant, about eighteen months old, named Winifred Mullins, whose life was taken away by her putative father at Newcastle course, on Wednesday, while the man was labouring under drunkenness, as recorded in our last publication. When the report of the dreadful event was spread about, it became the general subject of conversation, owing to the frightful nature of the crime, and the disgusting details connected with it. The unfortunate man was caught in the act of battering her brains against the ground, after he had hacked the body in pieces with a clasp knife, which he held in one hand at the time of detection; the legs were cut off at the knees, several cuts were over the body and head, and its appearance in the barrack on Thursday last was truly horrifying.

The prisoner is a most repulsive individual, the character of his countenance being of a forbidding aspect, increased by a general course of dissipation. He is reported to be a returned convict, having undergone penal servitude for a robbery committed in the county Cork, and after his release he has frequented fairs and race-courses as a thimble rigger, in company with a female named Grogan, the mother of the infant, with whom he cohabited. When arrested he seemed at once to realise the awful nature of his position, for, as if suddenly coming to reason, he seized the dead and mangled body, pressed it to his bosom, and moaned with intense agony of mind, and he refused to allow any one to take it to the barrack but himself, thus indicating that the unfortunate man's mind must have been maddened from whiskey, and that he committed the deed while in a partly unconscious state.

A jury having been empanelled, who viewed the body, the coroner next proceeded to examine witnesses.

Constable Molloy, of Drumbanga station, was the first witness examined. He deposed that on Wednesday night, a little after nine o'clock, he having been relieved from duty at the race-course, was proceeding home to his barrack, when in the lane near Castleville, he heard a noise as of something hammering against the ground, and, going to where he heard it, he saw the prisoner beating something against the ground; he thought it was his coat, until he heard the wail like that of an infant, and going over to the prisoner, he found him with the child's body in one hand beating it against the ground, while in the other he held a clasp knife; he seized the prisoner at once, and on examining the child found it to be dead; with its two legs nearly cut off; the knife was covered with blood, and the body gashed in several places where the prisoner had been hacking it; he sent at once for Constable Fogarty of the Newcastle station, and retained the prisoner in custody.

Constable Fogarty deposed that on being sent for he proceeded to the scene of the crime, and saw the prisoner in a sitting position on the ground, hugging the infant's dead body, and crying piteously. He persisted in taking it to the police barrack, and would not allow any one else to take it.

Julia Grogan, the woman with whom the prisoner lived, was also examined, and stated that early on Wednesday evening the prisoner took the child from her, and she did not see her afterwards till she was lying dead in the barrack.

Dr. Bomford, of Castleconnell, stated that he examined the body, and the latter was so battered and hacked that any of the wounds upon it was sufficient to cause death.

The Coroner, having addressed the jury upon the revolting character of the crime, and happily of rare occurrence in this country, they returned a verdict of wilful murder against the prisoner William Mullins; and a warrant having been made out for his committal to the county gaol he was taken there shortly afterwards to await his trial at the next assizes.

The Hon. John Massy, Lady Lucy Massy, family, and suite are sojourning at the Breslin Royal Marine Hotel, Bray.

Lieutenant William Westropp Ievers, 2nd Battalion 13th Light Infantry, has arrived at Kilkee on a visit to his father, John Augustine Ievers, Esq.

R. B. Kennedy, Esq., Manager National Bank Rathkeale, has removed to the New Bank House, opposite to the old office in the main-street. The new house is a stately and superb building, and reflects great credit on the builder Mr. Seanlan.

A young man, named Normoyle, from Newcastle, was admitted into Barrington's Hospital with a very severe cut on the back of his head he received on the

SHANNON SALMON FISHERY

TO THE ELECTORS.

Castle-Connell, Sept

You have been informed, through this journal, of the establishment of an angling Company next season, to seize the Shannon from the Scarletts to Leop-Ha a fleet of boats, and nets of immense power, of capture, to grasp the whole of the fishery.

If such a crushing and devastating allowed to be added to, and exist on the fishery by a number of legal fixed engines 250 other moveable nets, it must end in three or four years, in utterly destroying profitable and flourishing property.

You, hard-working fishermen, who no livelihood by the salmon, I warn you that your fortune will come upon you; your fish will be unprofitable to you; you will be reduced to beggary; your now comfortable houses will come the abodes of misery, yourselves starving. You, licenced anglers, who no your many thousands of pounds along the upper waters, will get no encouragement, but will be driven to other places for your boatmen left destitute.

I now earnestly call upon you, electors of the Limerick district, to be alive to the position you will be placed, and be careful that no person as member of the Board of Conservators will not pledge himself to oppose this strangers to the utmost of his power, object being to make great profits for as long as it lasts, out of other people's pockets they have neither added to nor increased, their trouble, or expenditure, and quite ruin the ruin they will leave behind them.

I trust I may, also, be allowed to request magistrates, ex-officio members of the new Board, by the Act of 1863, empowered to seal the fisheries,—which act was passed for the express purpose of more evenly distributing the salmon through the length and breadth of the river, and peopling the upper spawning grounds down the monopoly of the Limerick Law, the removal of engines destructive to the fish, that they will have seriously to consider, and to be careful how they allow a far more liberal policy to spring up on this noble river, than the late, and with such difficulty got rid of, which must prove ruinous to such rigidity granted to the people of this country, Charta; and who now look to you for the protection to which they are entitled.

SPR. VANSITTART,
Member of Fisheries Protection Society.

IRISH VERSUS FRENCH BUTTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE

Tooley-street, September 20.
Sir,—In this day's *London Telegraph* short leading article claiming "justice for Ireland" it is a witty condensation of the matter into a nut for others to crack. This is well politically, but from another point of view not so well for Ireland's best interests to be dizzed by statements, made in the interest of a clique, which are not founded in fact. It is the interest of the Cork folk to keep their land, but, sir, when I tell the farmers of Limerick that by simply attending to the matters pointed out, namely—small packages of neat white hoops—freedom from salt, and weight—one of their number realized 11 open market, through Messrs. Matt O'Neill, of London and Limerick—they will see that there is no prejudice against Ireland. *Ceteris paribus* it would always have the same for certain districts, but the uniformity of the mildness, the absence of waste, and dependence to be placed on brands, for the same, gives the Normandy a superior demand in large towns. My experience over twenty four years as a seller of foreign butter in all parts of England, I bear testimony to the unwillingness with large buyers were forced into the foreign persistency with which the Irish fair to the old fashioned, half open, bog soa with a bottom weighing 7lbs, just to get a of the English. No man knows better what Irish butter is or might be, and to see how my countrymen refer to which is for their interest generally pointed out to them.