RAILWAYS.
—Mr. Macneil, civil engineer, to ...he selection of a line of railway ... was submitted, has been in Cork ... understand that, after a careful ..., and the grounds connected with ...ght under his consideration, he has ...s important object can be accom... satisfactory terms. He has, it is ... to the Surveyors for their final ...eturn in about a fortnight to make ...ittee. The designed work will, it ...he effect of enlarging the Glanmire ...the navigation of the river.
...on.—On Saturday, Mr. Vignolles, ... arranged the line for the Cork and ...he considers it one of the most ... The land committee have been ... exertions to bring this splendid ...cessful issue, and they have been ... It is highly gratifying to find ... and carrying out to a successful ... which, whilst it gives employment ...or labourers, will bring the splendid ...e and our harbour afford within the ...avelled in fifteen minutes.—*Cork*

DROGHEDA RAILWAY.—A nume... shareholders of the Dublin and ...sident in Manchester and the neigh... yesterday in the Manor Court Room, ..., in the chair, to receive a report ... committee, and to consider the pro... a suggestion which it contained as ...f directors. The report was read ...ecommended that, in consequence of ...he shares of the company had been ... and the connexion which the rail... the trade of the town, four direc...ted by the Manchester shareholders, ...on the suggestion was unanimously ...following gentlemen were nominated ... Walker, Esq., Longford; James ...eran, and Edward Walker, Esqrs., ...*ester Guardian*.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.
SEPT. 12.—Her Majesty the Em... ...n the course of the morning two ... Majesty the Emperor, one at seven ... o'clock. They have brought to ...s that the Emperor, on the road ...off, at the distance of five wrests ...inbon, at one o'clock in the morning ...er, was overturned in his close chaise, ...t shoulder, fractured the shoulder..., God be praised, has had no fur...ence. The Emperor proceeded on ...his Majesty dispatched to the Em... ; and, after taking some rest, the ... this morning, giving an account of ...majesty in two detailed letters writ...

...NKARDS.—Two persons were brought ...s on Saturday, charged with having ... in the streets. When asked their ... with an air of great dignity said he ...ri, and wondered any one could have ...g into custody a scion of the house ...strate—We must fine you, notwith...ndant said that matters had gone ...ce the radicals had got into power ; ...ever be right until the aristocracy ...ed. He then was marched off to ...s in default of payment of the fine ; ... door of the board-room he waved ... condescending manner towards the ...time displaying a very democratic ...e other defendant, who seemed to be ... the display of authority made by the ...is name, said he was Prince Hohen...he magistrates dismissed the case ...ould retaliate, and put them into ...stead of himself. This formidable ...upon the magistrates, and the Prince ... prison. A gentleman who gave a ...fined five shillings for being drunk, ...s eloquent attempts to prove that it ...rine despotism to prevent any man ... with himself. He then requested ...be given to the mendicity, and Mr. ... have it sent there, provided it ... with an announcement of the name ... whom it had levied. The de...eard ... of the proviso than ...ained, and he bolted out of ...rity that was truly ridiculous.

...TY.—The following circumstances ... in the neighbourhood of Lympstone. ...e was on the point of confinement, ...on his retiring to bed, that she would ...iest intelligence of any increase of ...oman, taking him to mean in a gene... hind to him, and, on being asked ...aid "Measter, the meare has just ... coults ;" in an hour after, the staple ...municate, that "the old sow had ...in little wons," and at the same time ...t remove the pointer bitch Fan, who ...of five pups, from the rest of the dogs ... disturbance caused by all these in... anxiety respecting his wife, induced ...rather earlier than usual, and on the ...urse, who exclaimed, "Well, Mas...a fine calf ;" forgetting for a moment ...rite cow named after his wife, he ...?" "Why, a fine calf." "What ! ...alf !" "Law bless the man, I mean ...t you word an hour ago mistress had ... and girl." Overpowered with his ...increase in his family, he went into ... going to sit down in his arm chair, ...cat had kittened in it with seven ...all he had twenty six mouths more ...than when he retired to rest.—*Boston*

...AL PROFILES.—One side of Moel-y-...Tre' Madoc, Carnarvonshire, when ...gh road at Criccieth, presents a pro...countenance which bears a remark... the Duke of Wellington. This hill ...nd feet high ; and the side which ...ious portrait faces the North at the ...45 degrees, so that the face is turned ...ody lay in a horizontal position, with ...n a pillow. The features are very ... A similar phenomenon is found in ...United States ; for forming part of a ...hite Mountains, is the Profile moun...nsequence of one side of it bearing a ...e of the human face. Another occurs ...mediately beneath the monument of ...Hill. It is a rocky precipice of about ...face of this precipice, when viewed ...Holyrood Palace, about half a mile ...profile in every way well-proportioned ...semblance to the hero of Trafalgar. ... the freaks of nature exists at Malta, ... which emerges from the sea at the ...rds, and forms a gigantic statue of a ...To these may be added a remarkable ...narvon and Beddgelert, about four ...er place, which bears a strong resem...aven-born minister" William Pitt ; ...se to it.—*Carnarvon Herald*.

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Sept. 16, 1836.

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

DISCOVERY OF A MARE'S NEST.

It will be agreed that the following passage is in the grandest style of the *Times* :—

"So 'the Peers are an irresponsible body !' One for all, we mean to do summary justice upon this absurdity, with the determination that henceforward no man who has any intellectual character to care for shall ever venture to utter it again, unless for derision and scorn."

How absolute the Thunderer is—it is his *determination*, mark that, reader, and take warning !—his *determination* that, "henceforward no man who has any intellectual "character to care for, shall ever venture to utter again" the proposition that the Peers are an irresponsible body, "unless for derision and scorn." Observe the redundant force as well as the positiveness of the language ; the thing is not to be said "henceforward," "ever," "again." What a command of words, three used, where any other writer would only employ one ! But our readers who happen to have intellectual characters to care for, are impatient to know why they are not "henceforward" "ever" "again" to assert that the Peers are irresponsible ? Why, because the *Times* has made the astounding discovery that there is no such thing as irresponsibility in any sane community.

"In whatever measure, and by whatever parties a privilege of any kind is possessed," quoth the *Times*, "society has always taken care to provide a remedy for its serious abuse, either by express statute or by such a concurrent popular interference *pro hac vice* as has in general rather overserved the emergency than failed to meet it." In this is doubtless adumbrated the resource of the brickbat and the bludgeon, to which the *Times* has before pointed as lying conveniently in the margin to the constitutional text. "The concurrent popular interference *pro hac vice*," is certainly a phrase of excellent smoothness for the rising of the people with sticks and stones, and it is quite true that this drastic remedy generally overserves the emergency. Therefore we like it not, and prefer a regular and steady defined and legitimate responsibility. Further, the *Times* says—"If, moreover, a branch of the Legislature shall grievously exceed its determinate legal powers, or legally exercise those powers to the prejudice of the public good, a constitutional prerogative is deposited in the Crown, whereby, on the responsibility of Ministers, an adequate corrective may be applied ; failing which, in extreme cases, the people may possibly resort to such revolutionary violence as (though only in posse) must tend all the more, from the uncertainty of its occurrence and issues, to increase among parties concerned the accountability we are pointing out." that is to say, revolution, or the fear of revolutionary violence, is the adequate and excellent check to the Peers' abuse of their powers !

The correlative to responsibility is some control established in the laws or constitution. But where are we to look for the control correlative to the responsibility of the Peers according to the *Times* ? Why the control is not to be found in the laws or the constitution ; but in the violation of the laws and the constitution ! Let the Lords provoke the people to break the constitution and out tumbles their control. According to this preposterous doctrine, the resource against the abuse of a power within the constitution lies without the constitution.—Sir Robert Peel gravely declared that the Lords were responsible to heaven. The *Times* makes them responsible to another state indeed—a state of revolution. According to its sage view, however, the responsibility only begins with the fear of revolutionary violence, and the Lords have their free swing of mischief short of that pitch which is likely to provoke the last convulsion.

As a curiosity we quote the passage from which our extracts are taken :—

"The primary question is, can there be such a thing as absolute irresponsibility on the part either of individuals or corporations in any sane community ? Why, if we except O'Connell and his priests, as regards their influence over certain political and ecclesiastical slaves, there is not one irresponsible person, and far less an irresponsible body, in all his Majesty's dominions. In whatever measure, and by whatever parties, a privilege of any kind is possessed, society has always taken care to provide a remedy for its serious abuse, either by express statute, or by such a concurrent popular interference *pro hac vice* as has in general rather overserved the emergency than failed to meet it. Thus, if a man abuses his liberty by making an aggression on his neighbour's property, character, or person, he is made to answer for it at law, by fine, imprisonment, transportation, or death. Again, if a chartered corporation like the East India Company, is found to exercise a monopoly injurious to the general interests of the country, the public lose no time in diminishing or removing it by medium of their representatives. If moreover a branch of the legislature shall grievously exceed its determinate legal powers, or legally exercise those powers to the prejudice of the public good, a constitutional prerogative is deposited in the Crown, whereby, on the responsibility of Ministers, an adequate corrective may be applied ; failing which, in extreme cases, the people may possibly resort to such revolutionary violence as (though only *in posse*) must tend all the more, from the uncertainty of its occurrence and issues, to increase among parties concerned the accountability we are pointing out. Nay, if even Majesty itself be deemed chargeable, justly or unjustly, with a long course of arbitrary and unconstitutional encroachments apart from Ministerial agency and advice, there are certain grave events in British history which show that the head of the State is as little free from responsibility as the humblest or highest of its subordinate members."

Following out the reasoning (if so we may call it) of the *Times*, the Grand Seignor is a responsible Sovereign, as any very atrocious tyranny might provoke the people of Constantinople to storm his palace, and bow-string him. The Russian Autocrats, too, have been responsible, as they have had to apprehend murderous conspiracies in revenge for oppressions. But it is unnecessary to pursue farther the exposure of such egregious absurdities. [illegible]

Before [illegible] however, let us beg it to be observed, that [illegible] does not, with the Tories and the Whigs, [illegible] inviolability of the Lords ; but on the contrary, for the prevention of their abuse of power, it would place them under the dread of revolutionary violence. How worthy of the oracle of Conservatism is this doctrine ! But as the French song says, the inconstant return to their old loves after all, and the *Times* yet inclines to the persuasive power of the brickbat and the bludgeon, or, in varnished phrase, "the concurrent popular interference *pro hac vice*."—*Examiner*.

It is said that a marriage is on the tapis between the Marquis of D—— and the accomplished Miss S——, the fair ward of a wealthy nobleman.—*Morning Post*

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE TIMES.

"Twould be a sight indeed,
If one could match you."—*Shakspeare*.

Every one knows the duet in the *Beggar's Opera*—

"Why, how now, Madam Flirt,
If you thus must chatter,
And are for flinging dirt,
Let's try who best can spatter,
Madam Flirt !"

The *Times* and Mr O'Connell are playing a match of this kind, and with such spirit on both sides that it is not easy to decide "who best can spatter."

In a letter from Mr. O'Connell to the Secretary of the General Association of Ireland this passage occurs :—

"Ireland is in the throes of a political convulsion, occasioned by the audacious insolence of such an unrespectable person as Lord Lyndhurst, of whom I shall say no more at present, as it will be my duty to bring forward in all its proper bearings the hideous details of his life. He has provoked me to it, and I have declined to act upon that provocation as long as my reply could be imputed to personal or individual resentment.—I abide my time to give the full history of all the partnerships that have distinguished his life ; but I reserve them for the period of the greatest utility ; that is, for the beginning of the next session of Parliament."

The *Times* interpreted or misinterpreted this as a menace to invade the privacy of Lord Lyndhurst's life, and in its amiable zeal for the amenities, and the sanctity of the hearth, launched out into the following vindication of the decencies :—

"What an unredeemed and unredeemable scoundrel is this O'Connell to make such a threat, and at such a time too ! If he has not lied more foully than it could have entered into the imagination of the Devil himself to lie, he makes the threat with his own wife dying under his very eyes ! Oh ! how long shall such a wretch as this be tolerated among civilized men ? But let him mark us well ; as surely as he dares to invade the *privacy* of the life of Lord Lyndhurst, or any other man, woman, or child, that may happen, by themselves or their relatives, to be opposed to him in politics, so surely will we carry the war into his domiciles at Darrynane and Dublin, and show up the whole brood of O'Connells, young and old."

Mr. O'Connell, in reply to this attack, the character of which needs no comment, has addressed a furious epistle to the reputed conductors of the *Times*. In the commencement of this letter he declares that it is not his purpose to bandy vituperate words with creatures so naturally contemptible, and, to show in the next sentence how well he can observe so good a resolution, he proceeds thus :—

"Your rascality is purely venal, and has no more of individual malignity in it than inevitably belongs to beings who sell their souls to literary assassination, and who from their nature would be actual assassins if they lived at the period of history when the wages of villains of that description bore a reasonable proportion to the hire you receive for a different, only because a bloodless, atrocity."

After this there is a handsome sprinkling of such terms as foul miscreants," "vile instruments," "foul throats," "literary prostitution." If such is Mr. O'Connell's chosen language when he refrains from bandying vituperative words, what must his resources be when he resolves, as they say in Billingsgate, to give a foul-mouthed assailant "as good as he brings ?" What a great idea is thus conveyed of his powers of abuse yet in reserve.—Yet we cannot but think that Mr. O'Connell would do more justice to his talents, and more execution upon his enemies, if he showed vice its own image instead of merely pelting it with foul names. It is the triumph of a term that does not belong to reasoning or its appropriate illustrations. There is a poverty in this dirt throwing ; it seems to denote the want of keen and penetrating weapons, and the kennel is a magazine at every hand.—The retaliation of abuse for abuse is a duel with rotten eggs. But, says the *Chronicle*,—

"No doubt we shall hear a great deal of trashy talk about O'Connell's coarseness, vulgarity, brutality, &c., in his resort upon his 'sworn foes.' What ! and is he to be blackguarded, vilified—abused through every mood and tense—every morning and every night—by pharisees, renegades, and hirelings—are his actions to be misrepresented—his motives assailed—his family traduced—and his own private life, which we believe to be as blameless as that of most men, menaced with libellous calumny—is all this to be done with impunity ? And if Mr. O'Connell turn upon his enemies, and meet their attacks with their own favourite weapon, is there to be no justification, no excuse for him ? To the winds with such despicable cant ! Away with such spurious morality ! The treatment experienced by Mr. O'Connell at the hands of Lord Lyndhurst and the Tory journalists would warrant any retaliation to which he could resort. His assailants have outlawed themselves, and are not entitled to the privileges and immunities of society. Having outraged decency and trampled upon decorum in their perpetual abuse of Mr. O'Connell, they have no right to claim or to expect moderation in his retorts."

We think that our contemporary has said more here than on cooler reflection he will approve. One may well deserve to be rolled in the kennel, but it does not follow that it is becoming in another to perform the nasty operation on him. A scavenger may fling dirt on us, but that is no reason that we should soil our hands in turning his own practice against him ; and doubly absurd appears the folly of throwing filth at one who lives in a sewer.

Neither Mr. O'Connell nor any other man should now feel annoyed or irritated by the abuse of the *Times*, and the sensitiveness betrayed by Mr. O'Connell is a compliment to the power of the *Times* which it by no means deserves, and which will marvellously comfort, delight, and encourage it.

We confess that we think the whole of Mr. O'Connell's letter to the *Times* as faulty in judgment as in taste. It has the folly of a thing dashed off in a passion. Having thus far noticed it, however, we are bound though reluctantly to quote it :—

[Here follows the letter.]

As for the private life of Lord Lyndhurst, it is marked by this circumstance, that all who know Lord Lyndhurst in private life esteem and like him ; and he numbers among his most attached friends some of the most eminent and honoured champions of the popular cause. As for his public conduct, we think his adversaries have less reason to complain of it than his party. It is enough to say that he makes the Hero of Waterloo tremble.—*Examiner*.

DANISH SOLDIERS.—The Dunish soldiers are no doubt as brave as other military characters ; but they have an innate awkwardness of manner, and meanness of aspect, that no drilling seems able to remedy ; it is like hammering cold iron. Their slouching gate, bent knees, squat figure and diminutive size, move to laughter rather than inspire respect ; and yet, as the position of their country and its political interests deny them even the chance of greater honours than may be acquired at a review ; it is rather surprising that they should not be more worthy of those *private laurels* which the king very liberally bestows. I one day saw a collection of those heroes at drill. When ordered to sheath bayonets, there were only a few men skilful enough to go through that intricate manœuvre without assistance, and to the great derangement of their ranks ; the others were fain to apply for the aid of their neighbours, and good-naturedly assisted each other.—Perhaps these were the awkard squad.—*Landor's North of Europe*.

REFORM DINNER OF WEST SOMERSET.

The dinner of the Reformers of West Somerset took place at Taunton, on Wednesday evening, in the Assembly rooms, adjoining the Market-house. The company was composed of upwards of 500 of the *bona fide* owners of the soil of the county and of its respectable yeomanry, the real and positive constituency of the district.—Amongst those present were—Mr. E. A. Stanford, M.P., the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., Mr. Leader, M.P., Mr. Lee, M.P., the Hon P.P. Bouverie, E.B. Portman, Esq., J.E. Drake, Esq., T. Poole, Esq., Rev. P. Thomas, Rev. S. Parsons, &c., &c.

At three o'clock the chair was taken by Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Bart., whose appearance in the room was received with loud applause.

After the cloth was removed—

The Chairman said that it was necessary to call the attention of those assembled to the question for which they had met ; this would require but a few words from him to explain. They had met to rally round the grand principle of reform of the British Constitution (cheers), and to pay the tribute of their gratitude to the two gentlemen whom they had selected to represent them. He would, however, in the first instance, propose to them—

"Health and long life to one of the best supporters of reform in these kingdoms, the individual who sits upon the throne, King William the Fourth."—(Loud cheers.)

The next toasts were—

"The Queen," and "Princess Victoria, and the rest of the Royal family."

The Chairman next proposed the health of Lord Melbourne and his Majesty's ministers. He said they had shown their firm determination to represent the wishes, feelings, and interests of the people hitherto ; and if ever they flinched from this, the course they had laid down for themselves when they had taken office, then it would be the business of the people to condemn and not to praise them. (Hear, hear.) He, however, after having paid common attention to the affairs of the country, could not discover any *laches* and dereliction of those principles which his Majesty's ministers had assumed as their rule of conduct, and he trusted that this was also the opinion of the people of the western division of Somerset. (Loud cheers.) If ministers were supported as they ought to be, they would not only give to the country good laws, and good institutions, but they would not be retarded in their efforts by any false colouring or antiquated absurdities ; and so long as they looked with a firm face upon the people, so long would they be supported by them.—(Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with nine times nine, and amidst great applause.

Mr. Labouchere, in returning thanks, said it was a matter of great gratification to him to meet so large a company as was then assembled, representing as it did the intelligence and respectability of the western division of Somerset. The hon. baronet in proposing the toast, had alluded to the events of the last session, and he (Mr. Labouchere) should be guilty of insincerity if he did not say that there was much which had occurred in that session to cause disappointment and regret to those who, like that meeting, desired, by constitutional means, to support principles of such importance and consequence to the country ; he might, however, say the last session had been unproductive as far as regarded the most important measures which had been proposed by government as necessary for the good of the empire. This, however, was not owing to the government, nor, he must say, *from* any want of support by the reform interest in the House of Commons ; and no individual could say if the measures proposed by government had been made laws, that session would have been misspent (hear, hear). Those measures chiefly regarded the policy which it was right to pursue relative to Ireland ; this was a portion of the national policy, and it was important not only to Ireland but to England also that a sound and just course of policy should be pursued towards the former country ; and he had no doubt that in respect to the measures introduced regarding it by government last session, from a conviction of their justice and policy, it would not relax in their efforts to promote them. (Loud cheers.) It was not in his power to withdraw the veil from futurity, but he would say, as an opinion founded on the best observation he had been able to give to the progress of affairs in this country, that he believed that any question on which the mind and opinion of the great majority of the people was made up, if they only proceeded firmly and constitutionally, he had no doubt or fear that they would carry them as they had carried others for the great benefit of the country. (Cheers.)

The Chairman next proposed "The health of Messrs. Sanford and Tynte, the members for the Western Division of Somerset." (Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. Sanford, in returning thanks, said it would be necessary for him now to allude to a few of the measures introduced in the last session of Parliament. There was one subject connected with them which was more interesting to the meeting than any other, referring as it did to the agricultural interests. The last meeting he had attended in that room was one of the Agricultural Association ; and he had then delivered his opinion to them candidly and honestly, which was, that he did not believe it to be in the power of the legislature to grant them the relief they considered they ought to have afforded to them. During the last session, then, a committee upon agricultural distress sat during five months, three days each week, and had examined witnesses from all parts of the kingdom ; and what was the result of this? Why, those who had declared, and held up a committee of the House of Commons to be a panacea for all the evils of the agricultural interests, were the first to declare that no report should be made, and that the house should merely send to the country the evidence which had been taken by the committee. (Hear, hear.) There was, however, one important measure relating to them which had passed in the last session, and which had been alluded to by his honourable friend—he meant the tithe bill.—(Hear.) There might be a difference of opinion as to what were likely to be its results, but it was not yet in force, and, in his opinion, it was calculated to do good to the country, and to the agricultural interests.—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) Mr. Sanford next alluded to the Irish corporation bill, and to the conduct of the House of Lords in wishing to deprive the Irish of the ancient institution of municipal corporations.—(Hear, hear, hear,) He then adverted to the question of reform in the House of Lords. He said he must candidly confess that, under existing circumstances, he was no advocate for reforming that branch of the Legislature (Hear, hear, and some disapprobation.) What were the facts of the case ? Because some infatuated men writhing under the loss of power which they had usurped, attempted to regain it by such measures as had been adopted by the House of Lords last session—was it on that account that he, who was the preserver of the constitution, should do that which would amount to a change in that constitution ? (hear)—and would he, when the greatest names in England were on the side of the Liberal government, attempt such a change ? (hear, hear, and disapprobation.) He was no apologist for the House of Lords. Not one could reprobate the course of conduct they had pursued more strongly than he did (loud cheers.) It had been unwise, improper and unconstitutional. But would they, therefore, advocate a change in a moment in that branch of the legislature ? (Cries of yes.) He knew the question was a delicate one to touch, but he was there to tell his opinions, and he was any time ready to resign the proud situation in which they had placed him as their representative, when they found a man who would act better for their interests (no, no.) His wish was that they should know his opinions, and for that purpose he had declared them (loud cheers). He had considered that the conduct of the House of Peers had placed their own order in jeopardy, for that it was which had given rise to the discussion that was now going on ; but he loved the constitution, and he must be aware that any measure must be for its benefit before he, holding the important trust that had been confided to him, would consent to it. (Hear, hear.) There was another measure to which he would now refer—the Irish church bill, which was the question upon which the present ministry came into office. (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) It was in consequence of his attachment to the Protestant religion, and his conviction that the measure to which he alluded would be the only means of preserving it in Ireland, that he gave it his support and would continue to do so in order to maintain the Established Church in Ireland. (Cheers.) He again thanked them for the honour they had conferred on him, and felt assured that when he again appealed to them for their support he would receive it, and that West Somerset would continue to be an example to the rest of the empire. What was the fact ? Of thirteen members returned to parliament by Somerset eleven supported liberal opinions. (Loud and continued cheering.) Let but the people throughout the empire follow the example thus set them, and he would answer for it that it would have the desired effect upon the infatuated men to whom he had before alluded. (Cheers.)

Mr. Tynte then rose amidst loud applause. After referring generally to the measures of the present government, Mr. Tynte proceeded to say, in regard to that question, to which his hon. colleague had alluded, he regretted that they could not always be unanimous ; but he believed that government would proceed with those beneficial measures which had been last session rejected by the House of Lords ; for the feeling was fast increasing that Ireland should and must receive justice. (Loud cheers.) They had seen the Catholic emancipation bill rejected by the Peers, who had taken a stand against the Reform Bill also. They were then more determined than they were now, but the country was determined also ; and when Englishmen were determined, and had justice on their side, the strong doors of public opinion would re-act till it was felt at the doors of the House of Lords itself ; and they would then see the measures they wished carried without altering the constitution. He did not see any reason why the force of public opinion would not prevent a stop being put to salutary measures of *reform* by any one branch of the legislature. Let the people only act with determination, and they would carry all their measures. The hon. member then eulogised the tithe bill, and the bill for the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and having again thanked them for the honour they had conferred on him, concluded by stating that it had been reported that he was about to resign his seat ; but he had no such thought, unless they wished to discharge him. (No, no, and loud cheers.)

Mr. Sandford then rose and proposed the health of their chairman.

The toast was drunk amidst loud and continued cheers.

Sir Thomas Lethbridge, in returning thanks, said, his idea of the British constitution was, that it was constituted for the purpose of conferring the greatest possible portion of prosperity on the greatest number of persons. (Hear, hear.) The constitution consisted of King, Lords, and Commons. Respecting the King, he would say God bless him ; he was a lover of his country and the people, and he (Sir Thomas Lethbridge) considered that he could do no wrong (Cheers.) The next part of the story was the House of Lords, which was composed of a body of great respectability and antiquity, of men of birth, talent and education, men of the oldest families and the greatest worth—he meant property. (Loud cheers and laughter.) He took them as the second body composing the constitution, and capable of being of the greatest use to the empire : and if, therefore, there were any cause of complaint on the part of the people against them as a mass, let them recollect that they had done well before and might do so again (hear, and no, no.) He remembered when he first voted (in 1823) for the Reform of the House of Commons. It was the first time he had given such a vote, and why had he done so ? Because he considered that the time for reform had come. The late Mr Canning then said to him, in a good natured way, "Why Lethbridge, the worst vote you ever gave is that in favour of Lord Russell's motion," and he (Sir Thomas Lethbridge) replied that he did not think so ; and he could tell him (Mr Canning) further that all the talents and power he could oppose to it would not prevent that reform from being carried (hear, hear). It was carried and they all thanked God that it was, and they now looked for something more ; and he would say that they would have it also if they went the right way to work.—They had got the Commons reformed ; and if it were found necessary that the Lords also should be reformed, let them go to work properly, and they would achieve their point. (Cheers.) It was said to him when he voted for the reform of the Commons, what would be done with the Lords ? To which he replied, that it was impossible then to say, but that he had no doubt a way would be found to make them square with the Commons and fit them appropriately into the machine of the constitution. (Cheers.) He would have no violence, "no nonsense," as was said at the fairs ; but a good, rational, constitutional movement to effect their purpose. Let every Englishman feel where his interests lay, and use his voice and influence to promote the best interests of the country, and there would be no doubt of their success. (Hear and cheers.)

The health of "The Members for the borough of Bridgewater" having been drank,

Mr. Leader rose amidst loud applause to return thanks. He said—Let me crave your attention while I make some observations on the present state of public affairs. Your representatives in the House of Commons have been labouring anxiously and faithfully to do the work of the people ; but their labours have been in vain—their time wasted—their measures rejected, and the people disappointed. Let us look first to the point where redress is most needed, because their misrule has been the most intolerable, and misery the most intense. What has been done for Ireland ? For centuries that unhappy country has been treated not as a free and equal portion of the British empire, but as a base, degraded, conquered province. (Hear, hear.) To remedy some of these evils the government introduced, and the Commons passed, many measures ; nevertheless, they failed to become law. Many people, perhaps, think too much of our time and attention is taken up with Ireland. Be not deceived by that outcry of the enemy—the cause of Ireland is your cause. So long as Ireland is ill-governed and miserable, there must be an army there to maintain the oppressors. You pay for the army. Let Ireland be tranquillised, and thereby rendered prosperous, and you will no longer have to complain of Irish paupers swarming in your fields, nor of Irish produce glutting your markets ; they will find then employment and consumption at home, and we shall gain as well as they. The cause of Ireland, then, is your cause—it is your battle as well as the battle of the Irish people, which is now being fought on Irish ground. Many measures, demanded alike by justice and by expediency, for the relief of Ireland, were introduced by the government and passed by the commons. Nevertheless they failed to become law. For England many good, just, and necessary measures were passed by the commons. Nevertheless they failed to become law. So barren, indeed, of the good practical results which you have a right to expect has the late session proved, that one may haply apply to it an old couplet which was much in vogue two hundred years ago. It runs thus—

Many faults complained of—few things mended—
A subsidy granted—the parliament ended.

This is precisely our case at present. The obstacle to improvement and to good government in those times was a single-headed despot, who despised the Commons, and who, trusting to his right divine to govern wrong, neglected or opposed the wishes and the interests of the people ; you know the penalty he paid for his tyranny. (Cheers.) The obstacle to improvement and to good government in these times is a many-headed despot, called the House of Lords. (Great cheers.) They, led on by a cunning, reckless, and ambitious lawyer, have rejected, or so mutilated as to cause to be rejected, all the popular measures passed by the Commons. They seem to me to have lost their senses in their blind obedience to this man ; they may fancy, perhaps, that in following him they are guided by a good safe *light* ; but they will find to their sorrow that they have been following a malicious will-o'-the-wisp that is leading them to their own destruction. So implicitly do they yield to his guidance, that they deserve less to be called the House of Lords than Lord Lyndhurst's tail.—(Cheers and laughter.) This being the case it becomes our imperative duty to inquire into the constitution of this body, which has challenged the nation to a mortal combat. (Cheers.) It is weak and childish policy to blink a question which sooner or later must be forced upon us to answer and decide. (Cheers.) They are hereditary—irresponsible—they have the singular privilege of voting at any distance on any question, whether they have heard it or not—they have, many of them, great wealth ; they have, as a body, great power—and above all, they have a selfish, narrow interest, diametrically opposed to the interest of the great mass of the people. (Cheers.) But, say our opponents, the people love the lords ; the people delight in submitting to the aristocracy ; the people are worshippers of wealth and rank, even when united with ignorance and vice. This is not the truth ; this is as far from truth as darkness is from light. (Loud cheers.) But the people having been misgoverned and oppressed in ancient times by the aristocracy, have, in latter times, been deceived by the plausible sophistries of the aristocratic party, who were continually telling them, with an appearance of good faith and sincerity, that the aristocracy were their best friends, and those who opposed the aristocracy their worst enemies. You are wiser now than to believe them your friends. You see the evil ; will you hesitate to seek and to apply a remedy ? You must either submit tamely to the domination of the Lords, or you must reform. (Great cheering.) Oh ! exclaim some of our friends, pray take patience ; the Lords have always made concessions when they have been sufficiently frightened, and so they will again. Concession ! Why the very word is an insult. We ask not for concessions—let trembling slaves beg for concessions from their proud masters—we demand what is just from those into whose hands we have entrusted power for the common [illegible] and we will have it. (Great cheering.) The [illegible] for the people of England to decide is, whether [illegible] be governed on the representative responsibility system. But, say many persons, have they power to decide the question ? To that I answer, that if they are firm and united, they have most undoubtedly the power—and this is an occasion for them to exert their power. (Cheering.) Should the Lords allow themselves to be led away by the flattering thought that they can resist this power—should they dare to continue their opposition to all improvement and good government—then I verily believe that the time will come when they will be roused from their dream of pride and fancied power, superiority and pre-eminence, by the voice of the united millions, proclaiming in tones of thunder to their startled ears, that the will of the people is supreme and must be obeyed.

At the conclusion of this speech the meeting arose, and greeted the hon. gentleman with enthusiastic and long continued applause.

Several other toasts were drunk, and the meeting, having given three times three cheers for Reform, separated at ten o'clock. As respects station, wealth, respectability, and numbers, it was the largest and most influential ever held in that part of the country.

IRISH LAW APPOINTMENTS.

As we anticipated, Mr. O'Loughlin has declined the vacant Judgeship. A communication has, we understand, been received from the right. hon. gentleman, setting at rest all doubts on the subject. On Monday last, we stated that our information led us to believe that Mr. Sergeant Woulfe would be successor to the late Baron Sir. W. Smith. Nothing has yet occurred to alter that impression. As we then stated, the government have the option of still retaining the valuable services of Mr. Richards, as the second Law Adviser of the Crown ; and we have reason to think that, in consequence, the learned gentleman's promotion to the bench will be delayed to some future occasion. Under these circumstances, we think there can be very little doubt that the vacant judgeship will be bestowed upon Mr. Sergeant Woulfe. In the event of Mr. Sergeant Woulfe's promotion, it is probable that Mr. Ball would be the new Sergeant, and either Mr. Richards or the Hon. Captain Phipps would seek the representation of Cashel.—*Mercantile Advertiser*.

GERMAN LOVE OF TITLES.—"The ladies are not behind, in asserting their honorary claims to honorary appellations. All over Germany, the wife insists upon taking the title of her husband, with a feminine termination. There is Madame General-ess, Madame Privy-Councillor-ess, Madame Day-book-Keeper-ess, and a hundred others."—*Russell*. Those titles extend to an almost unpronounceable length : only think, for instance, of addressing a lady as Frau Oberconsistorialdirectorin (Mrs. Directress of the Upper Consistory Court.) This may be avoided, however, by substituting the words "gnadige frau," (Gracious Madame,) in addressing a lady. It must, at the same time, be observed, that this fondness for titles, and especially for the prefix *von* (of equivalent to the French *de*, and originally denoting the possessor of an estate,) is, to a certain extent, a vulgarity, from which the upper classes of Germans are free. The rulers of Germany take advantage of the national vanity, and lay those upon whom they confer rank under obligation, while they, at the same time, levy a tax upon the dignity proportionate to its elevation ; thus, a mere hofrath pays from 30 to 40 dollars annually and the higher dignitaries a more considerable sum. If, however, the title is acquired by merit, no tax is paid, but merely a contribution to a fund for the widows and children of the class. Certain forms and titles are also prefixed on the address of a letter ; thus, a Baron must be addressed Hoch geborener Herr, (high-born Sir), a Count, a member of the higher noblesse ; and a Minister, even though not of noble birth, is called hochwohlgeboren, a merchant, or roturier, must content himself with being termed wohl (well,) geboren, while the hoch-edel (high-noble,) is ironically applied to tradesmen. It may be useful to observe, that, should a traveller assist at any fete or reception, given by one of royal birth, and not be prepared to appear in uniform, or in full court costume, black will be correct dress ; blue coats, with metal buttons, white waistcoats, nankeen trousers, &c., will be quite incorrect ; black is also [illegible], under the presumption that the party is in mourning.—*Handbook for Travellers*.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY

Bank Stock	202¼
Government Consols, 3 per cent	89¼
———— Stock, 3½ per cent	98
———— Debentures 3½ per cent	91¼
———— New, 3½ per cent	98
Grand Canal L. 4 per cent	61¼
———— 6 per cent	93¼
Royal Canal Stock	37¼
Grand Canal Stock	27¼
Dublin Steam Company	114

LAST PRICE OF IRISH SHARES.

	Share. £	Paid. £	s.	d.	Price. £	s.	d.
Dublin and K. Road	100	60	0	0	84	10	0
Hibernian Bank	100	25	0	0	22	0	0
Provincial Bank	100	25	0	0	00	0	0
National Insurance	250	25	0	0	01	0	0
Patriotic	100	10	0	0	00	0	0
Mining Co. of Ireland	25	7	0	0	00	0	0
Drogheda Railroad	100	2	15	0	2	12	6
Kilkenny Railroad	100	2	10	0	00	0	0
Ulster Railroad	100	1	0	0	00	0	0
Ulster Canal	100	10	0	0	00	0	0
Royal Bank	100	10	5	0	00	0	0

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1836.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

(FROM THE LONDON JOURNALS OF WEDNESDAY.)

PARIS, SEPT. 25.—The apprehensions for a moment inspired by the intelligence of the Revolution at Lisbon, lest the example should be followed by the French army, speedily subsided; and attention is now more than ever directed to the state of Madrid, which, it is confidently reported, is by this time in the possession of the Carlist forces. The intelligence briefly stat d yesterday in the official journal, of the junction of Gomez with Cabrera and Quilez with other Carlist Generals at Utiel, has been confirmed by the Bayonne advices received this morning to the 22d.

The new Ministry here, notwithstanding the urgency of the occasion, appear determined to do nothing until events declare themselves. Indeed, it is now too late to intervene effectually under the Quadripartite Treaty, which assuredly d es not meet—nor did the contracting parties contemplate—an aspect of affairs like the present.

It is strongly rumoured that news is in town of the death of the gallant Mina.

Turning to a more distant quarter, it has been reported here, and credited in many quarters, that the Emperor of Russia was dead. According to some, the event was accidental, and to others, he had fallen the victim to a conspiracy.—Unlike very many rumours of the same nature, this report had at least some foundation, as you will perceive by the Frankfort Journal.

The agitation of the Money-market in Paris yesterday, and the decline which ultimately took place, is a subject of general remark. It is attributed to the fall in London on Thursday last, and considerable anxiety was manifested to know the result of the market on Friday in London; the slight rise which took place had a corresponding effect on the market held (on a Sunday) at Terton's.

Letters from Lyons of the 20th inst., announce, that "a considerable fall," amounting almost to a panic, had taken place in the price of silks. It was attributed to the scarcity of money, which has of late been felt in that city. The principal cause of this crisis is owing to the delay of the merchants from the United States in forwarding large remittances due to our commercial houses.—*Courrier Francais.*

SPAIN.

Letters from Bayonne of the 21st instant, announce that Don Carlos was then at Estella. He had been invited by the inhabitants on both sides of the Ebro to cross that river, and place himself at their head; but the prince hesitated to take that bold resolution.—It was believed in Bayonne that the two Queens would retire to Badajoz, in case Rodil was defeated by Gomez.

BRITISH LEGION. The General Evans cutter arrived yesterday from St. Sebastian, which she left on the 19th inst., with 119 invalids, under charge of Major M'Knight, with a few other officers.

(EXTRACT OF A LETTER.)

ST. SEBASTIAN, SEPT. 19.—The prospects of the Legion are very much brightened lately. A remittance of 15,000 dollars had arrived; 20,000 more are expected to morrow from Bordeaux; while Colonel De Lancey was on his way from Madrid with £25,000, a similar sum being been promised. Rodil is reported with a large sum of money, to have left the capital for the command of the army of the North. Thus, active operations are expected soon to commence. It is fruitless, however, to conjecture what our first movements may be; but to open a communication with Pampeluna appears the most probable. The general is quite well, and the condition of the Legion is improving daily."

CORONATION OF THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.

The ceremonies attending the Coronation of her Majesty the Empress Maria Anna, which took place on the 12th instant, were, for the most part, similar to those of the Emperor, the principal difference being that they were yet more brillaint on this occasion, in consequence of the greater number of ladies present. At half-past nine his Majesty entered the Cathedral, to the sound of trumpets. At 10 o'clock the Empress entered, accompanied by the officers, bearing the insignia, together with about fifty of the female nobility and attendants of honour, all in court costume, displaying every conceivable colour. Her Majesty wore the imperial crown, with a dress and long robe of white silk, bordered with gold.—Immediately following her came the Archduchess Maria Theresa, daughter of the Archduke Charles, who, as Abbess of the Imperial Chapter of St. Theresa, was appointed to place the crown on the Queen's head.—It being an established custom that this duty shall be performed by a female, her Royal Highness was formally installed as Abbess of the above-mentioned institution for this express purpose. It is not to be concluded, however, that she has henceforth assumed the veil; the office is almost an honorary one, and will be held only for about a fortnight. The Archduchess wore a dress and robe of black velvet, and was attended by two Maids of Honour similarly dressed. The Empress took her seat in the centre of the Cathedral, under the suspended canopy, and high mass commenced. On its conclusion her Majesty approached the altar, and was anointed on the right arm and back, after which she retired behind the altar, and in a few minutes re appeared in another robe of cloth and gold, bordered with ermine. Kneeling before the altar she was then invested with the sceptre, orb, and ring, and finally the crown was placed on her head by the Archduchess, or rather held over it, the weight of this regal emblem being too great, and the crown itself too large. It is more massive, though not quite so magnificent, as the King's crown. Her Majesty, after this ceremony, immediately re-assumed the Imperial Crown, which is simply a bandeau of diamonds, with four small fleur de lis, and two bands of diamonds crossing each other above, on a red velvet ground. It had an exceedingly tasteful and pretty appearance. The Coronation, as before, was communicated by signal to the artillery on the adjacent heights, and by them to the city, all the bells in which were set ringing. The only remaining ceremony was the Communion, after which their Majesties left the Cathedral by the public gate, and in full regalia, accompanied by the whole Court, slowly proceeded thence to the principal entrance of the Palace, greatly to the satisfaction and delight of the countless multitude who thronged the square, and whose enthusiasm seemed to know no bounds. Their Majesties on entering the Palace proceeded directly to the banquetting-room, where numerous spectators had already assembled. Twelve tables were laid out, each for twelve ladies, and each furnished by a noble family. Lady Jersey was at the table of the Princess Lobeowitz. With the exception of the Emperor, who sat at the head of the hall, with the Empress and the Archduchess, ladies only were at table, and nothing could exceed in brilliancy and beauty the *coup d'œil* thus presented. At the commencement of the entertainment the Queen rose to drink to the prosperity of her subjects, the cannon from without announcing the toast to all the inhabitants of Prague. During the half hour that the banquet lasted, the company were entertained by professional singing, accompanied by the Opera orchestra. On its conclusion the Queen presented herself in the balcony to the greetings of the crowd. Her Majesty is thirty-eight years of age, decidedly handsome and with a noble bearing. She is of the Royal Family of Sardinia. The weather being favourable, the city was very brilliantly lighted in the evening.—*Correspondent of the Post.*

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, SEPT. 11.—The Ministry is at last fixed—Count de Lumiares, President of the Council and Secretary at War; Manuel da Silva Passos, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Manuel Lopez Vieira, for the Ecclesiastical and Justice; Viscount de Sa da Bandeira, for the Finance, and, *ad interim*, Foreign Affairs; and Antonio Cæsar de Vasconcellos Correa, for the Marine Department. Notwithstanding the Count de Lumiares and Manuel da Silva Passos have taken office, they have both publicly declared that the present system is contrary to their sentiments, and that they have done so for the general good.

When Lord Howard de Walden offered his Majesty's ship Hastings for the reception of her Majesty, he was asked by the Duchess of Ficalho whether, in the event of her Majesty going on board, his Lordship would guarantee the throne to the Queen, to which he replied, that he could not take upon himself that responsibility, but could only give an assurance that her Majesty should be protected. Admiral Gage sent yesterday morning three armed boats off Belem Stairs, which caused some suspicion that the Queen intended to embark, and the Viscount de Sa da Bandeira, taking the alarm, immediately sent orders to the troops to assemble in the Campo d'Ourique, and the consequence was their compelling her Majesty, at five o'clock in the evening, to go to the municipal chambers, under a strong guard of the 4th Cavalry, and there swear to the Constitution of 1820. On her way thither the youthful Queen was observed to shed tears, and his Royal Highness appeared to be much dejected; they hastened back as fast as circumstances would permit. The mob in the square was very desirous to know if her Majesty had signed or not, and, in order to gratify their curiosity, a *person* appeared at the balcony and exhibited a paper denoting it to be the Royal signature, when they dispersed. This plainly shows there is a superior power to the Queen in the nation.

At night sentinels were posted at the doors of the Palace and Royal stables, with positive orders that no person whatever should be allowed to go out from the former, or a horse to be taken from the latter, and the Aide-de Camp of Prince Ferdinand was refused egress.

Jose Ferreira Pinto Bastos, the tobacco contractor and chief of the revolutionary party, drew yesterday upon London, on account of this government, £5,000 sterling, at the exchange of 57½d. per milree, being ½d. per milree more than the prevailing rate of Exchange of the day, in order to pay the troops. Query—who is to accept the draft!

This is by no means a popular commotion; all respectable persons are indignant at this disgusting change of affairs, and the Peers, particularly the Oppositionists, are outrageous: they are convinced of their loquacious folly when too late. It is a general opinion that this order of things cannot last long.

SEPT. 12, TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.—Villa Franca and Almeida have proclaimed the Constitution of 1820. I do not hear of any other place having done so as yet.

Her Majesty is indisposed, and it is not to be wondered at, after the unexpected and undeserved trouble and anxiety the youthful Queen has experienced since Friday last.

All persons wearing white hats are insulted. This is a specimen of the new constitutional liberty!

(From the Supplement to the Diario do Governo of the 10th of September, published on the 12th.)

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

Having concurred with the representations made to me by a great number of citizens, and taken into consideration the other clear demonstrations of the national opinion in favour of the re-establishment of the Political Constitution of the Monarchy of the 23d September, 1822, with such modifications as circumstances may render necessary therein, I have thought fit to declare that Constitution to be in vigor, and to order the convocation, under the forms thereof, of the General Cortes of the Portuguese nation, to whose deputies are granted, besides their ordinary faculties, all the powers requisite for effecting the modifications in the said Constitution which the before-mentioned Cortes may judge proper. Thus the Ministry and Secretary of State for the Home Department is to have the present Decree understood, and to cause it to be executed, proposing to me forthwith the measures necessary for the prompt taking of the oath to the Constitution, and the assembling of the Cortes.

THE QUEEN.
MANUEL DA SILVA PASSOS.

Palace of the Necessidades, Sept. 10, 1836.

THE BUONAPARTES.—ROME, SEPT. 9.—By a judicial edict, published in the *Diario* to-day, and issued at the instance of the Count of Survilliers (Joseph Buonaparte), the Prince of Canino (Lucien Buonaparte), and the Count of St. Leu (Louis Buonaparte, the Prince of Montfort, the Countess Seppona (widow of Murat), the Countess Baciocchi Camesala and her husband, and the Marquis Ludovico Polenziani, as executors, are summoned to Rome, to be present at the opening of the will of Madame Letitia Bonaparte.—*German Paper.*

LORD MULGRAVE—THE DUBLIN CORPORATION.

His Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant, has refused the invitation to dine with the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin, upon the day of inauguration, and the reason of his declining it is briefly conveyed in the following terms:—

"I refused an invitation last year to dine with a Lord Mayor whose politics I believed then to be liberal. It would not be quite consistent in me now to accept yours. *I hope, however, it will be the last time that I shall be under the necessity of refusing to dine with the Dublin Corporation*"

Lord Mulgrave in this, as in every other instance that called forth the exercise of sound judgment, has manifested that decision and discrimination which have, in the short period of his Vice-royalty, placed him far above the level of all the statesmen who have gone before him. This is a fresh proof of his determination to follow up the policy which has distinguished his administration. The reign of temporising is at an end, and that of stern adherence to principle, as far as depends on Lord Mulgrave, has begun. Had Lord Mulgrave accepted the invitation thus held out, he might, perhaps, have escaped from any invidious public remark; but, most assuredly, it would have disappointed the friends of his government, while his entertainers would have despised him. The invitation of a Lord Mayor and Dublin Corporation cannot be looked upon as a private act of courtesy; the very toasts which that body has been in the habit of drinking, and the known and avowed sentiments of five-sixths of its members, do away with the absurd supposition. Very likely, Mr. Alderman Hodges, the Mayor elect, as well as those who surrounded him, would have restrained their open disaffection to the government of which their guest was the first officer in this country; but they would have endured, rather than enjoyed, his company, and the restraint would make it an awkward and unpleasant situation to both parties.—This is evident from the conclusion of a splenetic article in the *Mail*, in which, after sundry vapouring remarks upon O'Connell, Repeal, and Lord Mulgrave, and after telling his readers, that neither his Excellency, nor the Mayor, stood in relation to the other in his private capacity, winds up with this observation:—

"We doubt not that his Excellency's absence will be considered very good company on the occasion—though had he accepted the invitation, the Lord Mayor and his other guests would have patiently endured him—for the sake of his Royal Master."

Had the good taste of his Excellency permitted him for a moment to think of falling into the snare thus laid, he must heartily congratulate himself at the escape, now that the feelings of his entertainers have been declared by their sympathetic organ.

Since writing the above we have received the *Evening Post*, which contains the following. We see no reason to alter our remarks, as the contradiction does not appear authenticated, neither can we see anything discourteous in his Excellency's reply, more than the circumstances called for. The invitation was not from an individual, but from a body of men entertaining the most hostile feelings towards the present government.

"LORD MAYOR'S DINNER.—We understand that the report in the Morning Papers, as to the terms and manner in which his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant declined the invitation of the Lord Mayor Elect, is entirely incorrect, and we are persuaded that no man could believe, that if his Excellency, from any circumstances, felt himself obliged to decline the invitation of any gentleman, he would do so otherwise than in the most courteous terms."

MR. ENEAS MACDONNELL.

The prolific pen of this quondam patriot has again produced a two columned letter, addressed, as usual, to "*The Times*." It is a practice with Mr. Macdonnell to send copies of this renegade print—fit medium for a renegade Irishman—to all the Irish newspapers, and we find a notice requesting each of them to transfer his tedious letter to their columns. We cannot oblige the gentleman, for no apology to our readers could make amends for the infliction. The writer harps on the old string of the ingratitude of all the Catholics belonging to this country, except himself—he, Eneas Macdonnell, being in these degenerate times, the only specimen of honesty, gratitude, consistency and so forth. He commences by making garbled extracts from the speeches of the members of the Peel and Wellington administration; these speeches were made when it was found impossible longer to refuse Catholic Emancipation, and, accordingly, they contain sentiments favourable to the Irish population. Hence, it is rank ingratitude to oppose the resumption of office by such men as Sir Henry Hardinge, the Earl of Haddington, and Sir Robert Peel; he says nothing about "alien Lyndhurst," and in a burst of heroic indignation, this moral censor exclaims, "alas for my country and my creed, in the place of such natural and well merited returns and offerings, we find foul ingratitude, and hell-born denunciation substituted. Creed, country, character—all, all sacrificed by the great offender and agitator, to "factious and selfish purposes."

More than one half of this production is made up of bits and scraps taken from parliamentary debates, and extending from 1812 to the present time. He goes on to recapitulate the expression of thanks, which emancipation elicited from the Irish people, which we think is a bad way of proving their ingratitude. There was, we firmly believe, but one Catholic who felt grieved and ungrateful for the measure, and that was Eneas Macdonnell. It destroyed his handsome agency of £500 per annum, and drove him, after failing to dupe his countrymen, into a still larger contribution, to the ranks of their enemies, to play the political charlatan, and reap the hire of apostacy.

We shall give one extract from this man's letter, to shew how far he substantiates his charge of ingratitude:—

"Sir Thomas Esmonde, an Irish Catholic baronet, eminently estimable, published a letter in Ireland at the same time, in which he says—"I feel myself called upon, at this interesting crisis, to express my sincere gratitude to His Majesty *and his Cabinet* for the *full and satisfactory settlement of the Catholic question*, which they have undertaken to effect."

"Viscount Gormanstown, a Catholic nobleman, and Premier Viscount of Ireland, possessing hereditary honours, which have descended during nearly four centuries, and still adding honour to that accumulation—he, too, addressed a letter to the secretary of a public meeting of the Irish Catholics, held in Dublin, on that occasion. The noble Viscount said—"The moment of our emancipation is now at hand, thanks to the recommendation of our most gracious King, and thanks the most sincere to his Ministers, *the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel*, by whose *united and unremitting exertions* this measure has been brought forward and supported. The bill now before Parliament for our relief is a bill of a *far more liberal stamp than perhaps any Catholic would have anticipated*, unclogged by veto, or any other objectionable clauses interfering with the discipline of our church." What say the Roman Catholic Prelates and clergy of Ireland? Is the statement of the noble Catholic Viscount true? Can it be denied?—Did the huxtering Whigs ever offer such a bill? The Irish Catholic meeting, at the same time, resolved—"That considering the *incalculable benefits* about to be conferred upon Ireland by the Religious Relief Bill now in progress through Parliament, and entertaining sentiments of the *deepest gratitude to the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel*, for their Ministerial support of a wise and politic measure, &c." The Whig and Catholic press of Ireland at that time abounded with similar protestations."

This, in our mind, shews that the Irish nation was not unmindful of benefits received. Subsequent events have proved that the then ministry yielded to necessity; and if nothing else were wanting than its cruel rejection of Irish claims last session, this alone justifies the countrymen of Mr. Macdonnell in entertaining towards the party and its principles, an enmity implacable and undying.

We are happy to find the inhabitants of the county Wexford are following up their determination of upholding the liberty of the Press, by indemnifying the proprietor of the *Wexford Independent*, against his late cruel sentence. The last number announces an additional sum of £20: ten of which has been subscribed by Mr. Maher, M.P.

We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to an advertisement in our first page, from Mr. Lunham, Carver and Gilder, &c. Such an establishment has been long a *desideratum* in our city; and from the beautiful and really superb specimens of his art, which we have seen we are quite confident he will give those who favor him with their commands, perfect satisfaction.

CIRCUS ROYAL—MR. BATTY'S BENEFIT.

Mr. Batty's benefit is announced to take place on Monday evening. His stay in Waterford has been short, but during that time his conduct has been such as to secure him the general good opinion of the public.—The order and propriety observed in every department of his extensive establishment plainly shows the masterhand that rules it—while his great talent as an equestrian performer never fails to win the rapturous applause of his auditors. We never recommended an individual to public support with more undivided satisfaction than on the present occasion, and we are quite certain the public will as cheerfully respond to the call. It must be a bumper.

MR. HUSKISSON'S MONUMENT.—The monument to the memory of the late Mr. Huskisson was on Friday last placed on the pedestal in the building erected for the purpose in the cemetery at Liverpool immediately over the spot where his remains were interred. The statue, of fine white marble, is seven feet nine inches in height, and conveys a very admirable likeness of the late Right Hon. Gentleman. He is represented in the dress of a Roman Senator with a scroll in his hand. The building in which it is placed is of a circular form, with a rustic basement, about two feet in height, which supports ten three quarter fluted Corinthian columns. The expense of the building was about £1,400 and the cost of the statue about £1,600.

TRAMORE RACES.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, 29th.

FREE HANDICAP STAKES of Five Sovereigns each, to which the Stewards added Fifty Sovereigns, for all Horses. Weights and Distances to be fixed by the Stewards, or those whom they may appoint, the Evening previous. Acceptances must be made, and Stakes and Entrances paid, in two hours after the Weights and Distance are declared. Each Subscriber for this Race to pay One Shilling in the Pound for the Money added.

Three horses started for this race, for which there were three heats, well contested.

1ST HEAT.

Mr. Walpole's *Hop the Twig*	1st.
Mr. Hart's *Friar*	2d.
Mr. Hunter's *Ductin*	3d.

2D HEAT.

Mr. Hunter's *Ductin*	1st.
Mr. Walpole's *Hop the Twig*	2d.
Mr. Hart's *Friar*	3d.

3D HEAT.

Mr. Hunter's *Ductin*	1st.
Mr. Walpole's *Hop the Twig*	2d.
Mr. Hart's *Friar*	3d.

FIFTH DAY—FRIDAY, 30TH.

SWEEPSTAKES of Five Sovereigns each, to which the Stewards will add Forty Sovereigns, for all Horses. To be run for over a Country selected by the Stewards. Weight for age—three years old, 10st.; four years old, 10st. 10lb.; five years old, 11st. 4lb.; six years old, and aged, 12st. Two Mile Heats. To be rode by Gentlemen. The Winner of any Steeple Chase Plate, Prize, &c., to carry 5lbs extra.

The steeple chase was one of the most brilliant and animated races ever witnessed in Tramore. Six horses started, namely:—

Mr. Higginbottom's b. *Truant.*
Mr. Wilson's b. h. *Napoleon.*
Mr. O'Neill's b. h. *Rupee.*
Mr. Power's (Gurteen) b. *Tidy.*
Mr. M'Grath's g. h. *Chieftain.*
Captain Power's (Ballydine) c. h. *Fox.*

The first heat, Mr. John Power, of Gurteen's horse, *Tidy*, rode by owner, came in first, but ran unfortunately at the wrong side of the post.—A discussion and decision of important interest followed. The Stewards finally decided that the heat should go for nothing, on the ground, we understand, that no objection was made until the riders had been weighed.

The following was the order of racing:—

1ST HEAT.

Tidy	1st
Napoleon	2d
Rupee	3d

Fox, *Truant*, and *Chieftain* nowhere.

2D HEAT.

Napoleon	1st
Tidy	2d

In this heat, at about the third or fourth leap, *Rupee* got a tremendous fall, having been thrown right a-head off the fence. Neither horse nor rider was injured, though the former lay stunned for a short time. The heat was remarkably well contested between Mr. Power and Mr. Wilson's horse, Napoleon, rode by Mr. Bolten. Mr. Power had the lead till within a couple of fields of the winning post, when his horse breasted, pitching his rider to the other side. Mr. Power, with much spirit, immediately remounted, and came in second, Napoleon winning. The third heat the contest lay entirely between Napoleon and Tidy, now rode by Mr. Brien, as Mr. Power felt himself shaken by his fall. After a remarkably close contest Tidy won by a few yards. The fourth and last heat was peculiarly severe and well contested. At the outset Mr. Brien was thrown over, carrying his bridle with him, which enabled *Napoleon* to run considerably a head. However, the superior speed and bottom of the mare now became manifest; she gradually closed upon her antagonist, and passed him on approaching the winning post. The day was peculiarly fine, vast crowds of country people attended. We are happy to say, not the slightest accident occurred, nor was there any approach to disorder or disturbance. The utmost harmony and good humor prevailed, and the vast concourse separated highly delighted with the day's amusement.

SIXTH DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST. (THIS DAY).

COLLECTION OF THE WEEK for the Beaten Horses. Stakes, Weights, and Distance to be fixed by the Stewards, or those whom they may appoint the Evening previous.

We were highly pleased yesterday morning with the style and appearance of Sir John Tobin's splendid new steamer, *Margaret*, leaving our Quays—literally "walking the waters like a thing of life"—her decks covered from stem to stern, and arranged in the best order, with stock of the finest description for the port of Liverpool, shewing the judicious choice of the owners, and the estimation they hold the spirited proprietor and his boats in. We have always conceived Sir John Tobin, and his fine line of steam boats to be of the utmost importance to this city and its inhabitants.—While uninterrupted in the transit of goods between this and Liverpool, his motto was, "live and let live," charging a fair and moderate rate of freights, principally made by the shippers themselves. Sailing vessels were then numerous in our port, bringing an ample supply of that most important article, coal, at a reasonable rate, and sufficient to supply the wants of every class of inhabitants. The present injudicious and abortive attempt of a few individuals to drive Sir John Tobin off the trade, and his boats from this port, by reducing freights below the value, is likely to have the most injurious effects on the Citizens in general, and particularly on the less wealthy and poorer class of inhabitants. It has prevented colliers and other vessels from coming to our port; the consequence is, a scarcity of coal, and a serious advance on that article—this should be immediately looked into, and merchants should come forward and fix such a rate of freight as would put a stop to this threatened calamity, before the tempestuous weather sets in.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—There is no Church, and never was there one, in which the ministers of religion have so little intercourse with the people as the English. Sunday is the only day that brings them together, and not in contact. No feelings are interchanged, no sorrows, or joys, or hopes communicated. Unpreceded by inquiry or advice, command and denunciation follow the roll-call of the day. It was not so formerly. As much good counsel was given, as much authority was exerted, as serious woes were denounced; but much private conference, much exhortation followed, and the guilty man saw at once before him his accuser and his pleader.—*Landor's Letters of a Conservative on the English Church.*

The hon. George Ponsonby, now on a visit to his brother, the Bishop of Derry, is reported a candidate for that county.

There is a gentleman residing in New Ross, who has a guard chain in his possession that was presented by Helen M'Gregor to Jeanie Deans!!!

PARLIAMENTARY DECORUM.—The shouts of "No, No," which are now so frequently heard, with other unseemly noises, in the House of Commons, were formerly punished by the House with great severity. In a debate which took place on the 4th of March 1658 9, a Colonel Morley having uttered a cry of "No, no," Mr. Knightly observed, "It is a high breach of privilege for any man to cry 'No;' I have known divers sent to the Tower for saying less. It is a breach against the gravity of the House." Sir Arthur Haslerigg—a man of no mean authority in those days—"concurred in this statement of Parliamentary privilege, and agreed that it was very irregular to cry 'No, no.'"—*Burton's Cromwellian Diary.*

No less than 11,500 firkins of Irish butter were imported into Liverpool the week before last.

A young Protestant clergyman having, in the hearing of Dr. Parr, stated that he would believe nothing that he did not understand, "Then, young man (said the Doctor) your creed will be the shortest of any man's I know."

Upwards of 30 French vessels are now in Swansea harbour, loading steam-engine coal for the use of the French Government.

Mr. John Reeve has arrived in Liverpool from New York. He is in time for the opening of the Adelphi on the 29th.

CATHOLICISM IN SCOTLAND.

(FROM THE PILOT.)

We have the pleasure of knowing a stout and hale gentleman, who is old enough to remember when the Catholic population of one of the great towns in Scotland was limited to a few scattered families, and when a place of Catholic worship consisted of a waste room at the top of a house, which presented, in general, a congregation of one or two dozen persons. In Glasgow now, however, there are upwards of sixty thousand Catholics, and even in Edinburgh, fifteen thousand.—In the latter city there is in rapid progress to maturity a branch of the admirable Sisters of Charity—the first institution of the kind attempted since the Reformation. This is understood to be principally the work of the Rev. Mr. Gillis, whose intention it is to make an appeal to the citizens of Dublin on its behalf in the Church of the Conception, on Michaelmas Day. We agree with a morning contemporary that this excellent clergyman is engaged in advancing the objects of what may be called, without a misapplication of terms, an Irish charity—as natives of Ireland, or their descendants, are the principal participators in its advantages; and we sincerely trust that the result of to-morrow's collection will show that the Catholics of Dublin in general will unite in the opinion. The following are passages from the report of the first year's transaction of this novel and highly interesting institution:—

"As to the degree of success that has hitherto attended the exertions of the Sisters of Charity in Edinburgh, it may be remarked in general, that although the means of assistance as yet entrusted to them have been far from commensurate with the extensive wants which they are every day called upon to relieve, their endeavours to alleviate distress have not proved altogether fruitless to the poor. Not a few among the latter have been heard to bless the kindly hand that turned their couch in the hour of sickness, and administered comfort to them on their bed of sorrow; while the invaluable blessings of a Christian education have been thrown open to many ignorant and helpless children, in whom it is pleasing to observe that the salutary influence of religious instruction is every day becoming more strinkingly perceptible."

"The two great ends which the Sisters of Charity have in view, being the education of their own sex among the more humble classes of society, and the relief of the destitute and of the sick, every effort has been made to procure the most efficient means of promoting both. A large and commodious residence has been secured in the Old Town of Edinburgh, where their little community have now been settled since May, 1835, and where extensive accommodation has been provided for the Female Catholic Charity Schools. A small establishment has likewise been formed, where medicine and the advice of a physician are afforded gratuitously to any indigent persons who, from peculiar circumstances, may not have ready access to the other charitable establishments of the town, and whence the sisters of Charity are ready, when called upon, to bestow their personal attendance on the destitute sick.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPTEMBER 30.

ARRIVED,

28th—Margaret, (steamer) Keay, London; Solway, (steamer) Burton, Liverpool; Friends, Stapledon, Newport, coals; St. Patrick, (steamer) Gosson, Liverpool; Abeona, Lloyd, Gloster, bark, &c.; Enterprise, Cadogan, Cork to Ross, ballast; Hibernia, Driscoll, ditto to ditto, ditto; David Walter, Symons, Cardiff, coals.

29th—Agnes, Osborne, Wicklow, herrings and hoops.

SAILED.

28th—Hope, Beer, from Ross to Swansea, ballast; Alert, Evans, Cardiff, ditto; Providence, Horewood, Newport, ditto; Cuba, Banks, Liverpool, Grain; Wellington, Evans, Cardiff, ballast; Aid, Jinkins, Cardigan, flour; Enterprise, Green, Portsmouth, provisions; Friends, Broabyn, Gloster, grain.

29th—Abeana, Lloyd, bark, &c.; Liberty, Blanchard, Southampton, oats; Pacific, Ellis, Cardiff, flour; Prosperous, Long, Shoreham, grain; Thomas, Murphy, Bristol, ditto; Idus, Hollis, Southampton, cows and butter; Lord John Russell, Clark, St. Johns, N. B. ballast; Francis, Williams, from Ross to Neath, ditto; Solway, Burton, Liverpool, general cargo.

At the time Dr. Johnson visited Aberdeen, an old turretted house in Huxter-row was being newly *harled*. Struck with this operation, the Doctor approached the labourer, and inquired how he produced that regular irregularity. The man explained the composition, and the Doctor requested next to see how it was applied."—"But, perhaps," said he, "I am in your way, my good friend?" "Na, na, Sir, ye're nae in my way," said the labourer, splashing a huge trowelfull on the wall, and plentifully bespattering the Doctor's person—"Na, na, ye're nae in my way, *if ye're nae in your ain.*"—*Guide to Aberdeen.*

DESPERATE DEFENCE.—The most remarkable of the desperate defences in the war in Spain last year was that of the Alcade Mayor of the village of Albocacer.—On the approach of Cabrera and his (Carlist) troops, the Alcade Mayor commanding the National Guard shut himself up in the church with twelve men, dismissing the rest of the inhabitants. As usual, the church was set on fire, and he retired into the tower accompanied by only two men. The latter giving themselves up for lost, thought that by sacrificing their leader they might save their own lives. One of them fired a pistol which missed him; the Alcade killed the assassin with a blow of his dagger, cast the other man from the tower, and thus remained to defend himself alone, the tower was at last pulled down, and by the greatest chance he fell among the ruins unwounded, and remained closely concealed under a bell; the Carlists sought for him in vain and retired. The brave Alcade seized his arms, and rushed from the ruins of the church, and with a stentorian voice cried aloud, "The Alcade Mayor of Albocacer is still alive liberty for ever!" He discharged his piece upon his enemies, and succeeded in effecting his escape in the midst of the confusion which his sudden re-appearance had caused.—*British and Foreign Review.* No. 5.

ENGLAND A CONVICT SETTLEMENT.—It is not, we believe, generally known that England is the convict settlement of the channel Island. The fact is so, nevertheless. On the 18th inst., some men who had commited an offence at St. Helier were ordered "to find security for their good behaviour, and in default thereof to be banished to England (the convict settlement of the channel Islands) for the term of three years."

THE ROYAL STOCKS OF EUROPE.—The portion of Europe that is governed by princes is divided among forty-four different states; of whom twenty-eight are Protestant, one a Greek, one a Mahomedan, and the rest are Catholics. These forty-four Sovereigns claim to be descended from nineteen different roots; thus, the direct *male* descendants of Hugh Caput occupy the thrones of France, Spain, Naples, Lucca, and Portugal; the latter being derived from an illegitimate son of a Duke of Burgundy, before the accession of the Bourbon branch. The houses of Austria, Baden, Tuscany, and Modena, are derived from a Duke of Alsace, who flourished in the seventh century. I was mistaken in a former letter, in saying that the family of Lorraine is different from that of Hapsburg, for it is said to be derived in the male line equally with this Prince of Alsace. The Hohenzollerns are on the thrones of Prussia, and possess the two little principalities of that name; while the Emperor of Russia is merely a Prince of Holstein. These families have been intermarrying for a thousand years, and it is not possible that they should have entirely escaped some personal peculiarities; still, as a whole, they are quite as fine physical specimens of humanity as the average of their subjects The princes of Russia are singularly fine men; the house of Denmark well-looking; the Saxons, the royal branch excepted, more than usually so; the house of Wurtemburg very like the English family; the Bourbons, as a family, are a fine race; the Austrians peculiar, andless comely, though the women are often quite handsome: Don Miguel is a little beauty, very mild and gentlemanlike in his appearance. * * * * * The Austrian face is certainly getting to be prevalent among the southern Catholic families, for all of them are closely allied to the house of Hapsbourg by blood; but I do not see any more in the *physique* of the Saxon Dukes than the good old Saxon stamina, nor aught in the peculiar appearance of the Royal branch but an accident.—*Cooper's Residence in France.*

MADAME MALIBRAN DE BERI

(FROM THE MORNING POST.)

Now Malibran is gone every little circum nected with her history we have previous quainted with, appears stamped on our mem intensity of our regrets. We remember as i yesterday the day she appeared for the first *Crociato*, and as a graceful striding knight her delicious contralto notes in the favourite Giovinetto Cavalier." These, added to her charming form, and those beautiful expr which no one could ever forget, who once s once stamped her as a promising member of th *ma'ique*. But the public had as yet no notio lue and so little did her father, Garcia, th star she would become in the musical fir she was on the point of marrying a perfo name, in the orchestra. After the season to America, where he got up an opera; and lantic brethren were electrified by Maria creasing talent and genius. The most lauda we dare not reveal, and sorrows of a nature allude to, induced the young Maria, t of all men, to marry at this time French-Merchant at New York, Monsi bran. This merchant almost immedia wards failed, and was cast into prison; dame Malibran, freed from the dominion o and driven to the necessity of exertion, ca Europe. Although as yet but a girl, love of tense study, and the motives she had for e made her already then a talent of unrivalled The whole of the *dilletanti* of Paris were kep in raptures, and every night she concluded h ances amidst a thunder of applause and flowers; whilst a number of men of all ages the very footsteps of the chaste and beautifu followed her carriage to her door, and rem afterwards in the street with their eyes windows, as if they were under the influen netism. Malibran then came to England need not recal the effect, never-to- her second *debut* produced at the King's Year after year her triumphs here were re-pr Italy, the enthusiasm she excited was beyond tion. Duke Visconti, proprietor of La Scala offered £6,000 per annum, a carriage, a tab ing of the most sumptuous kind, at his expen dent of a benefit, if she would perform at for three years during the season. This she Her next feat was to perform at Drury lane of which she was the sole attraction and su thorough knowledge of the English lang in early years during a long residence in thi combined with that full-toned pronunciat quired in singing Italian, her high dramatic so few singers in England possess in the combined with her wonderful voice, produc of means of enchantment as yet unknown to stage. No doubt, however, that she here her constitution. After singing at several co morning, repeating her songs, rehearsing, she times sing in two English operas in the eveni drop into some concert of the nobility at tw o'clock to sing once more. Never was ther power before. Her courage and genius ever rior to her frame. She would after these gre rise sometimes at five or six o'clock in the m in her *robe de chambre* practice for several miraculous achromatic passages by which would be electrified. Now and then she woul in the midst of her musical study at the thou attitude she would try before her glass, whic propriate to second the effect of what she It was thus one day the attitude struck her duced such unbounded applause in the *Horatii* when the news of the death of her lover is a the heroine. Far from seeking relief from tions, in preference to sedentary repose, libran would mount a horse, the mor the better, and ride as fast as his s carry her, as long as her attendants low her. She was not only the boldest, as well as the most elegant, of horsewom the fears her venturesome equitation gave were without foundation. When the weath allow of her riding, she would amuse her with the simplicity and playfulness of a child good humoured caricatures of those present, riddles, and *bouts rimes*. Malibran's genero bounded. After the first few years of her c she had already gained immense sums, so m spent to relieve her husband and relatives, an friends, that nothing was left, and M. Gamie the great banker, and many other friends, to make frequent representations to her, and receiving her money, and not allowing her away. Malibran's generosity was never kn public; it was exerted in private and in secre member the astonishment of an artist, then i debt, and who had lost all hope of extricating of supporting his wretched family, at finding his pillow. It was the medical man, who it there, but it was that angel, Malibran, pared this wonder-working fever draught. exertions sometimes made her vacillate in the stage, and this with the careless eccent she used to assume to amuse her friends, g nity to her enemies to assert that she had wine for excitement. Nothing less true. were always pursuing her to take more ge and food, very naturally convinced that all required a material to act upon. At the pres of bereavement of the unhappy husband we alluding to her second marriage, through whic progeny to lament her irreparable loss. Thos Malibran's secrets knew those things they have suspected, and which explained most all the transactions of her life. Those pers knew that no woman on earth ever suffered g of mental torture than she did from the age o til her marriage. Those subjects we, of co The effects these sufferings produced can ne ten by those who saw them. She would r times for hours in a state of unmoveabl gazing on vacancy, still beautiful as Pygma before it descended from the pedestal.

THE PRISONERS AT HAM.—We have ma on the subject of Prince Polignac and his il panions release from Ham; and we are a state that immediately previous to the disso last French cabinet a resolution was take term of their imprisonment. It was at th determined to avoid the irritation which a release might occasion in the extreme liberal for a certain period each of the gentlemen w tained in a different fortress, with liberty t on parole, and under the surveillance of a s dian. Unfortunately for the health of the P companions, as well as for the honour o the personal character of Louis Philippe, was dismissed before the resolve could be p tion, and the prisoners must still remain vic tice in their living grave until the French Ki his new ministers to his wishes in that rega he feel secure in following the dictates of heart. Though no great admirers of the French, we are happy to record these insta feeling, which relieved his reign of some o discredit.—*Morning Post.*

NOTABLE CALCULATION.—An evening pa the following:—"A late fashionable physic some years, received sums to the amount o thousand pounds annually, endeavoured, three last years of his life, to ascertain t the diseases to which he was principally in wealth. After comparing the memorandums he made the following as an average calculat ball, theatres, and places of worship, 1,600 in wine, spirits, and smoking, 1,300; in sudden changes in the atmosphere, 1,200; the north or east winds, 1,800; force of 1,400; gluttony, 1,300; quack medicines, 150; grief, 850; unsuccessful gambling, gion, 900; study, 950; reading novels, doctor, 1,500." What will the evangelical ball and theatres being joined with places And then love—150 persons annually dying der the eye of one physician!

CISM IN SCOTLAND.
ROM THE PILOT.)
ure of knowing a stout and hale
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f one of the great towns in Scotland
scattered families, and when a place
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two dozen persons. In Glasgow
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n Edinburgh, fifteen thousand.—
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dmirable Sisters of Charity—the
kind attempted since the Reforma.
tood to be principally the work of
whose intention it is to make an
s of Dublin on its behalf in the
eption, on Michaelmas Day. We
contemporary that this excellent
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ut a misapplication of terms, an
ves of Ireland, or their descendants,
rticipators in its advantages; and
hat the result of to-morrow's col-
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resting institution :—
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s of the Sisters of Charity in
be remarked in general, that al-
assistance as yet entrusted to them
commensurate with the extensive
every day called upon to relieve,
alleviate distress have not proved
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allast ; Hibernia, Driscoll, ditto to
Walter, Symons, Cardiff, coals.
orne, Wicklow, herrings and hoops.
SAILED.
, from Ross to Swansea, ballast ;
ff, ditto ; Providence, Horewood,
a, Banks, Liverpool, Grain ; Wel-
ff, ballast ; Aid, Jinkins, Cardigan,
Green, Portsmouth, provisions ;
oster, grain.
yd, bark, &c. ; Liberty, Blanchard,
Pacific, Ellis, Cardiff, flour ; Prospe-
n, grain ; Thomas, Murphy, Bristol,
Southampton, cows and butter ;
Clark, St. Johns, N. B. ballast ;
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general cargo.

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atter giving themselves up for lost,
ficing their leader they might save
of them fired a pistol which missed
ed the assassin with a blow of his
r man from the tower, and thus re-
mself alone, the tower was at last
the greatest chance he fell among
d, and remained closely concealed
lists sought for him in vain and re-
lcade seized his arms, and rushed
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nd succeeded in effecting his es-
the confusion which his sudden
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of Hugh Caput occupy the thrones
ples, Lucca, and Portugal ; the
om an illegitimate son of a Duke
e the accession of the Bourbon
of Austria, Baden, Tuscany, and
from a Duke of Alsace, who flou-
century. I was mistaken in a for-
that the family of Lorraine is
Hapsburg, for it is said to be de-
equally with this Prince of Alsace.
are on the thrones of Prussia,
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of Russia is merely a Prince
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MADAME MALIBRAN DE BERIOT.

(FROM THE MORNING POST.)

Now Malibran is gone every little circumstance connected with her history we have previously been acquainted with, appears stamped on our memories by the intensity of our regrets. We remember as if it was but yesterday the day she appeared for the first time in the *Crociato*, and as a graceful striding knight poured out her delicious contralto notes in the favourite song of "Il Giovinetto Cavalier." These, added to her youth, her charming form, and those beautiful expressive eyes, which no one could ever forget, who once saw them, at once stamped her as a promising member of the *corps dramatique*. But the public had as yet no notion of her value and so little did her father, Garcia, think what a star she would become in the musical firmament that she was on the point of marrying a performer of no name in the orchestra. After the season Garcia went to America, where he got up an opera; and our transatlantic brethren were electrified by Maria Garcia's increasing talent and genius. The most laudable motives we dare not reveal, and sorrows of a nature we cannot allude to, induced the young Maria, the admired of all men, to marry at this time an elderly French Merchant at New York, Monsieur Malibran. This merchant almost immediately after wards failed, and was cast into prison; and Madame Malibran, freed from the dominion of her father, and driven to the necessity of exertion, came over to Europe. Although as yet but a girl, love of her art, intense study, and the motives she had for exertion, had made her already then a talent of unrivalled excellence. The whole of the *dilletanti* of Paris were kept constantly in raptures, and every night she concluded her performances amidst a thunder of applause and a shower of flowers; whilst a number of men of all ages who adored the very footsteps of the chaste and beautiful *cantatrice*, followed her carriage to her door, and remained hours afterwards in the street with their eyes fixed on her windows, as if they were under the influence of magnetism. Malibran then came to England; and we need not *recal* the effect, never-to-be-forgotten, her second *debut* produced at the King's Theatre.—Year after year her triumphs here were re-produced. In Italy, the enthusiasm she excited was beyond all description. Duke Visconti, proprietor of La Scala, at Milan, offered £6,000 per annum, a carriage, a table, and lodging of the most sumptuous kind, at his expense, independent of a benefit, if she would perform at his theatre for three years during the season. This she accepted.—Her next feat was to perform at Drury lane in operas, of which she was the sole attraction and support. Her thorough knowledge of the English language (learnt in early years during a long residence in this country), combined with that full-toned pronunciation she acquired in singing Italian, her high dramatic talent, which so few singers in England possess in the least degree, combined with her wonderful voice, produced an union of means of enchantment as yet unknown to the English stage. No doubt, however, that she here undermined her constitution. After singing at several concerts in the morning, repeating her songs, rehearsing, she would sometimes sing in two English operas in the evening, and then drop into some concert of the nobility at twelve or one o'clock to sing once more. Never was there such vocal power before. Her courage and genius ever rose superior to her frame. She would after these great exertions rise sometimes at five or six o'clock in the morning, and in her *robe de chambre* practice for several hours those miraculous achromatic passages by which audiences would be electrified. Now and then she would break off in the midst of her musical study at the thought of some attitude she would try before her glass, which was appropriate to second the effect of what she was singing. It was thus one day the attitude struck her which produced such unbounded applause in the *Horatii e Curiazzi*, when the news of the death of her lover is announced to the heroine. Far from seeking relief from her exertions, in preference to sedentary repose, poor Malibran would mount a horse, the more prankish the better, and ride as fast as his speed would carry her, as long as her attendants would follow her. She was not only the boldest, but the best, as well as the most elegant, of horsewomen, and all the fears her venturesome equitation gave her friends were without foundation. When the weather would not allow of her riding, she would amuse herself at home with the simplicity and playfulness of a child, in making good humoured caricatures of those present, conundrums, riddles, and *bouts rimes*. Malibran's generosity was unbounded. After the first few years of her career, when she had already gained immense sums, so much had she spent to relieve her husband and relatives, and oblige her friends, that nothing was left, and M. Gabriel Delessert, the great banker, and many other friends, were obliged to make frequent representations to her, and to insist on receiving her money, and not allowing her to give all away. Malibran's generosity was never known to the public; it was exerted in private and in secret. We remember the astonishment of an artist, then in prison for debt, and who had lost all hope of extricating himself, or of supporting his wretched family, at finding £100 under his pillow. It was the medical man, who had thrust it there, but it was that angel, Malibran, who had prepared this wonder-working fever draught. Malibran's exertions sometimes made her vacillate in her walk on the stage, and this with the careless eccentricity which she used to assume to amuse her friends, gave opportunity to her enemies to assert that she had recourse to wine for excitement. Nothing less true. Her friends were always pursuing her to take more generous drink and food, very naturally convinced that all her exertions required a material to act upon. At the present moment of bereavement of the unhappy husband we refrain from alluding to her second marriage, through which she leaves progeny to lament her irreparable loss. Those who knew Malibran's secrets knew those things they would never have suspected, and which explained most honourably all the transactions of her life. Those persons likewise knew that no woman on earth ever suffered greater agony of mental torture than she did from the age of fifteen until her marriage. Those subjects we, of course, respect. The effects these sufferings produced can never be forgotten by those who saw them. She would remain sometimes for hours in a state of unmoveable "extasis," gazing on vacancy, still beautiful as Pygmalion's Venus before it descended from the pedestal.

THE PRISONERS AT HAM.—We have made inquiries on the subject of Prince Polignac and his ill-fated companions release from Ham; and we are authorised to state that immediately previous to the dissolution of the last French cabinet a resolution was taken to end the term of their imprisonment. It was at the same time determined to avoid the irritation which an unqualified release might occasion in the extreme liberal circles, that for a certain period each of the gentlemen was to be detained in a different fortress, with liberty to walk about on parole, and under the surveillance of a special guardian. Unfortunately for the health of the Prince and his companions, as well as for the honour of France and the personal character of Louis Phillippe, the cabinet was dismissed before the resolve could be put in execution, and the prisoners must still remain victims to injustice in their living grave until the French King can mould his new ministers to his wishes in that regard, and until he feel secure in following the dictates of his head and heart. Though no great admirers of the King of the French, we are happy to record these instances of good feeling, which relieved his reign of some of its political discredit.—*Morning Post.*

NOTABLE CALCULATION.—An evening paper contains the following :—" A late fashionable physician, who, for some years, received sums to the amount of about twenty thousand pounds annually, endeavoured, during the three last years of his life, to ascertain the sources of the diseases to which he was principally indebted for his wealth. After comparing the memorandums of each year, he made the following as an average calculation :—Vauxhall, theatres, and places of worship, 1,600; indulgence in wine, spirits, and smoking, 1,300; indolence, 100; sudden changes in the atmosphere, 1,200; prevalence of the north or east winds, 1,800; force of imagination, 1,400; gluttony, 1,300; quack medicines, 60; love, 150; grief, 850; unsuccessful gambling, 900; contagion, 900; study, 950; reading novels, 450; of the doctor, 1,500." What will the evangelical say to Vauxhall and theatres being joined with places of worship: And then love—150 persons annually dying of love under the eye of one physician!

DINNER IN CLIFDEN TO A. H. LYNCH, ESQ., M.P.

(ABRIDGED FROM THE CONNAUGHT JOURNAL.)

The inhabitants of Clifden having been apprised of the intended visit of our worthy and patriotic member, A. H. Lynch, Esq., lost no time in preparing to receive him as the man whose indefatigable industry, whose practical knowledge, and whose sound and sterling qualities of heart, have ever been applied for the welfare of Ireland. Measures were immediately taken, with the active co-operation of their patriotic and independent landlord, Mr. D'Arcy, and their respected pastor, the Very Rev. Mr. Fitzmaurice, to give their guest a suitable reception, and from the first news of his coming till his arrival every one in that rising and public spirited community seemed to strive who should prepare with most zeal and the most cordiality to welcome the honorable and learned gentleman.

The dinner took place at Carr's hotel. Mr. D'Arcy filled the chair. The whole parish clergy of Connemara honoured the dinner with their presence, and the whole respectability of Clifden and its vicinity found itself well represented at the festive board.

After the cloth was removed, and the usual preliminary toasts given,

The Chairman said—I now rise to propose a toast, which I feel confident will be drunk by all with the greatest enthusiasm: it is the health of one who, by his practical utility, has endeared himself to every true-born Irishman—one for whom the heart of every Connemara man overflows with gratitude, not for promises uttered, but for benefits performed. (Cheers.) A sense of my own inability to do justice to the private and public worth of our talented guest would at once tell me that the best compliment I could pay him would be to give the name and health of A. H. Lynch (loud and continued cheering); and I feel that that name carries along with it to the hearts of all here present whatever the most talented tongue could utter in its praise. (Cheering.) But, gentlemen, my own private feeling would not suffer me to do so without adverting to some of those measures by which his great and unwearied exertions have procured those benefits which we experience at the present moment. His legal knowledge has enabled him to feel the want, and his fearless perseverance to remedy that want, of a bill by which trust-money long shut up for England alone may be brought over to Ireland.—(Loud cheering.) He has extended to Ireland the abolition of the cumbrous and expensive machinery of fines and recoveries. He has carried the civil bill courts act—has opened the court of justice to the poor man, and brought it to his door; and in Connemara will be felt most deeply the benefits of that act, for here was felt the want of near and cheap justice most bitterly.—(Loud cheers.) For the local improvement of Ireland he has done more than any other member. (Hear, hear.) His committee of public works has developed the vast resources of our country, and on the discoveries it has brought forth many measures of relief for Ireland will be, and have been already grounded. I may instance the waste-land improvement company, the deep sea fishery company, and the bill for improvement of waste lands.—So that while our honoured guest has watched with the utmost vigilance over the constituency he represents he has not forgotten "the houseless wilds of Connemara." To him we are indebted for the very roads which gave us access to every other part of our county, and over which many of us have this day travelled. (Loud cheers.)—After this brief summary of his claims upon us, I will detain you no longer than by proposing the health of our distinguished guest,

"A. H. Lynch." (Cheers.)

The enthusiasm with which this toast was received defies description. The applause had scarce begun to die away when it was renewed with increased vigour on the rising of Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Lynch then rose and said—I am quite rejoiced to find myself amongst you, but I am quite overpowered by your kindness. I really do not know what I have done to deserve this very marked and hospitable reception. To the partiality of your chairman—to long continued friendship—I must attribute much. It has led him to exaggerate those exertions which I have been enabled to make, and by so doing he has added to the sense of my own inability. To your generous feeling I must ascribe the rest. True it is that seeing the misery that prevails —the great want of employment for the people—the great want of cultivation of the land—the total neglect of millions of acres—I have turned my attention to the consideration of measures by which the waste lands of Ireland may be reclaimed, and employment afforded to the people. (Great cheering.) The materials were ready and at hand—the consideration was, how to use them. No country possessed such means—a fertile soil—a genial climate—an indented sea-coast, abounding with capacious bays and harbours—navigable rivers and lakes—manures of all descriptions in abundance.—I am not one of those who attribute the social disease of Ireland to her excess of population. It may, I think, be doubted whether Ireland does contain a sufficient quantity of labour to develope her resources. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) It appears fom the correspondence of Primate Boulter with the English government in 1728, and when the population of Ireland did not exceed one-fourth of the total now existing, that there was, comparatively speaking, the same distress arising from the want of employment. Emigration may be a good assistant, but I cannot agree with those who consider it a panacea, whilst the country is loaded with taxation. Its internal resources should be brought into action by improving the condition of the people, and thereby increasing the revenue, whereas by emigration the revenue is diminished. What was the revenue of this place twenty five years since; and what is it now? And when I hear of emigration, I ask for what purpose are the people to emigrate? Is it to cultivate the wilds of America?—Are there no wilds in this country to be cultivated, and most capable of cultivation? (Great cheering for some minutes.) Have I not passed through a country to-day abounding in beautiful scenery, destined by nature to yield all the fruits of the earth—every natural facility given for its improvement, but neglected by man; and upbraided man for that neglect. (Cheers.) It is not in this part of the country alone there are wilds. There is no part of Ireland that has not its waste lands.—(Hear, hear.) There are tracts of land within five or six miles of the town of Galway as neglected as any part of Connemara. (Hear, hear, hear.) I wish, Sir, said Mr. Lynch, addressing Mr. Darcy, the landlords of Ireland would imitate your example, and give employment to their tenantry. (Cries of hear, hear, and cheers.)—Thereby the necessity of a poor law might have been long delayed, and when introduced its burthen would be greatly diminished. I do not, as others, fear so much the introduction of a well regulated system of poor law. I regret that such a measure is necessary, but after reading the evidence before the poor law commissioners, wherein I find that many families are compelled to live for months in the year upon one meal of bare potatoes in the day, and that others are depending for that one meal on the bounty of the labouring class. I cannot refuse my consent, without pledging myself to any particular plan, to the entertainment of a measure whereby this distress may be relieved, and the burthen of supporting the poor by the labouring class alleviated and shared with those landlords, who are unwilling, or neglect, to contribute to such support, or to find employment for their people. As chairman of the committee on public works, I endeavoured to make those suggestions by which the objects to which I have already alluded may be effected, and by collecting evidence to draw the attention of the English people to the great capabilities of this country. (Cheers.) I have to a considerable degree succeeded in so doing, and, as your chairman has told you, a company has been also formed for the reclamation of the waste lands of Ireland, with a capital of a million, which will shortly be in operation; and a fishing company, with a capital of £3 000,000 has been also formed, which will be in operation in a few days on our shores. Many of the suggestions made by the committee have been adopted by government, and you may rely on my exertions and perseverance to having the whole carried into effect. (Hear, hear.) I have trespassed much upon your patience.—I shall now conclude with again expressing my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the very flattering reception you have given me, assuring you that I shall never forget your kindness, that I consider this one of the proudest days of my life, and that the prosperity of Clifden shall always be dear to me. Mr. Lynch concluded amid long, loud, and continued cheering from every side.

Mr. Lynch then rose again, and in a brief but heartfelt manner gave the health of their respected chairman. (Immense cheering.)

Mr. Darcy returned thanks. He would not conceal his pride when he looked around and beheld the increasing success and prosperity of that community he had so material a share in creating, and whose interests were so interwoven with his own. But all the merit was not his alone. No, its greatest part belonged to those who seconded and carried into success his endeavours—to the people who from all parts of the country had come here and lived as one family—to the loyal, the independent, the industrious, the moral population of Connemara (hear, and loud cheers), and to that spirit of mutual love and general harmony which distinguished them. (Cheers.)

"Mr. O'Connell and the other members who supported Mr. Lynch."

Mr. Lynch responded to the toast.

At 11 o'clock the chairman and Mr. Lynch retired, but the festivities of the night were prolonged till a late or rather early hour, with the utmost good humour and hilarity, by many of the company.

FASHION AND VARIETIES.

VICEREGAL COURT.

Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Mulgrave, entertained at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at the Viceregal Lodge, the following personages :—Earl and Countess of Fingal, Earl of Charlemont, Lord and Lady Cloncurry, Viscount Alexander, Viscount Morpeth, Lord Aberdour, Sir John, Lady, and the Misses Peyton, Sir C. and Lady Morgan, the Hon. Captain Phipps, the Hon. E. Phipps, Capt. Pierson, Colonel Macleod, Colonel Warre, Mr. Macdonald; the Hon. Captain Boyle and Captain Rowles, A.D.C.s in waiting.

The Right Hon. T. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer, arrived in Limerick on Monday morning, from London, by the Waterford coach, and left immediately for his seat, Mount Trenchard.

The Marquis of Waterford and his brother, Lord John Beresford, in the Gem yacht, while cruising in the Mediterranean last month, landed at Minorca, to visit Viscountess Ingestrie, their Lordships' sister, who arrived there in the Tyne frigate.

The Marchioness of Westmeath has arrived at Brighton.

The Hon. Lady Blayney arrived on Saturday at the London Hotel, Albemarle-street, from Antwerp. Her ladyship purposes remaining in London a few weeks, after which she will proceed to her residence, Castle Blayney, Monaghan.

The Marquis of Chandos is entertaining a large party of friends at his seat, Wootton, Bucks. His Grace the Duke of Buckingham, who has perfectly recovered from his late severe illness, joined the party on Saturday.

The Marquis of Sligo and his family are daily expected to arrive in London from Jamaica.

Lord Lyndhurst has returned to George-street, Hanover-square, from a visit to the Duke of Wellington, at Walmer.

The Marquis of Lansdowne left London on Saturday morning for Dover, on his way to Berlin. The Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Louisa Fitzmaurice accompanied his Lordship.

Lord and Lady Headley, accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. and the Misses Knight, Mr. Knight, Captain Butler and son, and a numerous party, arrived at Leahy's, Brandon Arm, Castle-island, on Friday, and on the following day visited his extensive estates in the neighbourhood of Abbeyfeale.—Nothing could equal the enthusiastic reception which this estimable nobleman and his truly amiable lady met with from their numerous and respectable tenantry, over whom they have always watched with the anxious solicitude of parents. We congratulate the tenantry on his Lordship's estates on the arrival among them of a nobleman, whom we would hold up as an example to the landlords of Ireland.—*Limerick Star.*

The Earl of Portarlington is on a visit at Sandbeck Park, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough.

The beautiful daughter of Mr. Villeboys, of Gloucester-place, is about to be led to the hymeneal altar by a Noble Lord. The lady's fortune is twenty thousand pounds.—*Morning Post.*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is about to honour the city of Bath with his presence at a Grand Masonic Festival.

The remains of the late Baroness Rayleigh were removed from the Duke of Leinster's mansion, Carlton-terrace, on Friday, for interment.

It is said that Lord George Bentinck is a winner of nearly £15,000 on the St. Leger.

On Tuesday the foundation-stone of a new Roman Catholic Church, at Tiverton, was laid with much pomp by Miss Chichester, assisted by the Roman Catholic Bishop, Dr. Baines.

The Count de Pont Farcy, a French nobleman, residing in Jersey, has introduced a new species of cabbage, from La Trappe, into that island; it has 15 heads from the one stalk, weighs about 15lbs., and is of a particularly delicate flavour.—*Jersey Patriot.*

THE MANCHESTER FESTIVAL.—We understand that, so far as at present ascertained, the receipts on this occasion will be somewhere about the following amounts :—

Sale of tickets	£15,500
Sundries, principally cash received for tickets at the doors	268
Exhibition of the ball-rooms, Saturday	313
Ditto, Monday	248
Donations	676
Total	£17,005

In addition to the above there are several sums yet to be received—amongst others, the proceeds of the Floral and Horticultural Society's exhibition at the Town Hall on Monday week—which may together amount to £200 or £300 more.—We hope, also, to have many more donations to record.—*Manchester Guardian.*

Lord Lyndhurst has returned to London, from a visit to the Duke of Wellington, at Walmer.

The Archbishop of Paris has issued a pastoral letter, ordering prayers on the occasion of the appearance of the cholera in the Roman States.

KING AND QUEEN OF BELGIUM—BRUSSELS, SEPT. 24.—A letter from Ostend says—"The Queen left us this morning with the Prince Royal to go and dine and pass the night at Andenarde, whence she will go and set out to-morrow for Lacken. The King arrived at two o'clock on board a steam-boat belonging to the English Admiralty, commanded by Captain Hamilton. A salute of 21 guns was fired as the vessel entered the port, and all the officers of the garrison were assembled on the quay to receive his Majesty, who seemed fatigued by the voyage. General Goblet and M. Jules Van Praet returned with the King, who was welcomed with loud acclamations by the people, who crowded the quay.—*Brussels Paper.*

VISIT OF LORD MULGRAVE TO THE MADAGASCAR.

It is his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's intention to visit the Madagascar Frigate on Saturday (this day.) His Excellency will go to Kingstown by the Railway, and embark in the Captain's barge, which will be in waiting in the Old Harbour of Dunleary. Two o'clock, we understand, is the hour at which he will leave the Railway Station. The spectacle of the Lord Lieutenant's arrival on board the Madagascar will be a very imposing one, and well worth viewing, as the yards will be manned, and a royal salute fired.

ARRIVAL OF TWO MORE FRIGATES.

We understand his Majesty's Frigates, the Nymph and the Inconstant, are under orders from Portsmouth for Kingstown Harbour. The Inconstant is one of the crack Frigates of the Navy.

ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN IRELAND.

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has been pleased to present the Rev. Edwin L. Moore, curate of Tuam, to the valuable living at Cong, vacant by the removal of the Rev. Cecil Crampton, brother to Judge Crampton, to the living of Kil-lucan, diocese of Meath.

The Hon. and Rev. William O'Grady, son of Viscount Guillamore, has been presented to the living of Clonpriest, county Galway, in the gift of the Marquess of Clanrickarde.

The Bishop of Killaloe will formally resign his Fellowship in Trinity College, and the Bursarship of that Institution, the 1st of November next. His Lordship has left Clarisford House for Dublin.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ENGLAND.

A new Catholic Church, dedicated to the Holy Virgin, and called St. Mary's Church, was opened for divine worship, at Alnwick, on Thursday, the 8th inst., when High Mass was celebrated.—*Durham Chronicle.*

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND.

THE LATE CONVERTS TO CATHOLICITY.—One of the late converts to Catholicity in this city, Mr. Lee, is the son of an English Protestant clergyman, of most respectable family.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

The Rev. P. B. Powell, R.C.C. to the Rev. Michael Comyn P.P. of Kilkee, has been removed to the curacy of Kildysart, carrying with him the regrets and well-wishes of the parishioners, among whom he has latterly sojourned.—*Limerick Star.*

DIABOLICAL ACT AT LIVERPOOL.

We briefly noticed yesterday a serious accident which occurred at the Liverpool Post Office, in consequence of a quantity of detonating powder having been enclosed in a letter by some miscreant. The following additional particulars are derived from a letter in the *Times* of this morning, dated Liverpool, Sunday, Sept. 25 :—

"Last evening, before the closing of the letter-box for the London mail, which leaves this town at half-past nine, Barnard, an assistant in the Post office, was stamping the letters with the word "Liverpool" that were intended to go by the mail, and while engaged in this business a sudden explosion, as loud as that of the firing of a blunderbuss, took place, which threw Barnard about four yards from where he was standing, knocked him down, ripped up his hands, injured his head and different parts of his body, put out the gas lights, and broke four panes of glass in the windows. Of course all was confusion in the office; and, as soon as lights were procured, poor Barnard was discovered, prostrate, and apparently dead. Around him were scattered thousands of pieces of paper, the letters which he was stamping at the time being shivered to atoms, and covered with the unfortunate man's blood. Mr. Manifold, the surgeon, was immediately sent for, when it was ascertained that the hands of Barnard, by the explosion, were laid bare of flesh to the bones, some pieces of his finger nails and a copper sprig (a sort of small nail) having been extracted from his face by the surgeon. Pieces of paper were also taken from his eyelids. He was promptly conveyed to his residence, where he now lies in a very precarious state, the opinion being that if he should recover he will not again be enabled, from the injuries sustained, to attend to his business. Mr. Banning, the post-master, and the clerks, immediately endeavoured to ascertain the cause of the unlooked for and shocking occurrence, when it was ascertained by pieces of the letters which had been picked up, that it was one that had been put in the post office that night, directed to some official person in the Havannah, together with six others. Four, bearing the same direction, had gone by the mail to London, the mail having started shortly after the explosion, the people of the Post Office not having then discovered that letters in the same handwriting had been despatched, as the pieces of the letter (three, I believe) had not been joined. This being ascertained, an express was instantly sent off to London, to the General Post Office, warning them there that the bags contained such letters, which it is to be hoped will reach before the mail, in order to prevent similar consequences. The letters were evidently intended for some official parties in the Havannah, as the word "Governor" could be distinguished on the direction. They were put in the Post office on yesterday evening, without payment of postage, which is requisite, and in consequence of which they were stamped to send to the Dead Letter Office in London, from whence they would be forwarded to the parties who sent them, stating that the reason they were not despatched to their destination was, that it was necessary to pay the postage. From this circumstance there is every reason to suppose that on opening the four letters at the General Post-office some clue may be obtained to the party or parties who contemplated so foul, and cruel an attempt at assassination. Nothing less than the latter crime could have been intended, as the copper springs mixed with the detonating powder go to prove it. The stamping of letters is performed with an iron die of considerable weight, which is used by the stamper with great force. It is supposed that two of the combustible letters were under the first when stamping, as the three exploded. All the letters besides those were deposited in the bags, otherwise the explosion might have proved serious to those who had written by that night's mail. No doubt the combustible materials in the letters were so arranged as to explode when opened, but this will be ascertained by the General Post-office in London, when an investigation takes place.

BIRTHS.

In Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, the lady of J. W. Gillespie, Esq., of a daughter.

September 28, in Fitzwilliam-square, at the house of her mother, Lady Hayes, the lady of the Rev. Robert Trail, of a son.

September 26, at Glengorm Castle, county Antrim, the lady of George Joy, Esq., of a son.

September 24, in London, Lady Douglas, of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last at Ballynuskar Church by the Rev. Richard Radcliffe, William Squirl, Esq., late Capt. 94th Regt., to Maria, sister to Edward Cary, Esq., of Munun, in the county Wexford.

September 28, at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Robert Lynn, Esq., M.D., to Eliza, second daughter of the late John Young, of Castlerea, county Roscommon, Esq.

September 24, Thomas, only son of William Banfield, Esq. of Shinnagh, to Sarah, daughter of Barry Gregg, Esq., of Castleview both in the county Cork.

September 26, at Clifton Church, by the Rev. R. D. Kyle, Henry Kyle, Esq., of Laurell Hill, in the county of Londonderry to Elizabeth Mary, youngest daughter of William Thompson, Esq., of York Crescent, Clifton.

On the same day, at St. Mark's church, Dublin, William Thompson, Esq., of Amien's-street, to Sidney Anne, eldest daughter of Alderman Lamprey, and sister to the Rev. G. W. Lamprey, rector of Ballintemple, of the county Wicklow.

DIED,

September 2d, at Castlemorres, county Kilkenny, Rose, third daughter of Harvey de Montmorency, Esq.

Sept. 24, at Banville, county Down, James Foot, Esq., J.P. in the 67th year of his age.

Sept. 22, at his residence, Oldtown, county Longford, Thomas Gregg, Esq., in his 67th year.

SINGULAR PRIVILEGE OF NOBLE BIRTH.—A singular privilege was granted to French barristers of noble birth in 1560. The 43d article of the ordinance of Orleans prohibited judges from receiving any present whatever from barristers, however trifling it might be, lest such present should incline the balance of justice to the side from which it had been received. But this article excepted from the prohibition presents of venison or game taken in the forests or on the estates of the princes or lords who might wish to give it. In about 19 years afterwards this curious privilege was abolished, by article 104 of the ordinance of Blois, which prohibited the judges from accepting any presents, without any exception whatever. The ordinance of Orleans subsequently restored an old Roman law, but only in favour of the noblesse, which allowed provincial magistrates to accept as presents provisions of the table. This law was abrogated by Constantine. In his reign every advocate was obliged to make oath with his hand on the New Testament, that he had neither given nor promised any thing to the judge.

TITHE CAMPAIGN.

The Rev. Mr. Stevenson has commenced the tithe campaign in the parish of Killaloe, in this county. Tithe notices, with the famous signature of "John Prim," are flying about. Does the Rev. Gentleman expect to collect tithes again? He will soon know his mistake.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

On Wednesday Mr. Coffey's public car which runs hence to Tipperary, was seized under execution for tithes claimed by the Rev. J. Madder.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE REGISTRY.—The number of notices served for next sessions in the Kilkenny division is, we understand, 200 for the liberals, and about 30 for the Conservatives. Of course we cannot state the number exactly till we see the printed notices. The number of Liberals to be registered in this entire county, in Kilkenny and Thomastown, will, we should think, exceed the Conservatives by about ten to one.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

The Lady Macnaghten, of 550 tons, a Government emigration vessel, will sail from Cork the first week of November, for Sydney New South Wales. Whole families now may proceed by this conveyance for £4 each. The indulgence of a passage was hitherto much restricted. Married mechanics, farm labourers, shepherds, and gardeners, are in great request there.

From August to February last, 664 bills were filed in the Court of Exchequer for recovery of tithes.

The total of applications made to the Ecclesiastical Board for repair of Churches is 1,223, one from each parish. The amount required for repair of churches, but deferred for want of funds, is £57,744.

A protest from the resident Conservative Gentry and Magistrates of Wicklow against the late County meeting is in course of signature.

THE ARMY.

RETIREMENTS.—Regimental Quartermaster Pratt, 16th Light Dragoons; Lieut. Fountaine, 76th Foot; and Captain R. Stephens, half-pay 56th, on becoming a settler in the colonies, have retired from the army this week.

The 7th Hussars are one of the first cavalry regiments for the Irish establishment.

On the arrival of the reserve companies of the 2d battalion of the Rifles, the depot of the Northumberland Fusileers will march for Portsmouth.

The 42d Regiment were inspected on Tuesday week, in heavy marching order, by Major-General the Hon. P. Stuart, Commander of the Forces, accompanied by the North British Staff, on the Esplanade of the Castle. The remainder of the regiment, which left Corfu in the Parmelia transport, on the 21st July, have arrived at Portsmouth, and have received orders to proceed to Leith, on route to Edinburgh.

The service companies of the 88th Regiment arrived on Friday at Portsmouth, from the Mediterranean.

The 95th Regiment will move to Dublin, on arrival of the depot companies of the 18th from Athlone.

The 96th Regt., on arrival at Belfast, will most likely proceed to Enniskillen, in place of Mullingar, as the 46th have been ordered to Dublin.

On the arrival of the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade from Cephalonia, they are to occupy Dover as head quarters, to which station the depot has been ordered from Guernsey.—Colonel Browne leaves London in a few days for Scotland.

The Catherine Stewart Forbes, transport, arrived on Saturday, after a passage of one month, from Halifax, with the head quarters of the first battalion of the Rifles on board, under the command of Colonel Eccles. They will proceed at once to Chatham, to join the remainder of the regiment at Canterbury.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

On Monday last we attended one of the most influential, numerous, and respectable meetings at Kilmore, of the inhabitants of the Barony of Bargy, held within our precincts for several years past, proverbial even as our county has been for the number and decisive character of its public demonstrations.

The Chair was taken by Mr. Thomas Meyler who stated the objects of the meeting to be the formation of a District Association, in union with the General Body, held in Dublin—the collection of the Justice Rent, to petition for the abolition of tithes, and for as full a measure of Corporate Reform as that now enjoyed by England and Scotland.

Mr. Talbot, M.P., then presented himself to propose the first resolution, and was received with unbounded acclamation. The patriotic gentleman said that it was not the first time he had the honour of attending a meeting of their barony; but he never felt more delight in associating with his fellow countrymen in seeking for their common rights than on the present occasion.—(Hear, hear.) It was the bounden duty of every man to put his shoulder to the wheel at this eventful crisis.—Impressed with this conviction, Mr. Power (cheers), one of your honourable representatives, came down from Dublin to lend you his valuable co-operation in carrying out those great measures projected by that first and greatest of Irishmen—O'Connell. (Cheers.) The taunts and insults flung on their beloved fatherland by the factious and intolerant leader of the only irresponsible branch of the constitution, must be indignantly repelled by the prompt and decisive expression of the public voice throughout the whole length and breadth of the island. At all events this county would do its duty, and Bargy in particular, even were its fine people to stand alone in the breach. (Hear, and cries of "we will.") He was proud to see Irishmen repel the insult attempted to be cast on them in the proud spirit of men worthy to be free. If they remained silent under such an obloquy, and hugged the chain of the oppressor, he (Mr. T.) would then indeed begin to think that my Lord Lyndhurst had some grounds for his imputations and the first impression his charges against his (Mr. T's.) country would produce, would be regret that he (Mr.T.) was not an alien. (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) The patriotic gentleman then explained the objects of the Association—and stated that Mr. Porter, who had kindly attended from the general body several meetings lately held within our county, would have been here this day, only the learned gentleman was prevented by illness, from indulging the wish next his heart, the pleasure of mixing in their ranks on this occasion. [Letters were then read from Mr. Porter, Mr. Boyse, and Mr. Maher, regretting their unavoidable absence, and expressive of their entire determination to unite in the exertions of the Justice Association.]—*Wexford Independent.*

QUACKERY.—Dr. E———, a physician of Montpelier, was in the habit of employing a very ingenious artifice.—When he came to a town where he was not known, he pretended to have lost his dog, and ordered the public crier to offer, with the beat of the drum, a reward of twenty-five louis to whoever should bring him. The crier took care to mention all the titles and academical honours of the doctor, as well as his place of residence. He soon became the talk of the town. "Do you know," says one "that a famous physician has come here, a very clever fellow? he must be very rich, for he offers twenty-five louis for finding his dog." The dog was not found, but patients were.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS—OCTOBER 1.

	S.	D.		S.	D.	
Wheat white	21	0	@	22	6	℘ barrel
—— millers' red	20	0	@	23	9	℘ barrel
—— shipping	00	0	@	00	0	℘ barrel
Oats shipping	11	0	@	11	3	℘ barrel
—— heavy	11	0	@	11	6	℘ barrel
Barley malting	14	0	@	14	6	℘ barrel
—— shipping	13	0	@	13	6	℘ barrel
Flour (seconds)	37	6	@	37	6	℘ sack
—— (thirds)	26	0	@	34	0	℘ sack
—— (fourths)	17	0	@	23	0	℘ sack
Bacon Pigs	40	0	@	42	6	℘ cwt
Scalded	00	0	@	00	0	℘ cwt
Heads	24	0	@	24	0	℘ cwt
Salted Offal	21	0	@	22	0	℘ cwt
Oatmeal (℘ cwt)	13	0	@	14	0	
Newfoundland fish (℘ cwt)	15	0	@	18	0	
Whiskey (wholesale, ℘ gallon)	6	2	@	6	6	
—— (retail)	7	0	@	7	6	
Coals (Cardiff)	14	6	@	15	0	
—— (Newport)	16	6	@	17	0	
Scotch Herrings (℘ barrel)	23	0	@	25	0	
Train Oil (℘ ton)	£42	0	@	£42	0	
Hay (℘ ton)	54	0	@	64	0	
Potatoes (℘ 14lbs.)	0	2	@	0	4	

BUTTER MARKET.

	£	s.		£	s. d.	No. of Firkins weighed.
Saturday	4	16	@	5	0	276
Monday	4	16	@	5	0	50
Tuesday	4	14	@	4	16	58
Wednesday	4	14	@	4	16	191
Thursday	4	13	@	4	18	194
Friday	4	13	..	4	18	51

ASSIZE OF BREAD

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6.

	White.			Ranged.			Household.		
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr
Twopenny,	0	12	6	1	3	2	1	8	6
Fourpenny,	1	9	4	2	6	3	3	1	[illegible]
Sixpenny,	2	6	3	3	9	4	4	10	0

CORK BUTTER.—SEPTEMBER 29.

MERCHANT.		COUNTRY.	
First Quality	98s.	First Quality	90s
Second do.	94s.	Second do.	86s
Third do.	90s.	Third do.	82s
Fourth do	86s.	Fourth do.	78s.
Fifth do.	76s.	Fifth do.	68s.
Sixth do.	56s.	Sixth do.	47s

CLONMEL, SEPTEMBER 29.

Wheat, 14d to 15½d; Oats, 8½d to 9d; Fresh Butter 12d to 14d; Beef, 3d to 4d; Mutton, 4d to 5d; Veal, 4d, to 5d per lb; Bacon Pigs, 37s 0d to 00s 0d; Heads, 24s 0d to 00d per cwt.

EMIGRATION.—Emigration from Europe to America appears to be progressing with rapid strides, if one may judge from the number of emigrants continually arriving at New York. In that city alone the number of passengers, from the 18th of June to the 17th of August, who had arrived from various ports in Europe, but principally from England and Ireland, amounted to 36 328. This number does not include the passengers by any vessel having less than forty passengers, as such passengers are not detained at the quarantine ground; and it is supposed that, on a moderate calculation, their number if added to the others, would make the emigrants who had arrived there in the brief space of three months about 60,000 persons! —*New York Paper.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

DONCASTER RACES—Concluded.

The following are the full particulars of Thursday's Races:—

The Two-yr. Old Stakes of 20 sovs. each; colts, 8st. 5lb.; fillies, 8st. 2lb. T.Y.C. 34 Subs.

Lord Westminster's b. c. by Pantaloon—Puff ..... Scott 1
Duke of Cleveland's c by Voltaire 2
Mr. Skipsey's br. c. Slashing Harry 3

The following also started, but were not placed:—Sir R. Bulkeley's Bangalore, by Battledore, out of Miss Patrick (4lb); Hon T O Powlett's b f by Priam, out of Miss Fanny's dam (5lb); Mr J King's b c Vernal, by Actæon, out of Melrose's dam (6lb); Mr. Vansittart's b c by Catton, out of Bariletta (7lb); and the Duke of Cleveland's b f by Emilius, out of Maria (last).

Betting—11 to 8 agst Slashing Harry (taken), 3 to 1 agst Matilda (taken), 9 to 2 agst Puff (taken), 5 to 1 agst the Priam filly, 10 to 1 agst Bangalore, 10 to 1 agst Barioletta. After three or four false starts the Barioletta colt sprang off in front, and led the way until near the Red House, when the Matilda colt took up the running, followed by Slashing Harry, till near the Stand; here the Puff colt ran by him, and won in a canter by two lengths; a good race for a colt, but all the rest beaten clean off. The winner is a remarkably fine colt, and will doubtless become a prominent favourite for the next St. Leger. He is not in the Derby.

The Three Year Old Stakes of 200 sovs each h ft. Colts, 8st 6lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. St. Leger Course. 14 subs.

Mr. W. Scott's Scroggins, bro to St Giles ..W. Scott..... 1
Mr. Houldsworth's Destiny 2
Duke of Cleveland's c by Lanzar (Matilda)... 3

Betting—5 to 2 and 3 to 1 on Scroggins. The Lanzar colt cut out of the work to the distance post, where he was headed by Scroggins and Destiny, the former leading to the chair, and winning cleverly by a length and a half. The stake (£1,530) will about clear Scott the cost of the horse (990 guineas) and what he may have lost on the Leger.

The Gascoigne Stakes of 100 sovs each, 30 ft., for three years old; colts, 8st 6lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. The winner of the St. Leger Stakes to carry 4lb extra. St. Leger Course. 5 subs.

Hon. Col. Westenra's Wedge, walked over.

A Cup, value 300 guineas, given by the Stewards, with 50 sovs added by the Corporation; three years, 7st; four, 8st 3lb; five, 8st 10lb; six and aged, 9st; the winner of the St. Leger to have carried 3lb extra.—About two miles and five furlongs.

Lord Westminster's Touchstone 5 yrs..... 1
Lord Chesterfield's Carew..3 yrs..... 2
Mr. J. Day's Venison..3 yrs..... 3
Mr. Orde's Beeswing..3 yrs..... 4
Sir J. Boswell's General Chasse ..5 yrs.... 5
Mr. W. Richardson's Flying Billy 6

After it was made known on Wednesday that the Queen of Trumps would not run, 6 to 4 was laid upon Touchstone, and on its being intimated the same evening by Mr. Orde that Beeswing would be reserved for the two stakes on Friday, the odds rose to 5 to 2 on him, at which price some large sums were laid out. About eleven o'clock at night, however, Mr. Orde entered the betting room, took three fifties to 1 between his mare and Chasse, and declared that as a compliment to public feeling (!) she should start, although she was not prepared for it; shortly after a doubt was started by his friends as to the prudence of giving up two certainties for one uncertainty, nor was it until there had been a great deal of unnecessary noise and speechifying that it was resolved to put the muzzle on; the betting then settled at 6 to 4 on Touchstone, 3 to 1 agst Beeswing, 4 to 1 agst Venison, and 7 to 1 agst Chasse (taken).—Carew made play at starting, followed by Venison, the two running several lengths in advance of the rest, Beeswing laid 4th, Touchstone 5th, and Flying Billy 6th—They went in this order to the St. Leger starting post, where the spur was found necessary to keep Chasse in place, and at the gravel road Robinson was actually compelled to administer the whip, and had then considerable difficulty to prevent his getting in. After the first three quarters of a mile Venison dispossessed Carew of the lead, and carried it on, with Carew at his heels, to the Red house, by which time the favourite had got all his competitors fairly beaten; he left them here, ran home by himself, and won in a hard canter. An easier victory we never saw. Of the others it need only be said that they came in one after another at wide intervals, and Flying Billy gave up before he had gone half the distance.

The following is a list of the sale of blood stock:— gs.

Mr. Nanney's yearling colt, by Muley, out of Salace - 31
Brother to Muley Moloch (J. Day)..... 310
Colt, by Muley, out of Duleamara (J. Day) 110
Colt, by Muley, out of Camelina (Mr. N. Dilly) .. 205
Colt, by Muley, out of Prima Donna (J. Day) 205
Brother to Tarick (Mr. Higgins) 51
Colt, by Muley, out of Johannah Southcote (Mr. Constable) 56
Colt, by Muley, out of Bustard (Mr. Ley) 110
Colt, by Longwaist, dam by Muley (Mr. Ramsay) 35
Colt, by Muley, out of Miss Orville 61
Colt, by Muley, out of Young Rantipole (Mr. J. J. Smith)..... 105
Colt, by Muley, dam by Orville 41
Sisters to Marvel and Marpessa, each 42
Colt, by Longwaist, dam by Muley..... 42
Mr. Haffenden's yearling c., by Bobadil, out of Lady Slipper 50
Yearling c., by Trumpeter, out of Lacy Blanche's dam 48
Mr. S. Fox's Manta, 4 yrs (Mr. Bowe) 50
Mr. S. Fox's Black Bumbleton (to go abroad) 100
Mr. Pierce's brood mare Sarah..... 60
Mr. Fletcher's b. m. by Abjer 19
Colt, by Waverley, out of Abjer 40
Mr. Bowes's brood mare Crotchet (Mr. Tattersall) 120
Mr. Allen's Princess (to go abroad)..... 130
Mr. Cookes's Varella, with a filly foal by Stumps (his Majesty) 230
Her Sister, with a filly foal by Langet (his Majesty) 50
Decorator 61

Besides a few other lots of little value. The whole of the Duke of Leeds's brood mares, &c., and Lord Fitzwilliam's yearlings, were bought in. There was a great scarcity of buyers.

FRIDAY.

The Scarborough Stakes of 30 sovs each, 10 ft.; for three yrs old; colts, 8st 6lb; fillies, 8st 3lb. The winner of the St. Leger Stakes to carry 7lb. extra. One mile. 26 Subs.

Mr. Bell's Zebetta.....Heseltine 1
Colonel Westenra's Wedge 2
Mr. Dawson's Locomotive 3

The following were not placed:—Black Diamond, The Carpenter, and Redshank.

The betting was unusually animated at 2 to 1 agst Wedge, 3 to 1 agst Redshank, 4 to 7 agst Zebetta, 5 to 1 agst Black Diamond, and 5 to 1 agst Locomotive. All the running was made by Zebetta, followed by Redshank and Locomotive, Wedge never showing in front till he reached the stand, where he made his push, failed, and was defeated by a length, and a half. Redshank was fourth, The Carpenter fifth, Black Diamond last, none getting near the second.

Handicap of 5 sovs each, with 40 added, for beaten horses, and horses that had not started during the week. One mile. 7 Subs.

Mr. Gascoigne's Wallace, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb. Nicholson 1
Captain Taylor's Lincoln, 2 yrs, a feather.. 2
Mr. Bowes's b f The Zegri Maid, 3 yrs, 7st 10lb..... 3

The following also started:—Prince, aged, 8st 10lb; Shepherdess, 8st; and Cowboy, 2 yrs, a feather.

In the betting there was a repetition of the ruse played off for the Doncaster stakes, and, as far as we could observe, the same parties. It commenced at 6 to 4 agst Slashing Harry, and 2 to 1 agst Zegri Maid; after which it was declared that the former would not start.—The mare then advanced to 6 to 4, Lincoln to 5 to 2, and Prince to 4 to 1, and a good deal of business was done. In the early part of the race the running was alternately made by the Zegri Maid, Shepherdess, and Prince, Wallace taking it up at the rails, and he, in turn, being headed at the distance by Lincoln. The latter had the best of the race to the Stand, when he compounded, and suffered Wallace to beat him by half a length. Zegri Maid was two or three lengths behind him, and the other three more than double that distance.

Match, 200, h ft.—Sir R. W. Bulkeley's ch. f Azalee, 8st 4lb, received forfeit from Lord Chesterfield's c by Voltaire, 8st 7lb.

The Filly Stakes of 20 sovs. each with 20 added from the Corporation of Doncaster, for three yrs old fillies, st 4lb each. St. Leger Course. 8 Subs.

Mr. L. Fox's Miss Lora ..... Templeman 1
Mr. Gascoigne's Thomasina 2
Mr. Allen's Promise 2

The betting was 5 to 4 agst Miss Lora, and the same agst Thomasina, and afterwards 5 to 4 on the latter, and 6 to 4 against Miss Lora. The winner made strong running to the stand, when Thomasina made a rush, and after a punishing struggle, was beaten by a head only.

The Hornby Castle Stakes of 25 sovs each, with 25 added by the Corporation; three years, 7st.; four, 8st. 11lb.; five, 8st. 10lb.; six, and aged, 9st. Fillies and beaten horses in the week allowed 3lb. Two miles 4 Subs.

Duke of Cleveland's c by Langar, 3 yrs.. S. Day 1
Duke of Leeds's Jericho, 3 yrs.. 2

Betting—7 to 2 on the Matilda colt, which, with 3lb above his weight, made all the running, and won in a canter.

The Town Plate of 100 sovs., and 33 for the second; three years old, 7st. 5lb; four, 8st. 7lb; maiden colts and fillies allowed 3lb. Heats two miles.

Mr. J. Day's Venison, 3 yrs.... S. Day 2 1 1
Mr. Bird's Redshank, 3 yrs..... 1 2 3
Mr. Bowes's The Cauld Lad of Hilton, 3 yrs..... 3 3 2
Mr. Robinson's The General, 4 yrs.... 4 4 dr

Betting—First heat: 7 to 4 on Venison, who made play to the Red House, where "gammoning" to die away, his jockey suffered Redshank to go several lengths a-head, and won in a canter. One individual was so completely deceived by the ruse that he immediately betted 3 to 1 agst Venison, while every other person, seeing through it, laid 5 to 2 on him. In the next heat Venison led throughout, and won easy; and, in the last, the odds being 10 to 1 on him, he permitted The Cauld Lad to lead to the distance, shot by him there, and won in a canter, making up twelve victories since the Derby.

In conclusion we may state that the meeting has completely realised the wishes of its patrons, and that under the influential stewardship of the Marquis of Westminster and the Earl of Lichfield, there can be little doubt that they will be equally successful next year.—Before finally dismissing the subject we would suggest to the Corporation the propriety of correcting an evil, which has long been complained of; we allude to the want of proper accommodation for betting on the course. At present it is carried on in an exceeding small space on the first floor, immediately behind the ladies, and to their very great annoyance; independently of which, Noblemen and others interested in the stakes have repeatedly been unable to penetrate the ring for the purpose of getting their money in. The objection can be obviated at a small expense, by inclosing a sufficient space in the front of the Stand, in the same manner as at Ascot. As upwards of £1,800 was received for tickets of admission the funds will well afford this indispensable alteration.

LATEST BETTING AT DONCASTER.

THE DERBY.

8 to 1 agst Lord Jersey's Brother to Bay Middleton—taken
12 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's c. by Sultan, out of Dervise's dam—taken freely
15 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Jereed—taken
15 to 1 agst Captain Gardner's Phantasima colt—taken
15 to 1 agst Mr. Sadler's Defender—taken
20 to 1 agst Mr. Greville's Mungo—take 25 to 1
25 to 1 agst Mr. Orde's Medina colt—taken
33 to 1 agst Mr. Wilson's Silvertail colt—take 40 to 1
30 to 1 agst Mr. Wilson's Cervantes's dam colt—taken 40 to 1
40 to 1 agst Mr. Cooke's Norgrove—taken

The first two favourites have been backed to large amounts.

DONCASTER ST. LEGER—1837.

10 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Puff colt—taken freely
15 to 1 agst Duke of Cleveland's Matilda colt—taken
40 to 1 agst Mr. Skipsey's Slashing Harry

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT.

Within a less space of time than some years from this present writing, and within a distance of little more than 100 miles from Temple-bar, the following plot and counterplot was enacted in real life. A functionary of the law, whose practice consisted chiefly in touching the slippery or the forgetful whose names might, perchance, have for an incovenient length of time graced the ledgers of tradesmen and others entertained a strong *penchant* for theatrical speculation, in consequence of which he became the lessee of one of the theatres in a large town. At the same time that he was employed in beating for his *corps dramatique*, he chanced to be employed in his own immediate profession with a retentive claim upon an actor whose services he deemed it would be most desirable to secure. Under these circumstances a negotiation commenced, the manager thus, as he considered, placed in a situation to drive the best possible bargain, and the actor considering that he must make the best bargain he possibly could. From purely the same principle of feeling oppositely applied did both keep each other in amiable confidence and the world in the dark. The manager offered a salary that the actor accepted, on the understanding that the claim, which was one of considerable amount should be immediately advanced to the clamorous creditor, and that the same should be refunded by weekly instalments from the said actor's salary, until the whole should be duly liquidated. All this was agreed to, and only waited to be legally enrolled in the tangible shape of articles of engagement. Of course the functionary of the law took care always to forget that he had seen the actor during the progress of this business, and he was permitted to be at large.—At length the campaign of the season drew towards the commencement, and the actor deemed it prudent, as he represented, that the writings should be ratified, signed, and sealed. He pleaded prior convivial engagements as a reason why he could not attend upon the lawyer until the following Monday, and among others, that he was engaged to make one of a party of pleasure in a voyage on the Sabbath to a sea-port, at a few miles distance. The Manager had no objection to the delay.—He said he would gladly meet the actor at the sea-port, on the Sabbath, with his Solicitor, and then and there, over a bottle of the generous Tuscan juice and a pork-chop, close the bargain finally; but, under the present circumstances, it would be impolite that they should be seen in public together until all was properly adjusted with the creditor. The Sabbath came; the actor, with his party of pleasure, sailed for the place of appointment. The Manager drove over land the little journey, and took up his residence at a pleasantly situated inn, commanding a delightful marine view. He looked and looked with many an anxious look for the expected arrival, but still the actor came not. He, good soul, was enjoying himself on board a ship lying off the port, from which, by the aid of a telescope, he and his friends could distinctly mark the anxious attention of the impatient manager at the window.—The day had waxed more than half its age when the ship set sail with a favourable breeze, and the wily actor, taking farewell, sailed off on a foreign voyage. The truth was, that during all the time he had been parleying with the cunning negociator, he had obtained this lucrative engagement, and the party of pleasure was perfectly elastely described, for they consisted of those who had come to enjoy the pleasure of witnessing his departure to a country of promised prosperity. He went, and they were pleased—not so the manager, who was totally ignorant of all that was taking place on the water—he obtained the actor dreadfully for lack of punctuality, and after waiting until hope—that had so long lingered—had now expired, he took his departure in not the best of humour, carrying with him the unexecuted deed of engagement, and also the unliquidated instrument of detention, one or both of which he was determined should be fully implemented on the following day, or the actor should, at short notice, be called upon, *nisi* consent, to take a part in *Lock and Key*. We shall not attempt to paint his feelings when he ascertained the real state of things—let the reader draw upon his own imagination—let him suppose a cunning crafty man not generally—beaten with the weapon upon which he piqued himself in being the best skilled—picture this—think how he would act under these circumstances, and you will, with small trouble to yourself, furnish a befitting tag to the dramatic incident.—*Morning Advertiser.*

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.—To those who remember the Strand as it was twenty years ago, and who witness its present state, it must be a matter of surprise to see the late wonderful improvements that have taken place in it of late; and to those who remember what Swallow-street was, and see what Regent-street is, the following paragraph, copied from the "Annual Register," may not be uninteresting:—"The new pavement from Charing-cross to Temple-bar, which was begun at the first of these places, was this day carried as far as the latter, and the communication opened for carriages. Those who have not seen this new pavement can scarcely imagine the alteration made by the taking down of signs and fixing up of lights in a regular manner. It may be said that no street in London, paved, lighted, and filled with signs, fixed in the old way, ever made so agreeable an appearance, or afforded better walking, than the Strand does in the new. But, great as the alteration in the Strand may be, that in St. James's street greatly surpasses it: in short, too much cannot be said in praise of those noblemen and gentlemen who first promoted this improvement, and have so steadily carried it on in spite of all the obstacles thrown in the way, and all the cavils against the proceedings."—*Annual Register Chronicle*, July 12, 1765.

SONG OF THE CLOUD.

I BRING fresh showers for the thirsting flowers,
From the seas and the streams;
I bear light shades for the leaves when laid
In their noon-day dreams;
From my wings are shaken the dews that waken
The sweet birds every one,
When rocked to rest on their mother's breast,
As she dances about the sun.
I wield the flail of the lashing hail,
And whiten the green plains under,
And then, again, I dissolve it in rain,
And laugh, as I pass, in thunder.

I sift the snow on the mountains below,
And their great pines groan aghast;
And all the night 'tis my pillow white,
While I sleep in the arms of the blast.
Sublime on the towers of my skyey bowers,
Lightning, my pilot, sits:
In a cavern under is fettered the thunder—
It struggles and howls at fits;
Over earth and ocean, with gentle motion,
This pilot is guiding me,
Lured by the love of the genii that move
In the depths of the purple sea;
Over the rills, and the crags, and the hills,
Over the lakes and the plains,
Wherever he dream, under mountain or stream,
The spirit he loves remains;
And I, all the while, bask in Heaven's blue smile,
Whilst he is dissolving in rains.

The sanguine sunrise, with his meteor eyes,
And his burning plumes outspread,
Leaps on the back of my sailing rack
When the morning star shines dead;
As on the jag of a mountain crag,
Which an earthquake rocks and swings,
An eagle, alit, one moment may sit,
In the light of its golden wings,
And when sunset may breathe, from the lit-sea beneath,
Its ardours of rest and love,
And the crimson pall of eve may fall
From the depth of Heaven above,
With wings folded I rest, on mine airy nest,
As still as a brooding dove.

That orbed maiden, with white fire laden,
Whom mortals call the moon,
Glides glimmering o'er my fleece-like floor,
By the midnight breezes strewn;
And wherever the beat of her unseen feet,
Which only the angels hear,
May have broken the woof of my tent's thin roof,
The stars peep behind her and peer;
And I laugh to see them whirl and flee,
Like a swarm of golden bees,
When I widen the rent in my wind built tent,
Till the calm rivers, lakes, and seas,
Like strips of the sky fallen through me on high,
Are each paved with the moon and these.

I bind the sun's throne with a burning zone,
And the moon's with a girdle of pearl;
The volcanoes are dim, and the stars reel and swim,
When the whirlwinds my banner unfurl.
From cape to cape, with a bridge-like shape,
Over a torrent sea,
Sun-proof, I hang like a roof,
The mountains its columns be.
The triumphal arch through which I march
With hurricane, fire, and snow,
When the powers of the air are chained to my chair,
Is the million-coloured bow;
The sphere-fire above its soft colours wove,
Whilst the moist earth was laughing below.

I am the daughter of earth and water,
And the nursling of the sky;
I pass through the pores of the ocean and shores;
I change, but I cannot die.
For, after the rain, when, with never a stain,
The pavilion of Heaven is bare,
And the winds and sunbeams, with their convex gleams
Build up the blue dome of air,
I silently laugh at my own cenotaph,
And out of the caverns of rain,
Like a child from the womb, like a ghost from the tomb,
I arise and unbuild it again.—P. B. Shelley.

The Managers of the Peninsula Steam Navigation Company gave a grand entertainment on Wednesday last on board the *Iberia*, a splendid steam ship of 600 tons, which they have lately launched. A large company sat down to dinner in the principal cabin, which is fitted up in a style of tasteful elegance that called forth general admiration. After dinner a series of appropriate toasts, among which were "The Queen of Spain," "The Queen of Portugal," were given, and elicited eloquent addresses from Baron Moncorvo, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Spanish Charge d'Affaires, Mr. G. F. Young, M.P., and other gentlemen connected with the Peninsula, or with the commercial interests of the country. A feeling of deep interest was manifested for the success of an undertaking, which promises to be so beneficial in its effects, and a just tribute of praise was bestowed upon Messrs. Wilcox and Anderson, to whose talents and enterprise it is owing that the noble scheme of establishing a regular steam communication between Great Britain and the Peninsula has been carried into effect. In the evening dancing commenced on the quarter-deck, under the awning, and was kept up with great spirit for a considerable time, when the company broke up highly delighted with the day's entertainment.—Among the improvements adopted on board of the *Iberia* nothing attracted so much admiration as the plan for converting salt water into fresh, which is accomplished by a simple but ingenious contrivance. So completely has this grand desideratum been obtained, that a gallon of pure water is the produce of every pound of coal consumed in the process. The destination of the *Iberia* is for Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, and Madeira.—To those whose unfortunate state of health may induce them to resort to the salubrious air of the last mentioned island, a regular and periodical mode of conveyance is now for the first time afforded.—Sun.

DOVER, SEPT. 25.—A messenger arrived here yesterday morning from London with dispatches, but the packet having sailed, he hired a boat to cross to Calais. This morning the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and suite embarked hence for Calais.

NORWICH FESTIVAL.

FRIDAY MORNING.—The hall presented a most brilliant appearance last night; every seat was occupied, and hundreds were obliged to content themselves with standing-room. The living representatives of the old Norfolk families occupied the principal seats in the patron's gallery. The Wodehouses, Astleys, Keppels, Windhams, Harbords, Gurdons, and Fitzhexes, were all present. Whig and Tory members, Lords and Commons, united in the support of this magnificent festival. The Norfolk men are proud of it, and with good reason, since it has produced more compositions of excellence than any similar meeting. The advantage which they possess in their town hall is immense; its space, which is within a few feet of the nave of Westminster Abbey, both in width and length, affords ample room for the display of performers as well as hearers to the greatest possible advantage. By crowding and packing, the orchestra might contain 100 more performers, but here every one has room to do his duty with convenience and effect. The erection of galleries instead of the beautiful amphitheatrical form here adopted, would easily admit of 1,000 additional hearers, but such an arrangement would destroy both the architectural symmetry of the building and the comfort of the audience. The hall now seems the venerable and appropriate place of assembly for the nobles and gentry of a large and opulent county, and the respectable inhabitants of an ancient city. The concert began with Beethoven's magnificent sinfonia in C. minor, which was received with more enthusiasm than we anticipated.—Ivanoff and La Blache sang the well-known duet from *William Tell* with great effect, and Madame Caradori was equally successful in the popular cavatina from *La Somnambula*. Miss Rainforth elicited great and merited applause for her execution of the scena from *Der Freischutz*. The first act concluded with T. Cooke's quintet and chorus. "The shades of the heroes"—a clever composition; the burst of the chorus was magnificent.—A trio of Corelli's was beautifully played by Lindley, Crouch, and Howell.

FRIDAY EVENING.—The performance of this morning commenced with a sacred cantata, part of which was performed last season at the vocal concerts for the first time in this kingdom. The principal vocal parts were ably sustained by Madame Caradori, Miss Rainforth, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Hobbs, Hawkins, E. Taylor, and Phillips. The Festival concluded with Handel's unrivalled *Israel in Egypt*.

A POETICAL BEGGING PETITIONER—DOCTORS' COMMONS A BAD SPOT FOR THE MUSES.

A little woman, named Frances Brittain, who has been a sort of hanger-on upon the inhabitants of Doctors' Commons for many years, was brought before Mr. Alderman Kelly, at the London Mansion-house, charged with having presented a popular begging petition at a banking house, in Lombard-street.

The defendant went into the banking house with her petition, round which was a piece of black crape, and addressed the gentlemen in rhyme upon the subject of her necessities, which the poor laws, although they professed to relieve the destitute, did not at all alleviate.—As the parties in the banking house neither fancied poetry nor mendicancy, they directed the police to clear her out, and as she became most annoyingly poetical, and could not pronounce the letter "r," she was hurried off to the Mansion-house, from whence many persons have been removed for their inventive powers exercised in another way to the gaol of Newgate. From the moment she was taken into custody she seemed to be in the highest degree inspired.

Alderman Kelly—Was she tipsy, officer. Witness—Not in the slightest degree. I have never seen her intoxicated, but she is quite amongst the poets. She'll go on for hours if not interrupted.

Mr. Hobler—No, she never drinks. If she did, she might lose the vibratory power of her tongue, and I think that would be the end of her. We have had her here a great many times within the last twenty years, and I fear those who used to contribute to her support are all dead.

Defendant—I believe, your Lordship, you and Mr. Hobler are the only friends I have left. For your sakes I was trying to make a few pence in Lombard-street; but you see what is the fate of my petition; although I defy any one to say that I am an impostor.

Alderman Kelly—Do you know that you are wrong in making such applications.

Defendant—Will you tell me what to do? Fair, honest, and still able to work, in my case those two qualities are of no service. What on earth am I to do? Throw poverty to the dogs; it's a physic that I have been long used to. (A laugh.)

Alderman Kelly—There are 2s for you, but you must drop this petition trade.

Defendant (pocketing the money)—I'll never disgrace your money, my lord, by asking a farthing until it is all gone. (Laughter.) But appetite returns, and I owe my landlord eleven weeks' rent.

Alderman Kelly—I suppose that you cleared very little rent by your poetry? Defendant—Nothing at all in my parish. Doctors' Commons is a bad spot for the muses. They have such bad taste there that I think they'd put me in the watchhouse if I spoke a word of rhyme. I'd stand a much better chance at Billingsgate.

Mr. Hobler—How old are you now; sixty? Defendant—When I am cold and hungry I feel much beyond sixty, I assure you; but I don't know my age.—I must go on with the old system when my money is out, I am afraid, Mr. Hobler, except you give me something to do.

Alderman Kelly—Why, what can you do besides writing poetry? Defendant Besides writing poetry! Do you call that nothing? (A laugh.) I can do more—I can teach people to write poetry.

Alderman Kelly—Well, whatever you do, you must not annoy people of business. If you are in necessity, you have a claim upon your parish, whatever people may say to you, and I advise you to act accordingly.

Defendant—When beggars apply for parochial relief,
The welcome you meet is "you rascally thief;
Why don't you work or beg, borrow, or steal,
Of those that are able to pay for your meal."
Only pass by the parish the devil may care.
If you feed with a bishop or feed with a bear.—
[Laughter.]

Alderman Kelly—You had better give me back those two shillings for some more deserving person.

Defendant—I'd willingly do so, but that I think people would never forgive me for being such a fool.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Hobler—I'd have you try the press now that the stamp is reduced, for I know some people to be paid for worse stuff at the enormous rate of a penny a line.

Defendant—God bless you, Mr. Hobler, you always give me good advice, as well as something to keep the wolf from the door.

"Long life to you my good old clerk, with your pen stuck in your ear.

May your money increase from day to day, and your children from year to year."

Sappho then retired.

FOX HUNTING LADIES.—I am not aware of any picture more beautiful than an elegant lady on horseback; Lady Grosvenor is a striking exemplification, whom I have repeatedly seen at the fixtures for the Cheshire hounds; I never observed her cross the country. Her Ladyship's presence at the fixture was highly gratifying; it gave a degree of interest to the scene which could not have been derived from any other source. Amidst the busy jocularity of such a meeting, there might indeed be seen the homage which high birth and distinguished rank paid to loveliness and beauty. Lady Grosvenor remains to witness the finding of the fox; and if when he goes away, he happens to take a direction that will enable her to see the run, she rides along the lanes, crosses enclosures where gates or openings happen to be convenient and continues in this way as long as she can. I think I once observed her up at the death of the fox. Lady Grosvenor is an excellent rider. Lady Helen Lowther is the oldest female rider I ever saw. This lady appears in the field in scarlet, completely equipped for the chase. She meets the Earl of Lonsdale's fox-hounds, mounted upon steady superb steeds, and rides uncommonly well. Upon one occasion, when the fixture was Little Dauloy, three miles from Melton, I saw Lady Lowther put her beautiful bay horse along with uncommon spirit.—*Sporting Paper.*

RAILWAYS.

CORK AND COVE.—Mr. Macneil, civil engineer, to whose determination the selection of a line of railway from the city to Cove was submitted, has been in Cork for some days, and we understand that, after a careful inspection of the river, and the grounds connected with the various plans brought under this consideration, he has pronounced that this important object can be accomplished upon highly satisfactory terms. He has, it is said, given directions to the Surveyors for their final proceedings, and is to return in about a fortnight to make his report to the committee. The designed work will, it is understood, have the effect of enlarging the Glanmire road, and improving the navigation of the river.

CORK AND PASSAGE.—On Saturday, Mr. Vignolles, civil engineer, finally arranged the line for the Cork and Passage Railway, and he considers it one of the most beautiful in Europe. The land committee have been indefatigable in their exertions to bring this splendid undertaking to a successful issue, and they have been eminently successful. It is highly gratifying to find Cork bestirring itself, and carrying out to a successful issue an undertaking which, whilst it gives employment to hundreds of our poor labourers, will bring the splendid outlets which Passage and our harbour afford within the capability of being travelled in fifteen minutes.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA RAILWAY.—A numerous meeting of the shareholders of the Dublin and Drogheda railway, resident in Manchester and the neighbourhood, was held yesterday in the Manor Court Room, Charles Walker, Esq., in the chair, to receive a report from the provisional committee, and to consider the propriety of acting upon a suggestion which it contained as to the appointment of directors. The report was read to the meeting. It recommended that, in consequence of the extent to which the shares of the company had been taken in Manchester, and the connexion which the railway would have with the trade of the town, four directors should be nominated by the Manchester shareholders. After a short discussion the suggestion was unanimously approved of, and the following gentlemen were nominated directors:—Charles Walker, Esq., Longford; James Bennett, William Kieran, and Edward Walker, Esqrs., Manchester.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ACCIDENT TO THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, SEPT. 12.—Her Majesty the Empress has received, in the course of the morning two despatches from his Majesty the Emperor, one at seven and the other at ten o'clock. They have brought to her Majesty the news that the Emperor, on the road from Cenza to Tamboff, at the distance of five wrests from the town of Eznbon, at one o'clock in the morning of the 7th of September, was overturned in his close chaise, and falling on the left shoulder, fractured the shoulder-blade. This accident, God be praised, has had no further serious consequence. The Emperor proceeded on foot to the town. His Majesty dispatched to the Empress the first courier; and, after taking some rest, the second, who arrived this morning, giving an account of this accident to her majesty in two detailed letters written in his own hand.

ILLUSTRIOUS DRUNKARDS.—Two persons were brought before the magistrates on Saturday, charged with having been found drunk in the streets. When asked their names one of them, with an air of great dignity said he was the Duke de Berri, and wondered any one could have the insolence of taking into custody a scion of the house of Bourbon. Magistrate—We must fine you, notwithstanding. The defendant said that matters had gone very much astray since the radicals had got into power; and things would never be right until the aristocracy were more respected. He then was marched off to Newgate for 24 hours in default of payment of the fine; and just when at the door of the board-room he waved his hand in a very condescending manner towards the bench, at the same time displaying a very democratic hole in his coat. The other defendant, who seemed to be suddenly excited by the display of authority made by the Duke, when asked his name, said he was Prince Hohenloe; and unless the magistrates dismissed the case against him, he would retaliate, and put them into the watch-house instead of himself. This formidable threat had no effect upon the magistrates, and the Prince was committed to prison. A gentleman who gave a fictitious name was fined five shillings for being drunk, notwithstanding his eloquent attempts to prove that it was a piece of Algerine despotism to prevent any man doing what he liked with himself. He then requested that the fine might be given to the mendicity, and Mr. Tudor said he would have it sent there, provided it appeared in the papers with an announcement of the name of the person from whom it had been levied. The defendant no sooner heard the nature of the proviso than his charitable solicitude vanished, and he bolted out of the office with a celerity that was truly ridiculous.

RAPID PROSPERITY.—The following circumstances took place last week in the neighbourhood of Lympstone. A farmer whose wife was on the point of confinement, requested the nurse on his retiring to bed, that she would let him have the earliest intelligence of any increase of family. The old woman, taking him to mean in a general sense, sent his hind to him, and, on being asked what he wanted, said "Measter, the meare has just foulded wi' two vine coults;" in an hour after, the stable boy woke him to communicate, that "the old sow had just farrowed wi' nein little wons," and at the same time asked if he should not remove the pointer bitch Fan, who had just got a litter of five pups, from the rest of the dogs in the kennel. The disturbance caused by all these interruptions, and his anxiety respecting his wife, induced the farmer to get up rather earlier than usual, and on the stairs, he met the nurse, who exclaimed, "Well, Master, Betsy has got a fine calf;" forgetting for a moment that he had a favourite cow named after his wife, he exclaimed, got what?" "Why, a fine calf." "What! my wife got a fine calf!" "Law bless the man, I mean your cow; for I sent you word an hour ago mistress had got twins, a fine boy and girl." Overpowered with his feelings at such an increase in his family, he went into the parlour, and on going to sit down in his arm chair, he discovered the cat had kittened in it with seven kittens, so that in all he had twenty six mouths more to feed on the farm than when he retired to rest.—*Boston Gazette.*

CURIOUS NATURAL PROFILES.—One side of Moel-y-gest, a hill near Tre' Madoc, Carnarvonshire, when viewed from the high road at Criccieth, presents a profile of the human countenance which bears a remarkable resemblance to the Duke of Wellington. This hill is about one thousand feet high; and the side which presents this prodigious portrait faces the North at the inclination of about 45 degrees, so that the face is turned upwards, as if the body lay in a horizontal position, with the head raised upon a pillow. The features are very distinctly defined. A similar phenomenon is found in New Hampshire, United States; for forming part of a range, called the White Mountains, is the Profile mountain, so called in consequence of one side of it bearing a very accurate outline of the human face. Another occurs near Edinburgh, immediately beneath the monument of Nelson, on Calton Hill. It is a rocky precipice of about 100 feet high; the face of this precipice, when viewed from the south of Holyrood Palace, about half a mile distant, presents a profile in every way well-proportioned bearing a strong resemblance to the hero of Trafalgar. Another instance of the freaks of nature exists at Malta, in the Lion Rock, which emerges from the sea at the height of several yards, and forms a gigantic statue of a recumbent lion. To these may be added a remarkable stone between Carnarvon and Beddgelert, about four miles from the latter place, which bears a strong resemblance to that "heaven-born minister" William Pitt; the road passes close to it.—*Carnarvon Herald.*

WATERFORD:

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Published every Saturday morning.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION

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Mr. M. CAHILL in the Chair

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mons, so well known as to require no d
also send you his cheque for £100 towar
Rent.

This splendid donation, coming from suc
such a moment, not only furnishes us to de
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for more sympathy from the English
causes of our defeat at Newcastle are dist
by this gentleman to private and individual
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can have, and it is impossible not to yield t
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

No. 1, 131. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1836. PRICE 6d.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this body was held on Thursday at the Corn Exchange.

Mr. M. CAHILL in the Chair.

Mr. Frank Thorpe Porter came forward, and said that he had a name to bring before the society which would be received with that acclamation of which it was worthy (Loud cheers.) He had to propose a prelate distinguished for every virtue that could adorn the human character; he would at once introduce to them the name of the Right Rev. James Keatinge, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns. (Loud cheers.) He came forward with his usual promptitude in the cause of his country, and he (Mr. Porter) had a right to feel highly honoured by being made the medium through which that distinguished prelate had sent in his adhesion to the Association. He was selected, and right, because he was the organ of the Association in the county of Wexford in looking after the registry; and in selecting him for the honour he was only recognising him as the person sent down by the Association. The learned gentleman then handed in £5 10s. as the subscription of the right Rev. prelate, and moved that his name be enrolled as a member of the Association.—The motion was carried amidst loud acclamation.

Mr. Guthrie, as secretary *pro tem.*, read the minutes of the last day of meeting, and amongst the rest a letter from Mr. Beaumont, M. P., enclosing one hundred pounds as his subscription to the Justice Rent. The announcement was received with long-continued shouts of applause.

This letter, together with Mr. O'Connell's on the same subject, appears in the list of correspondence which follows:—

Darrynane Abbey, 18th Sept., 1836.

MY DEAR FRENCH—I send you under another cover two letters, the one written by Mr. Mason of Stonehouse, near Plymouth, with two guineas subscribed to the Justice Rent.

The other letter is from one of the most distinguished of the gentry of England—T. Wentworth Beaumont, Esq. You are aware that he is a member of the House of Commons, so well known as to require no description. I also send you his cheque for £100 towards the Justice Rent.

This splendid donation, coming from such a man, at such a moment, not only forbids us to despair, but actually directs the most desponding amongst us to hope for more sympathy from the English people. The causes of *our* defeat at Newcastle are distinctly traced by this gentleman to private and individual pique. He certainly has better means of knowing the facts than we can have, and it is impossible not to yield the most implicit credit to anything he asserts. He has, therefore, completely satisfied me that we do not owe the defeat of Mr. Blacket to any *hostility* to Ireland. But I attributed that defeat to *hostility* OR *indifference* to the rights of Irishmen. Now, although it was not hostility, yet, Mr. Beaumont establishes beyond any doubt my opinion as to the *indifference*; for assuredly if there were a lively sense of the importance to Ireland of a friendly member for Newcastle—and still more, if the electors felt strongly the injury to Ireland which an unfriendly member, however untalented, would just at that moment inflict—they never would suffer caprice or pettishness to controul the contest and decide the election.

However, the accession of a gentleman of the high station in society, and independence of character, which Mr. Beaumont enjoys, to the cause of Ireland, is a matter of the utmost importance. I am sure that the Association will hail that accession with cordial gratitude, and will express its respect in suitable terms. Had I been in Dublin, I should feel truly proud to propose the expression of that gratitude and respect to him. My place will, I know, be well supplied; and this occasion will, I am sure, be seized upon to increase the disposition of the Irish people to continue longer their expectation of redress without falling back upon our last resource—the agitation of the question of Repeal. Mr. Beaumont's conduct certainly encourages us to hope that we may still obtain "justice FROM England."

I see that my esteemed friend, the Rev. Mr. Groves, has a motion for the next day, to publish weekly the *expenditure* as well as *the receipt* of the "Justice Rent." I hope he will not persevere in that motion. The publication of the *expenditure* should only take place after the auditing of accounts. No account should be published until after the expenditure had undergone a careful audit of the vouchers, so as to show, in the first place, the regularity of the order of the finance committee for one payment; and, secondly, the fact of payment itself. It will be quite enough to publish the items of the expenditure, as the Catholic Association did, once in every twelve months. The books should continue to be open for the inspection of all the members, but the publication should be deliberate, and after a thorough vouching of every item of expenditure.

I wish I could positively promise the drafts of the two addresses committed to my care, so as to have them read at the next meeting of the Association. I will do the best I can, and, if I am unable to have them finished, let not my delay be imputed as a fault. He to whom no hope is afforded for himself may, and, I believe, ought to feel his only consolation in the continuous exertions of public duty. For my part, I have convinced myself that all is left me in life is, to fill up every moment of my existence with some effort to ameliorate the condition of my country. Prosperity and justice from England, or from herself—such must be the "peace cry" of Ireland.

Believe me to be very faithfully yours,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

Scarbro', September 7, 1836.

DEAR SIR—As I spoke very unceremoniously against the expediency of your agitation in England, when I was convinced that with whatever intentions, you were doing a practical injury to the cause of liberty, and the security of liberal principles, so, when I see you proceeding in a right course, I do not hesitate with equal frankness to offer you my humble assistance. Allow me to request your acceptance of £100 towards the Justice Fund.

I have just read in the *Globe* your letter to the editor of the *Spectator*, and must be permitted to set you right on the subject of the Newcastle election. You are really not justified in answering "Newcastle," (as you pithily express it) to those who assert that the people of England are favourable to the Irish. *I assert that opinion*, and I have no doubt that the Reformers of Newcastle will not be offended by my saying, in their name, that they should be much hurt by their town being your watchword to designate English liberty and prejudice. The reason of my friend Blacket's defeat, and of Mr. Hodgson *Hinde's* success, (he has since changed his name by King's patent—would that he had changed his politics,) is simply this—that two most zealous Liberals (one of Whig the other of radical persuasion) ventured to think they had the power of installing a member in the vacant seat for the town. The *mettle* of John Bull was excited—the caprices of a bull in a pet are unreasonable enough—they forgot the public liberty in rage for asserting their own—the reformers of Newcastle were desirous to resent an attempt at *domination*. This, I am sure, is not an incorrect representation of the true cause which lay at the bottom of the success of the Tory. The Irish was forgotten in the individual question.

Should the same question be tried at a general election when the public fermentation would absorb petty jealousies, no town would, I am certain, be more ready to convince you of its sympathy with your *unjustly* and *cruelly* treated countrymen. But, Sir, I only speak as a Northumbrian, knowing the feelings of my neighbours, and not authorised by position to relate the opinions of the independent men of Newcastle. But as a Northumbrian I protest against the *injustice*, proceeding from ignorance on your part, (natural and unavoidable ignorance I admit), of the meaning you have affixed to the name of our principal town, and its very high minded and high-spirited constituency.

Believe me, dear Sir, yours truly,

T. W. BEAUMONT.

To Daniel O'Connell, Esq.

Stonehouse, near Plymouth, Sept 7th, 1836.

SIR—I beg to enclose an order on Messrs. Barclay and Co., of London, for two guineas, the joint contributions of two Reformers (Major John Campbell and myself) to the Justice Rent fund for Ireland. My being ignorant of the address of the treasurer must plead my excuse for troubling you. Most heartily wishing you health and success in your patriotic endeavour to obtain justice for your country,

I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

WM. G. MASON.

To Daniel O'Connell, Esq.

P.S.—We (the Reformers) give a dinner to-morrow, the 8th, at the Town-hall, Devonport to our members, Sirs George Gray and Edward Codrington.

St. James's Park, Kilkenny, Sept. 20, 1836.

DEAR SIR—I send you a bank order for £10, subscribed to the justice rent by the people of the parish of Kilmacow, in this county, including £1 from the excellent and patriotic parish priest, the Rev. John Quinn.—Mr. Quinn in his letter states that monthly collections shall be made in his parish. Since my last communication I have visited the baronies of Galmoy, Kells, and Fassadineen, in this county, for the purpose of forming District Registry Associations, and have every where received the cordial co-operation and support of the people and the Catholic clergy. Yesterday a highly respectable meeting of county gentlemen was held in Kilkenny, for the purpose of making final rules and regulations for the management of the county association. I proceed on my tour of inspection to-day to the southern parts of this county. The Tories here have lately formed a society called the "*Freedom of Election* Society," for the county of Kilkenny, whose object is "to forward the registry of *eligible persons*, and oppose *fictitious* votes." We, of course, well know who they deem "eligible persons." Their efforts here will only expose them to ridicule and contempt. It is probable more than 500 notices will be served by the liberal party for the next sessions.

I am, dear Sir, your humble servant,

MATTHEW O'DONNELL.

Inspector of Registry.

Sept 17th, 1836, Mullinahone, Callan.

SIR—Annexed I have the pleasure of handing a bank order for £10 10s., the Justice Rent, for this month, of this town and neighbourhood; included in which is £1 from the Rev. William Flanagan, our P. P., whom you will have the goodness to have admitted a member of the General Association, and I do assure you it does not possess one more attached to the cause in which it is embarked, nor more anxious in its success than he. Our worthy curate, the Rev. Mr. Cooney, is at present from home, or we should have had his co-operation in the collection; however, we can avail ourselves of his assistance in future, as we are determined to contribute to that patriotic fund regularly, as long as the cause which gave rise to its establishment shall continue. We are preparing to forward the registry here.

I have the honour to remain your obedient humble servant,

EDWARD KICKAM.

A letter from the Marquis Conyngham, acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Michael Cahill, Esq., chairman of the Association, requesting his lordship to give facility to the registering of his tenantry in the Queen's County, and stating that he had no property in that county; but had taken all necessary steps in his power to promote and facilitate the registry of his lordship's tenantry in the county of Donegal.

Letter from J. W. Fitzpatrick, Esq., Spiddal, Galway, to same, stating that he was not in possession of the Ossory estates, but had transmitted Mr. Cahill's letter to the ladies Fitzpatrick, "who, he had no doubt, would afford to those tenants who wish for it, as all proprietors ought, every facility in registering their votes.

Rev. Edward Tierney, Boyle, enclosing a copy of resolutions of Boyle meeting, forming a district association, and stating that the Justice Rent was about being put in progress of collection.

Roscrea, 20th September, 1836.

DEAR SIR—Since our last communication with the General Association, we have visited the towns of Frankford, Banagher, and Birr, in each of which we have formed committees—also in the parish of Eglish, Lusmagh, Rynagh and Gallen. We are happy to be enabled to state that the meeting which we attended at Banagher embraced not less than five thousand persons, who seemed to be animated with the greatest ardour in the cause of their country, and adopted the resolutions suggested by the General Association in the most enthusiastic manner. The Justice Rent is there in a forward state of collection, and arrangements have been made for serving one hundred notices for the ensuing sessions.

We regret to state that in consequence of the absence of the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, who is on a visitation through his diocese, the club formed at Birr may not prove as efficient as those established in the other parts of the county. The collection of the Justice Rent must await his return, which will not be for three weeks or so. In our report hereafter, we shall be constrained to draw the attention of the Association to the town of Birr.

We arrived here on yesterday, and met with a reception from the honest men of Roscrea that was most cheering indeed; although not situate in the county for which we have been appointed registry inspectors, yet, from its contiguity to several important parishes in the King's County, we selected it as the most convenient place to meet the people of those parishes. The notice was exceedingly short, but notwithstanding near 3,000 persons were assembled, to teach the remnant of the Orange faction of this town—the mode by which we seek to obtain justice for Ireland—peaceable and constitutional assemblies in the noon day, combining the insulted liberal Protestant, with the no less trampled upon Roman Catholic. A patriotic Protestant gentleman, Alfred G. Richardson, Esq., J. P., was our chairman, and several individuals of the same persuasion were joined with us.

The good men and true of Roscrea have our warmest thanks for their kind co-operation.

We separate here, as one of us intends taking the Portarlington and Edenderry districts; the Dunkerrin, Shinrone, Shannon-bridge, and the Seven Churches, so that by Monday next, our labours shall be completed with the full organization of the King's County.

We remain, dear Sir, yours most truly,

RICHARD DALY, } Inspectors of Registry,
THOS. DEEHAN, } King's County.

To Arthur French, Esq.,

Peter Fitzgerald, Esq., Fethard, Tipperary:—

Remitting, by request of the committee established in the union of Fethard and Killusty for the collection of the Justice Rent, £15 sterling; being the amount collected for August and September; including £1 each from the following patriotic gentlemen, whom he requests to have proposed as members, viz.:—

Matthew Laffan, James Devan, Thomas Blackmore, Pat. Stokes, John J. Byrne, Esqrs. Mr. Fitzgerald states that collectors have been appointed for different districts, both in town and country, to whose patriotic zeal and co-operation too much praise cannot be given; and that the people in general pay most cheerfully; that also a committee of the Tipperary Society for the Maintenance of Peace and good Order, has been established at Fethard.

Mr. Fitzgerald also requests to be admitted a member.

When the Secretary had concluded reading the foregoing correspondence, Mr. Dillon Brown, M. P., came into the room, and was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Redmond rose and said, that private communication had been received from General Cockburn relative to the registry of his tenantry in the Queen's County, and (he Mr. Redmond) was proud to say that the registry on his estate had been promptly attended to. A similar letter was received from Mr. James Grattan, and a letter was read from Mr. Fitzsimon, of the King's County, stating that the registry was almost complete there (cheers.) The tenantry of Gen. [illegible] in the Queen's County, too, were registered. It was [illegible] gentlemen to state, that they had their tenantry in progress of being registered before any motion relative to them was brought before the meeting (cheers). Mr. Redmond said that he would bring forward on a future day something similar with regard to Carlow as had been already brought forward with regard to the Queen's County (cheers). Mr. Redmond then said that he begged leave to hand in the first instalment of Justice Rent for the parish of Saint Peter and Saint Mary, Rathmines. The parishioners did intend to detain the amount now collected in their hands until they would add to it, and make it an offering worthy of their country; but upon consideration of the subject, they thought to send it in promptly, by way of example to other parishes, which, he was sorry to say seemed stricken by some paralysis, or sunk in an unfortunate or unaccountable apathy. (hear, hear, hear.) No parish in Ireland ought to hesitate a moment at such a period, and he wondered that the Catholics of the old Association did not come forward with all the zeal and patriotism which marked their conduct in the olden time. At all events he was proud to say that there was no parish in Ireland which furnished a more worthy exception to the charge of apathy as Rathmines. (Hear, and cheers.) He was proud to say as a parishioner of that parish, that the kindest co-operation amongst all classes and denominations of persons always existed there, and amongst the list of Subscribers to the Justice Rent which he was about to hand in were the names of several Liberal Protestants. (Loud cheers.) In his parish they had erected a Catholic church, which cost several thousand pounds, and a poor-school capable of containing six hundred poor children, and in which nearly four hundred were at present receiving the rudiments of useful instruction. These were facts which went far to support the voluntary principle. There was an interesting fact which he would mention. The Protestant people of Harold's-cross and that neighbourhood, with their very worthy and excellent pastor at their head, were about to erect a church upon the voluntary principle, and he (Mr. Redmond) was much mistaken if the Roman Catholics would not subscribe. He could answer for himself, and declare with truth, that he never subscribed more cheerfully towards anything in his life than he would towards it. When Protestants acted upon the voluntary principle, and built their churches without compelling other men to subscribe, they would find co-operation and assistance from their Catholic countrymen. He would mention another fact which showed the good understanding and kindly feeling that existed between Protestants and Catholics in his parish. When the Catholic church to which he had alluded was about to be erected, the first subscription paid towards it was five pounds given by Mr. Boxwell, a Protestant gentleman. (Cheers.) In public and in private the best understanding existed between Catholics and Protestants in his parish, and the example set was worthy of being acted on throughout the country. He (Mr. Redmond) was called upon the other day to subscribe to the erection of an organ in St. Peter's church, and as there was no longer a law to compel him to pay he subscribed most cheerfully. (Cheers.) By a reciprocity of kindly acts the people of all persuasions would be bound together in a bond of union, from which the happiest results, national and individual, would flow. Mr. Redmond read the list of subscribers, and amongst the rest was the name of Mr. Henry Stewart O'Neill, an officer of the royal navy, a young gentleman whose merits he could not pass slightly over—he was foremost in every good and patriotic work that went forward.—There was, too, the name of Mr. Waldron, whose brother had already sent in three pounds towards the Justice Rent. There was the name of another gentleman, too, on the list which he could not pass over—who, although he was far away from Dublin, sent up his subscription to the Justice Rent. The gentleman was Mr. Casserly, the barrister—(cheers)—a gentleman of character and patriotism. Mr. Casserly was at present at Athenry, in the county of Galway, and in the letter which he sent up he offered his services as a reporter of registry, and said that if he were to act, Sligo ought to be the field of his labours. Much was to be done in that county, and if his services were accepted, he would work in Sligo. (Cheers.) Mr. Redmond concluded by reading the names of the subscribers in his parish, and handing in thirty-seven pounds ten shillings as the amount of the first instalment of Justice Rent from the parish. He moved that the gentlemen who paid one pound each should be admitted as members of the body. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Barrett seconded the resolution, which was passed amidst loud cheering.

When Mr. Redmond sat down,

Mr. Staunton rose and handed in £22 and some shillings, transmitted from the parish of Monaghan. That district, he said, was a poor parish, populated almost together, as far as the Catholics were concerned, by peasants. It had a considerable Conservative population, the Protestants being rather more than one-half of its entire inhabitants. Under these circumstances the remittance handed in must be regarded as very considerable. (Hear, hear.) At the head of the list of contributors was the Very Rev. Dean Bellew, parish priest. That rev. gentleman was, he believed, descended from a younger branch of the ancient family of Barmeath; but it was quite certain that he was a venerable dignitary of the Catholic church, who had rendered service to Ireland at various times and in various places, and that he enjoyed the highest character amongst those to whom he was best known, as a zealous, pious, and enlightened ecclesiastic. (Cheers.) He was a contributor to every fund raised within his time for the benefit of Ireland, and he (Mr. S.) thought he could point out to a season in which his pecuniary sacrifices amounted to £13. Next on the list were his curates, the Rev. Mr. Caulfield and the Rev. Mr. Carolan; and when he (Mr. S.) saw three clerical names amongst a comparatively small number of candidates for admission to the Association, he could not help pointing to it as a refutation of a statement lately put forth through some of the Tory journals, that the second order of the clergy were, in comparison to former times, apathetic on the present occasion. (Hear, hear, hear.) Than such an imputation nothing could be more unfounded. The second order naturally waited for the example of their superiors, and held back, to his own knowledge, in many instances, in order to join their contributions to these of their lay compatriots in their respective districts. If a proof were wanted it would be furnished by the list he had in his hand. (Loud cheers.) He would not discharge his duty in giving in this money from Monaghan if he did not state that the greatest solicitude prevailed amongst the best men in that county with regard to the existing state of the representation.—(Loud cries of hear, hear.) They felt that he representation was in an unnatural position—half Whig, half Tory, wholly worthless to Ireland. (Hear, hear.) He felt he was treading on delicate ground in alluding to this subject. For the Rossmore family he had the highest respect. He had witnessed the public exertions of the head of that family on many occasions; and he did not know whether more to admire the energies he displayed or the seasonableness of the time in which they were brought into action. (Cries of "Hear, hear, hear.") Of the parliamentary conduct of the younger branches of that family no one, he thought, could speak in terms of too warm commendation. He himself had an opportunity of witnessing the fidelity with which late and early, they watched over the destinies of the country in the last session. Yet, it was beyond all question that the best, most experienced, and most intelligent Irishmen in Monaghan accused the family of compromising the independence of that county, and the welfare of the kingdom at large, by shrinking from a contest which as they felt persuaded, could only end in victory. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. S.) had given a great deal of attention to this subject. He conversed with all classes of men connected with Monaghan; and he must confess his impression was, and is, that two seats could be secured for that county as easily as one.—Doubtless, the Westenra family thought differently; but it was most strange that in 1834, when all the strength of Conservatism could put forth was arrayed against them, they succeeded by the large majority of 94. (Hear.)—In conclusion he trusted that the future would furnish no ground for complaint. Never would Ireland demand such sacrifices of personal interest as on the next appeal to the people, of which every symptom indicated the near approach. He trusted that the Westenras and the noble Club of Monaghan would join energies cordially in that great crisis; and, according to everything he could observe or learn, the result, if they did, could not be doubtful. (Cheers.)

Mr. Barrett seconded Mr. Staunton's motion, and agreed in the observations about the capacity of that county to return two Liberals, and not be as it was, a nullity of representation, with a Liberal and a Tory neutralizing each other. (Hear, hear.) He, so far from being an enemy of the Rossmore family, had lately resisted a pressure from without to condemn their treatment of the county. But he did so, hoping that there would be no occasion for it, and he did not wish to be accused of having attacked a family needlessly whose parliamentary services were at the period unquestionable, and to him (Mr. Barrett) would have been imputed any desertion of the cause at that juncture. (Hear, hear.) But he would be understood—if his expectations from that family were not realised, he would be as ready to do his duty of the Liberal and independent interest of that county as ever. (Loud cheers.) These were not times for men to be Liberals before the country, and Conservatives in their own county. (Hear, hear.) Men should be equal and consistent everywhere, and if they were Monaghan would have two Liberal members. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Frank Thorpe Porter proposed for admission Mr. Clement Rice, of Churchtown, barony of Forth, and mentioned a curious circumstance which had been told him by that gentleman. Mr. Rice holds two-thirds of a tract of land which had been demised by the landlord to Mr. Patrick Walter Redmond, the defeated Tory candidate for Wexford, and another party held the remaining portion of it as tenants in common. Mr. Rice's son was applied to to vote for Mr. Redmond, but he refused to vote against his conscience, and supported the Liberal candidate. From that day to this Mr. Redmond has compelled him to pay the entire rent of the ground, and has refused to apply to the party who holds with him.—(Hear, hear.)—Mr. Redmond could not be made amenable to any ordinary tribunal, but he should that he was so utterly an indifferent to the force of public opinion as to persist in this unjust and most oppressive course towards a highly honourable individual.

Mr. Robert Dillon Browne, M. P. said that he should not have trespassed on the attention of the meeting but for an observation that had fallen from the gentleman who had preceded the last speaker. It appeared to him that the tendency of Mr. Savage's observations was to cast a reflection on the conduct of his hon. friend, Sir William Brabazon; if he should be wanting in consistency, as a public man, he should be utterly forgetful of the kindly feelings that existed between him and his hon. colleague, if he suffered such an observation to pass without giving it the most unqualified contradiction. There was not in the province of Connaught a man to whom the country owed so much; who had made so many and such cheerful sacrifices in the cause, and who was so completely devoted to the interests of Ireland. He was satisfied that the gentleman who made those observations was misinformed as to the fact. Sir William Brabazon had no estate in Roscommon; he (Mr. Browne) had been acquainted with his property since his childhood, and for the first time in his life he learned that he had estates in Roscommon. He did not think it necessary to trouble the meeting with any further remarks on this subject, as to render doubtful any statement of this kind. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) When he had last the honour of addressing this association, it was the first time he had the honour of setting a foot within the walls of that building, which had been hallowed by so many associations of a sacred character. (Hear, and cheers.) When he had first the honour of addressing that Association, it was previous to the prorogation of parliament. He stated upon that occasion, that the session of parliament was about to close, while the grievances of Ireland were undressed, while the people still groaned beneath the burden of tithes, while corporate reform was denied, and insult was added to injury, by a certain noble lord, a foundling of fortune, insolently pronouncing that the people of Ireland were unsuited for free municipal institutions—that they were "millions of aliens." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He stated that, on one occasion, the people might petition, that their representatives might legislate compatibly with the interests of the country, but that it would be useless, while an irresponsible body could deny the wishes of the one, and paralyse the efforts of the other. (Hear, hear.) He came again forward to repeat these sentiments; and he boldly maintained that the constitution of Great Britain was imperfect. (Loud cheering.) It might be asserted that we lived in a free state; but, like the republic of Venice, it was the mockery of a name. If a few individuals, who owed their privileges to the accident of their birth, would stop the wheels of improvement, could assume a prerogative of power, and set up their presumptuous judgments in opposition to the recorded opinions of the community. (Loud cheers.) He was certain that all schemes of public improvement were visionary until two great changes were effected in the constitution of the country—the one of the perfection of reform in the Commons—(loud cheers)—the other an organic change in the constitution of the Lords. The first could only be effected by secret suffrage—the latter by converting that humbug of hereditary legislation into an elective body, and rendering them responsible to the public for their actions. With reference to vote by ballot, he would maintain, that it was the only remedy against bribery and intimidation; for, in the political market, where men trafficked upon the weakness of human nature, if there was certainty of fulfilling the guilty covenant became doubtful, the corruptionist would not stake his money, and the freedom of election would consequently be preserved. He might be told that reform in the House of Lords and vote by ballot were visionary speculations; but the only answer he would give was, that twenty years ago reform of the House of Commons was considered as vainly speculative. There was a period in the history of this country, when the consideration of such measures would be considered the mere ravings of political madness—when to think freely was to be a traitor, and when rebellion and patriotism were identified as crime of the same color and of the darkest dye. But those days are gone by; such idle prejudices had vanished before the march of intelligence, had been scorched by the breath of liberty; and when reform once took root and extended itself along the soil, the moral vision of the country became expanded in gazing upon the dilations of its giant frame. (Loud cheers.) He would ask what effected that reform? It was the condition of the country. (Hear, hear.) The people of England saw corruption extending and their rulers becoming daily more insolent and abandoned; they saw that after fifteen years of peace the national debt was increased—(hear, hear, and cheers)—the national honour was unredeemed—the people were dundered, that they might be the more easily oppressed; and an empty treasury was filled with the earnings of the poor, that a corrupt minister might pander to the passions of a venal parliament, and be able the more readily to lay his hands upon the wages of political prostitution. (Loud cheers.) The people of England saw that such was the state of the country—they organised; the Trades' Unions of Birmingham and Manchester sprang out of public discontent; the proud Saxon took a lesson from the naked peasant—(loud cheers)—the parent country deigned to accept counsel from her long-neglected daughter—the only child that her improvidence has left her—and those glorious meetings rang through England; the voice of the public was heard aloud, and the echo of its anger was carried into the very bosom of St. Stephen's. (Loud cheers.) The consequence was—the Commons was reformed. Now, gentlemen, similar circumstances have accumulated to force reform into the forbidden sanctuary of the Lords. The arrogance, the rabid intolerance and ignorance of that body have forced themselves upon the observation of the public, and the people of England are convinced of the necessity of cleansing that Augean stable and removing from it those weeds of aristocracy that produce no fruit. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The reason he made these remarks was, to acquaint the people that it was his fixed determination, if no other honourable member came forward, to propose an organic change in that body. (Loud cheers.) However incapable he might be of doing so, he would not shrink from his duty; why, he would ask, should the people of Ireland submit to the indignity of being called aliens? why should they not carry the war into the very body of the House of Lords? Every circumstance contributed to their making a great political movement—they were guided by the counsels of the greatest political characters in Europe, the master spirit of the day; and they were at present ruled by the wisest and kindest Viceroy that ever presided over the destinies of this country. (Hear, hear.) The people of Ireland should now demand their rights; they should insist upon the parchment which assigned their national independence being torn, or the conditions of the contract from being fulfilled. (Loud cheers.) The hon. member had alluded to Mr. O'Connell, and he begged to state, that he had with much regret a remark that fell from the late hon. member for the county of Cork. That gentleman is reported to have stated that it required a political movement to relieve Ireland "from the tyranny of O'Connell." It is impossible that such sentiments could have fallen from the lips of any man who desired the name of patriot. It must have been a misrepresentation—it must have been a libel upon the speech of that gentleman. Let us suppose fifty years ago—let us suppose that period when the Catholic was degraded and insulted—when he was spit upon by his fellow Christians. Then he was pressed to the dust by the iron heel of oppression, because he knelt before the altar which he loved, and worshipped his God in the company of his conscience. I say that if at that period this room, this sacred temple of public liberty in which I now stand, was filled with those degraded beings, those outcasts from national intercourse; and that they were told by some prophet that the man was to be born who would relieve them from such bondage, what would have been the expression of their feelings, would they not take their children and swear them to eternal gratitude to that man?—that man is O'Connell (loud cheers); and I cannot believe that any patriot could call him a tyrant. If such exists I would tell him to renounce his former associates and to take Shaw for his companion and Leroy for his political adviser.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. Savage explained.

Mr. Redmond said, that from the pressure of business on the Association, and the limited space of time in which they were obliged to go through it, he had been obliged to postpone a very important motion from the last day of motion to the present. He was convinced, that though late the hour, it was his duty to proceed with it; and if gentlemen could be induced to delay their dinner hour, he would be thankful for their assistance. The motion with which he intended to conclude was, for the transmission of the letter addressed by the Association to the Liberal proprietors of the Queen's County, through their chairman, to the Whig proprietors of the county Carlow, with the necessary alterations fitting for the different localities. Every one knew that in no other portion of our unhappy country was the terrific effects of Tory domination attended with such desolating results as in the county of Carlow. The Rev. Mr. Maher deserved the lasting thanks and gratitude of his country for the talent and moral courage with which, in a series of admirable letters, he exposed the hideous atrocity, and detailed the murderous effects of that domination. It was known that about 2,000 unoffending human beings had been turned out in a short period, houseless and homeless, to die on the way side—that unlike the more humane slaughters of the people at Newtownbarry, Castlepollard, and Rathcormac, where the victims were disposed of by a summary process, and put out of pain at once—the Carlow Tories, more ingenuous adepts in torture, turned their victims out, to die by the more lingering process of starvation by cold and hunger, so that those pious champions of ascendancy could enjoy the fiendish gratification of knowing that fathers and mothers were doomed, in addition to their own sufferings, to see their children famished before their eyes, without the means of giving them wherewith to free them from starvation. He (Mr. Redmond) had no doubt but the noble and excellent individuals named in the communications which he had received would unite with the Association to relieve the county of Carlow from the wicked abomination of this cruel and hypocritical faction. Every man must be convinced that we are now engaged in an arduous, an energetic, and a simultaneous effort, to repel the burning insult, and redress the infamous wrong that has been put upon us by the Tory majority in the House of Lords; insult and wrong inflicted in violation of the solemn pledge given unanimously by the address of the King, Lords, and Commons, after the defeat of O'Connell's motion on the repeal question. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) This Association is but asking the co-operation of ministerialists, liberals and reformers, in seeking to obtain justice by legal and constitutional means through the open road of the constitution; and it is the business and the interest of every man, and, above all, of every man of property and high station, to aid in that constitutional effort; for as sure as heaven was above them, if peaceable and legal means did not procure redress, disappointment would lead to a result that would shake the very country.

The meeting then separated.

CHURCH MILITANT.

COOKE AND CROTTY.

We transfer a report of a recent exhibition of these worthy persons at Glasgow, from the *Glasgow Argus*, to our columns.

This Crotty has been long notorious in the King's County; and, strange as it may appear, he had a parcel of Catholic followers, who, supposing him harshly treated by his ecclesiastical superiors, sided with him in his resistance to their authority. Latterly, we learn, he undertook to read the mass in English; this, however, was rather too strong for the stomach of his followers, and, we believe, they gradually left him. During all this period Crotty professed the most thorough Popery, and by this means blinded the simple-minded men who had sustained him, in what he called his persecution.

Circumstances, however, compelled Crotty to leave the parish whose functions he had usurped, and he forthwith betook himself to the North of Ireland, and placed his spiritual and secular interests under the guardianship of the notorious Daddy Cooke; a man called by certain Dissenters the Presbyterian Pope of Ulster: and, most certainly, he appears on his little arena to *Pope it* away with the temper of a Hildebrand. The Presbyterians of the Synod of Ulster, who prate so amazingly about "the liberty" they enjoy "of prophesying," bow down in the presence of the redoutable Doctor, and lick the dust from his sandals. He appears to have these men—who are so very proud of their independence, and all that sort of affair, in things spiritual and civil—as completely under the whip, as my lord's huntsman, a kennel of puppies. He is their Be-all and their Do-all, and the Presbyterian Church exhibits in Ireland, at this moment, as melancholy and as degraded an attitude as the Greek Church does under Nicholas of Russia, or the Hindoos under the Bramins. But of these things hereafter.

Crotty, therefore, did not act altogether injudiciously in seeking Cooke's assistance. By the latter he was presented as a man suffering for conscience sake, to the Orthodox in Belfast, and a *collection* was made for his sustenance and the spread of the Word. Whether that Word was to be interpreted by Pope Cooke or by Pope Beresford seems very little to have troubled the tender conscience of Crotty. He thought, may-hap, Presbyterian pennies as good as Protestant pennies—nay, as Popish ones and was grateful, therefore. After the Belfast mummery, the Presbyterian Pope took the Popish Priest over to Glasgow, and had a preachment there, at which a lumping sum of sixty-pounds was subscribed to the Crotty aforesaid.

On the whole, we do not think this a bad speculation of Crotty's to raise the wind. Whether Crotty has "gone the whole hog"—whether he has embraced Episcopal Protestantism, or Presbyterianism, or any other *ism*, does not appear, but it is evident enough that he cannot appear hereafter as a Catholic Priest in Birr or its vicinity.

We do not think, however, we should have referred to these discreditable individuals at all but for two *wilful lies* told by Cooke to his audience in Glasgow—or, perhaps, three. He calls Delany a converted priest—*that's lie the first*; he states that Mr. Gore Jones was preferred to a better place, on account of his conduct in the North—*that's lie the second*. He was sent from one county to another, with no addition of salary—not because he had misconducted himself, but for the purpose of taking him from a district, the *unpaid* Orange magistrates of which had persecuted him with the utmost malignity. Again, our "Pope" states that Captain Duff was promoted to Tipperary, with a higher salary, for his conduct in the case of that odious and reprobate blasphemer, Delany. He was removed to Tipperary because his zeal in endeavouring to protect the public peace was not altogether conformable to the strict letter of the law, or to the literal meaning of his instructions; but, having done no wrong, he was not suspended, but neither was his salary increased—*this is lie the third*.

Now Cooke knew, or ought to know, all these things when he made his solemn statement in a Church. The object, however, was to malign the bulk of the Irish people, and to calumniate the Government of Lord Mulgrave—and Cooke holds that all things are fair in war.—*Evening Post.*

APOSTATE PRIESTS AND SEDITIOUS PARSONS.

No reasonable man doubts that the object and design of such men as Martin, Moore, and Cooke, in parading Apostate Priests about the country, is to rouse, if possible, the hostility of the people to madness. This most unchristian and abominable policy, we hope (and it is only a hope we venture to express), will fail. There is, too, another object—these people, we mean such fellows as Martin, &c., commit these outrages in order to furnish them with a pretence for rushing into print, and for showing the world how industriously they are labouring in the vineyard of the Lord. This is Moore's object, manifestly. And with this view he has published the following letter from Lord Morpeth:—

Dublin Castle, Sept. 22, 1836.

SIR—I am directed by his Excellency to acquaint you that he has made further inquiry into the transactions detailed in your letter of the 14th instant; and he has thereby been put in possession of some circumstances connected with them, which were not fully laid before him in your communication. His Excellency can conceive that a magistrate might have seen cause to regret that the placards, in which the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Nolan was announced, and which were posted in various places about the town, were drawn up in terms necessarily offensive to the religious opinions of the large majority of the people, among whom they were to be exhibited. This consideration, however, cannot affect his Excellency's view of the disgraceful nature of the proceedings complained of within the cathedral; and he has satisfaction in learning that the five magistrates present unanimously concurred that summonses should be issued against the offenders. His Excellency has also felt himself bound to intimate to Mr. Kirwan his disapproval of the expressions alleged to have been used by him on the occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

MORPETH.

To the Rev. E. L. Moore, Tuam.

Upon this letter the Reverend Gentleman has a lengthy comment, which we shall not administer to his vanity by inserting here.

With regard to the outrage in the Old Cathedral, no one can doubt that Lord Morpeth has decribed it properly. But neither with respect to the course taken by Mr. Kirwan, the Magistrate, have we the least doubt, that he very properly described the object of the parties. It was to produce disturbance—it was to create a riot, such as those of Ballyconnell and Killishandra, in the county of Cavan, that Nolan was brought into the heart of by far the most Catholic county in Ireland.

All these things, however, will ultimately lead to good. The peace of the country cannot much longer be confided to the *temper* of the Church Militant.—*Ibid.*

LEEDS MERCURY.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

LEEDS, SEPT. 22, 1836.—SIR—In a letter addressed by you to a gentleman in the north of England, containing congratulations on the result of the East Cumberland election, I see that you condemn my conduct, in your usual style, for venturing to maintain that the House of Lords cannot be remodelled, and rendered elective without a revolution, and you add, that the real danger of a revolution arises from there not being a reform of the House of Lords. The object of this letter, Sir, is to support my own opinion, and to controvert yours. Let us view the question at issue between us by an examination of its working on Parliament. You know, as well as I can inform you, that a bill brought into the House of Commons, for depriving the Members of the House of Lords of their hereditary privilege as legislators, would scarcely be supported by as many members in that House, as voted for your celebrated motion for the repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. You are so well aware of this, that though you gave notice of a motion for reform of the House of Lords, early in the last session of parliament, you very discreetly let the whole session pass without venturing to bring the subject under your consideration. But we will suppose a thing which is next to impossible, namely, that the bill might pass the House of Commons. What then is to be done? It has to pass the Lords, and who is to introduce it? I do not know of a single individual in that House who would move or second a bill to change its character from an hereditary to an elective assembly. Can you mention any Lords who would move and second the bill? But suppose such a motion to be made, the Honorable and learned member for Kilkenny must be a great deal more blind than he thinks the Honorable member for Leeds, if he supposes that there would then be the remotest chance of such a bill passing into law, with the sanction of a majority of the members of that body. You know that there is just as much reason to hope that the house of Lords will pass a bill for the confiscation of all the estates of the Peerage of England, as that they will enact a law to render their hereditary legislative power elective. If you do not know this, you are the only man in parliament who is ignorant of the fact. Then, as to the King, of course I speak from no authority on this point, but I believe that his Majesty William IV., would as soon abdicate his throne in favour of the honourable and learned member for Kilkenny, as he would give the royal assent to a bill for disfranchising the Peers of parliament of their hereditary honors. If this be a correct view of the reception that a bill for the reform of the house of lords would meet with from three estates of the realm, it is impossible to effect that reform by sanction of law, and if therefore it is to be carried at all it must be effected without law, that is by revolution. In revolution it must begin, and in revolution it must end. I now turn, Sir, to the other branch of the subject embraced in your short pithy sentence. You intimate that without a reform in the House of Lords we must have a revolution. I deny it; and here again we are at issue. Justice for Ireland, and the firm establishment of free institutions in England may, I believe, be effected by means perfectly safe, and perfectly constitutional. If you will allow me, I will call those means by the name of my plan in contradistinction to yours. My plan, then, is this:—Let the constituencies in England, Ireland, and Scotland, at the next general election, return to the House of Commons, so that they are perfectly competent to do, 400 Reform members out of the 658, and the Irish Church Bill with its appropriation clause, the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill—the English Registration bill—the Municipal Trustees Charities Bill—the bill for the abolition of Church Rates, and all the other bills that are necessary for good government, whether national or local, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, will pass, in due time, without any organic change in the constitution of Parliament, and without any revolution in our system of mixed government. The Tory Lords may, and probably will, resist some of those measures. They will attempt to force upon the King and upon the nation a Tory administration. It may be that by court intrigues the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel may again assume the reins of Government, but how long can they hold them? Perhaps, by great good luck, till the time that they have occasion to ask for supplies. What, then, would such a House of Commons as that I have described say to his Grace and to Sir Robert?—Why, simply this—"We have the purse strings in our hands. We have not confidence in your administration; we are ready to vote supplies to Ministers of State in whose principles we can confide, and whose measures are in unison with the liberal spirit of the nation we represent, and the age we live in, but we will confide them to none others." You are aware, Sir, that the inevitable consequences of such language and conduct, backed by a majority of 150 members in the Commons, would be change from a Tory to a Liberal Ministry, and though Baron Lyndhurst and some of the Tory Lords might flounder, and object to liberal measures when presented to them, yet the more discreet of their number, in compliance with the public wishes so unequivocally expressed in Parliament and out of Parliament, would be brought to compliance, and anything like systematic and successful resistance to an administration thus supported by the constituency of the Reformed House of parliament, would be at an end. This, Sir, is not mere assertion; it is proved by the test of experience, and the evidence of facts; during the struggle for a reform in the Commons House of Parliament, and in the Parliament which succeeded the consummation of that memorable event, the constituencies adopted this plan, and by their firm, united, and judicious conduct, they overcame much greater difficulties than any that now exist in the way of beneficial legislation. They have only to repeat the same conduct, and we can secure justice for Ireland, and a liberal government for the united kingdom, without either an elective house of lords or a revolution. I have no wish to quarrel with you, Sir, about points of difference existing between us. Generally we vote together in the house of Commons. In the last session, I saw much in your conduct to admire, and in nothing more than in your abandonment of your proposed motion for reforming the house of lords. Generally, you acted steadily with the Whig ministry, and opposed with your powerful influence all attempts at division; and though I cannot at all times compliment you upon your judgment and discretion, I shall always entertain high admiration for your talents, and for your devotion to the cause of your country. It would be a source of deep regret if those talents should be rendered worse than useless by the pursuit of a pernicious phantom, and if the great influence which you possess should be directed to an unattainable object, whilst you and your adherents may be so much more beneficially employed in procuring such a house of commons, at future elections, as will give to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, all that is wanted for the establishment of equal rights and the enjoyment of constitutional liberty. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, EDWARD BAINES.

FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

The Speaker and his lady proceeded from their seat, Stubbing Court, Chesterfield, to visit the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth. The right hon. gentleman, when he was M.P. for Calne, was auditor to the extensive estates of the Noble Duke in England and Ireland.

Mr. Maynard, of the Guards, eldest son of Lord Maynard, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lord Elphinstone, the Governor of Madras.

The Hon. Mr. Cowper, Member for Hertford, who has succeeded Mr. Young, as Private Secretary to Lord Melbourne, is now on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth.

Lord and Lady Holland left London on Saturday, on a visit to Lord Melbourne, at Brocket Hall.

On Saturday afternoon, Lord Palmerston left town on a visit to Viscount Melbourne, at Brocket Hall.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—The Marquess Graham is about to lead to the hymeneal altar a very young, beautiful, and highly accomplished lady, the niece, we understand, of Field Marshal Lord Beresford.—*Post.*

Colonel Thomas, the Gallant Member for Kinsale, is, we understand, about forming a matrimonial alliance in England. The lady, Miss Taylor, is descended from an ancient and respectable family in Staffordshire, and possesses, it is said, a fortune of £50,000.

It is said that J. Mackenzie, Esq., only son of Sir James Mackenzie, Bart., of Rosehaugh House, Inverness, is shortly to be united to one of the beautiful daughters of Lord Viscount Maynard.

Sir C. Rumbold, nephew to Count Dalmer, has just married the widow of Baron de Flassens (the late unfortunate equerry to the Prince de Condé), and daughter of Admiral Manby.

A POETICAL GENIUS.

In this city a poetical genius was hauled up before a police magistrate, charged with kissing a girl and kicking up a dust, and the following poetical dialogue ensued:—

Magistrate—Is your name John Jay?

Prisoner—Yes, your honour, so the people say.

Magistrate—Was it you who kissed the girl and raised the alarm?

Prisoner—Yes, your honour, but I thought it was no harm.

Magistrate—You rascal! did you come here to make rhymes?

Prisoner—No, your honour, but it will happen so sometimes.

Magistrate—Be off, you scamp—get out of my sight.

Prisoner—Thank'e, your honour, then I'll bid you good night.—*Glasgow Liberator.*

DRUNKENNESS AND DOCTORS.—A surgeon at Madeley some time ago produced his book of debts to some of the temperance friends, exhibiting accounts to the amount of £1,300 owing to him by different persons, out of which, it appeared that £300 were for natural and accidental causes; all the rest was the result of drunkenness.—*Staffordshire Examiner.*

FOLLOWING AN EXAMPLE.—It is a very remarkable fact in the history of forgery, that one of the jury who tried the late Mr. Dodd, was himself within two years afterwards guilty of a similar breach of the laws, was tried in the same court of justice, at the Old Bailey, and executed on the same gallows at Tyburn.

JUSTICE ASSOCIATION—THE REGISTRIES.

(FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

The receipts last week of the association in Dublin have been over £300. This fact is worth attending to as it proves incontestibly that the people of this country have aroused themselves in earnest. By the time parliament again assembles the Commons will be supported in Ireland by a union and a determination which can only find a parallel in the most enthusiastic days of the Catholic Association. The affectation of philosophic indifference which their Lordships now think proper to wear, will then, we have little doubt, be exchanged for a bearing more adapted to their own situation and to the temper of the times. The success of the Justice Association is almost inconceivable; that it would spread its arms far and wide, and eventually arouse the entire nation to a development of its strength, we well knew; but we were not prepared for this triumphant result in such an incredibly short space of time. The Catholic Association, enlisting as it did, the political and religious feelings of millions of outraged Irishmen, and embracing in its body vast numbers of Protestants of the first rank, was in existence for some years before it made its influence materially felt. The Justice Association has not been formed for as many months, when we find it full-grown and matured, supported, indiscriminately, by the Protestants and Catholics of both countries, and enjoying an income which will enable it to laugh in proud defiance at its enemies, and effectually uphold the rights of conscience, in the persons of persecuted freeholders.

The Conservatives, it scarce needs saying, are making what efforts they may to retain their influence in such places where they have yet escaped from total annihilation. The registry for the county Cork closed on Wednesday last, when it appeared that sixteen Conservatives, and twenty-one Reformers had registered themselves. The former party were still more unfortunate in the city, where the numbers registered, compared with their opponents, were almost as one to three. Again we call on those who wish to be thought Reformers, to attend to the registries; the man who gives a *vote* to the friends of his country, is a practical patriot: to neglect registering that vote is a crime which, in the coming struggle, can not be forgiven.

TRAMORE RACES.

TUESDAY—SECOND DAY.

Sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, p.p., to which the stewards added fifty sovereigns, for all horses. Two-mile heats. Four subscribers or no race. Second horse to save his stake. Each subscriber in this race to pay one shilling in the pound for the money added. Weight for age—three years old, 7st. 6lb.; four years old, 8st. 10lb.; five years old, 9st. 7lb.; six years old, 9st. 9lb.; aged, 9st. 12lb.

The names, ages, owners, and weights of the horses entered, have been already given. They came to the winning post in the following order:—

1st. Mr. Fitzpatrick's *Waitstill.*
2d. Mr. Barry's *Kate.*
3d. Mr. Hunter's *Lupin.*
4th. Mr. Farrell's *Arab.*

The second heat was won by *Waitstill*, who kept his advantage all along, without requiring to be pressed. It was difficult to decide whether *Lupin* or *Arab* was the second horse; many were of opinion it was a dead heat; it was finally, we hear, decided in favour of the latter. From the commencement to the conclusion of both heats occupied little more than an hour and a half · nor was there sufficient contest to make them interesting. Altogether, the animation of the day, as far as regarded the sporting world, was less than on preceding years.

A ball in the evening, at the hotel, was thronged to excess All Tramore, and the country round about, was at it. Dancing, waltzing, and gallopading was kept up till between four and five o'clock. The scene was as enlivening as lots of agreeable and pretty faces could make it—although we regret that the arrangements made for the company's reception, were not of the best description.

THIRD DAY—WEDNESDAY, 28TH.

THE UNION HUNT CUP, to which the Stewards added Thirty Sovereigns, was run for under the original Article as follows:—

Saturday, August 12th, 1809.

"A Fifty Guinea Cup, given by the Members of the Union Hunt, for Hunters *bona fide* in the possession of any County of Waterford Gentleman, or any Gentleman residing in the County of Waterford for six months previous to the Day of Running (that have been regularly hunted last Season, and not purchased for the purpose of Racing); carrying 12 stone. Three Mile Heats. To be rode by Gentlemen. Five Guineas entrance. If more than two Horses start, the second Horse to save his Stake. The remainder of entrance to the Winner. The Cup to be hereafter subject to be challenged and run for over the Tramore Course."

Three horses started—Mr. Organ's horse rode by Mr. Brien, Mr. Rogers's rode by Lieutenant Kennedy, and Mr. Whelan's rode by Mr. Whelan, brother of the owner. At the turning post Mr. Organ's horse bolted widely, and was distanced. Mr. Rogers's horse won both heats with little or no difficulty. A hack race was well contested, but won in capital style, by a horse belonging to a farmer, named Walsh. Lieutenant Kennedy purchased it immediately afterwards.

The steeple chase comes off to-morrow, and is expected to be well contested, and to be the greatest attraction of the week.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex is about to honour the city of Bath with his presence at a Grand Masonic Festival. The Duke of Wellington is also about to pay us a visit.—*Bath Herald.*

CHOLERA—UPPER ITALY, SEPT. 13.—The Cholera in Lombardy, Venice, and upper Italy, is rapidly drawing to a close. Mantua alone has been as good as wholly spared by it. This again is one of those numerous anomalies which involves this mysterious disorder. It is spreading in German Tyrol.

At the Liverpool Post-office, a most serious accident has happened, owing to some evil-designed person having put in letters containing detonating powder. On the stamping clerk proceeding to mark them, the powder exploded, and wounded him dangerously in the hand, and destroyed one of his eyes. Such diabolical malignity is happily seldom heard of, and cannot be too much reprobated, or too severely punished.

THE NAPOLEON WILLOW.—Mr. Loudon's inquiry about the St. Helena willow has elicited extensive information on that important subject. We have already given the letters of several correspondents, and we have since been informed that a slip from the large willow-tree, which droops over the grave of the late Emperor Napoleon was brought to this country, in the year of 1831, from St. Helena, in the *Rouge* frigate, by Corporal Thomas Hugue, of the Royal Marines, and presented by him to his old officer, Captain George Desbrowe, 10, King street, St. James's, in whose garden it may now be seen a vigorous and flourishing plant, affording a cooling shade to a spring of the purest water. A very fine slip is in full vigour in the Surrey Zoological Gardens, but the proprietor of that popular place of amusement does not choose that the circumstance should be generally known, as it might prove fatal to the safety of the plant. There is also a very beautiful specimen (of the weeping species) at 11, Brompton-grave. A correspondent who signs himself "Botanicus," explains the reason why so great a difference in the appearance of the different plants shown in this country as the veritable Napoleon willow. He says that "there are several sorts of willows growing in the valley where Napoleon's tomb is situated; and that, though some of these are the Salix Babylonica, or Weeping Willow, yet that others are the Salix Vitellina, or Yellow Osier."

PUBLIC WORKS AT DUNCANNON.

Public works, which afford employment at present to above forty hands, and must in a short time double that number, are at this moment going on at Duncannon, of the following nature, viz.:—Repairs to the outer Defence of the Fort—Deepening and building a Breastwork wall across the Dock, by our spirited harbour Commissioners—and an additional light house, by the Ballast office. We regret the works had not commenced earlier in the year, as they must be considerably retarded at this season and leave the workmen small remuneration.—*Mail.*

DREADFUL FIRE IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

CARRICK ON SUIR, SEPT. 26.—One of the most awful fires, which occurred in the vicinity of Carrick for the last fifty years, took place on last night at the Deer Park, distant about one mile from town, between eight and nine o'clock. The dwelling-house, barn, stable, hay and straw in the haggard, were all on fire together—it was impossible to render assistance, so rapid was the progress of the devouring element. Property to a considerable amount was destroyed; there were about 80 barrels of wheat switched in the barn, a rick of hay and of straw—both valuable this year—together with the houses and valuable furniture, all reduced to ashes.—*Ibid.*

THE ENGLISHMAN.

This is the title of a newspaper, to be published in London, the 5th of October, with a capital, as the notice sets forth, of £25,000, advanced by shareholders.

We should judge, from the names of the committee, and the tenor of the prospectus, that it will be conducted on purely Whig principles.

Complaints are made by subscribers in Tramore, of not receiving their papers regularly. The error, or neglect, or whatever it be, most positively exists in the Tramore post-office, as we can satisfactorily prove that the papers were despatched, as usual, from this city. The postmaster in Tramore must be responsible; and should more complaints be made, our duty to our subscribers will oblige us to demand a strict investigation.

CIVIC OFFICERS.

This day, (Thursday) being the commencement of the civic year, the following gentlemen will be sworn into office, at one o'clock, at the city court-house:—

John Harris, Esq., Mayor; Edward Roberts and William Dennis, Esqrs., Sheriffs.

A DELEGATE FROM AMERICA.

Stephen Edward Rice, Esq., has arrived in Dublin from the United States. We understand that he is the bearer of an address to Earl Mulgrave, from the "Friends of Ireland in America," and of a communication from that body to Daniel O'Connell, for whose residence he leaves town in a few days.

Counsellor Rice is brother to the Honourable Christopher C. Rice, the present member for the city of New York. His many eloquent and patriotic speeches in the cause of Ireland and in vindication of Irish character, some of which have been republished here, have long made his name familiar to us, and entitle him to a hearty welcome home to his native country.

This highly respectable gentleman was, as we are informed, originally from Limerick, from whence he emigrated some twenty years ago. He is, however, no connexion of the right hon. member for Cambridge.—*Register.*

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING REGISTER.

57, Stephen's green, East, Sept. 23, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR—I observed in your paper a statement, that, by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, bills which, according to their turn, would fall due on Good Friday, Christmas Day, or on a Sunday, are made payable on the day following, and not as previously on the day next before. I am sure you will excuse the liberty I take in pointing out the mistake in this. The very extensive circulation of your paper and the high estimation in which it is deservedly held, might lead many into an error productive of inconvenience to them. The Act alluded to by the writer of that paragraph relates only to bills of exchange "accepted supra protest for honour, or which have a reference thereon in case of need."

The Act is the 55th of last session (6 and 7 Wm. 4.)

I am, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, &c.,

THOMAS DICKSON.

Sometime ago a professor of legerdemain entertained an audience in a village, which was principally composed of colliers. After "astounding the natives with various tricks metamorphosing wine into water, &c., he asked the loan of a halfpenny from any one of his *admirers*. A collier with a little hesitation, handed out the coin, which the juggler speedily exhibited, as he said, tranformed into a guinea—"And is that my bawbee!" exclaimed the collier. Undoubtedly, answered the juggler. Let's see't, said the collier; and turning it round and round in examination, with an ecstacy of delight, thanked the juggler for his kindness, and, putting into his pocket, said, "I'se warn't ye'll no turn't it into a bawbee again."—*Greenock Advertiser.*

ELICITING INFORMATION.—The Bishop of London lately observed, near his residence in St. James's Square, a young street sweeper early and late at his employment and accosted him, "Pray, my boy," said his lordship, "do you always intend to follow this calling?" "Vy, your honour." replied the poor fellow, "I don't know ere a better one; a'working days I'm allos at my post," pointing archly to the corner of the street. On working days," repeated the Bishop; "but what do you do on Sundays?" "O, yer honor, I plays o'Sundays!" "Ah! do you know where boys go that play on Sundays?" "O yes yer honour, we allos goes to Vite Copenhagen Fields; but the boys on the other side o' the water goes to Battersea.—*Sunday Times.*

REFINEMENT OF KILLING PIGS.—A bacon merchant at Limerick, named William Hill, had an information laid against him last week for alarming his neighbours by a new and more refined method which he had lately introduced of killing his pigs, by shooting them with pistol bullets instead of cutting their throats; the latter practice being too shocking for the pig-killer's sensitive nerves.

DONNA MARIA'S FROLICS.—Her Portuguese Majesty, it seems, is as full of frolic, and as wild as a kitten.—She never takes more than one meal a day; but that one meal lasts all day long—for the lump not slice, of bread and butter is never out of her hand. In her hours of relaxation, she and the prince, her husband, often indulge in a game of romps, which generally ends in a melee of all the ladies present. Some days ago, she hunted old Don Lorenco de Enna from room to room with a pair of scissors in her hand; and her object, namely, to cut a piece off his coat tail, having been frustrated by the clever retreat he ultimately succeeded in effecting, she indulged her sportive humours by chopping off large pieces from the fashionably capacious sleeves of her maids of honour. The prince is just as frolicsome, and is, for that very reason, besides his good-looking phiz, a great favourite at the palace.

JEWS IN PRUSSIA.—The motive which has caused the decree of the King concerning Christian and Jewish names is thus explained—At the last exhibition of manufactures at Berlin, an illustrious personage remarked with pleasure a vessel worked with infinite taste, that had been sent by a goldsmith of the capital named Ferdinand Stabling. The artist offered his work to this personage as a testimony of his homage, and his offer was received with so much affability that he was emboldened to make a verbal demand for a patent that might attach him to the service of the court. This was granted, with the reserve that he should make his demand in writing. It was soon found out, however, that the petitioner professed the Jewish religion, and that he used to bear a Jewish name, which he had changed for that of Ferdinand, a change that had made him appear in the eyes of the illustrious personage as a member of the Christian church.—*Swabian Mercury.*

The cholera is making progress at Mendrisio; within a few days six persons have fallen victims to it. All the medical men, except two, have acted in a most shameful manner.—*Swiss Paper.*

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

The British mail of Monday, due here yesterday morning, did not arrive till past 5 o'clock in the evening.—How long is this humbug to continue? The following are the only extracts worth giving:—

London, Monday Evening, Sept. 26.

By the arrival of the Tyrian at Falmouth, we have news from Lisbon to the 12th inclusive. The late revolution was not generally approved of, and had not spread beyond the walls of Lisbon. No other town, as we have heard, took part in the movement; and Oporto, on the 11th, remained perfectly tranquil.

We have papers and letters from Madrid to-day to the 17th. Our accounts represent that capital as by no means alarmed at the incursions of the Carlist marauders; and we infer that the report of the Queen and her Ministers being about to leave it, which is contained in the *Journal des Debats*, is an unfriendly invention of some correspondent of that journal. The report of its being the intention of Don Carlos to cross the Ebro immediately, is positively contradicted; and the only portion of his troops which he allows to go on this service, are those flying corps which are quite as rapid in escape as in attack.

The only news we have from the armies, is contained in the *Moniteur* of Saturday, which states that Gomez was, on the 15th, after having effected a junction with the bands of Aragon and Valencia, within nine leagues of the town of Valencia.

The Paris Papers of Saturday mention that the fall of all public securities was great and continued in that capital. Rumour ascribes this not wholly either to the events in Spain and Portugal, or to the alteration in the Money Market, but no further difficulties have supervened in the way of the Ministry. Report says that differences have arisen between M. Mole, and M. Guizot; that M. Mole regrets that he did not unite himself with M. Thiers; and that the King begins to look coldly on the Chief of the Doctrinaires. Report has even gone the length to say that the recall of M. Thiers has been contemplated. We mention the reports without guaranteeing them.

The Brussels papers announce the safe arrival of the King of Belgium at the Palace of Lacken, on the 23d.—Count de Latour Maubourg had returned to Brussels, for one day, previous to his departure for Madrid. He is said to have had an interview with the well-known M. de Maubreuil; who, being under sentence of imprisonment for ill treating a person belonging to the post-office, was allowed to leave his prison in order to wait on the Ambassador.

A good deal is said, in the Paris Papers, of the visits of M. Guizot and Count Sebastiani, to Compeigne; where the Duke of Orleans is at present; and these are said to have a political object. M. Guizot contemplates strengthening himself by a stroke of policy similar to that of Mr. Canning when he placed his present Majesty at the head of the Navy with the title of Lord High Admiral. According to the *Journal du Commerce*, M. Guizot proposes to place the Duke of Orleans at the head of the army, with the title of Commander in Chief, and the same powers as were possessed by the Duke d'Angouleme. With this is to be conjoined a seat in the Cabinet; giving him in part, at once, the cares and functions of Royalty.—These schemes, however, may be carried into execution by another, should the report above alluded to be not wholly without foundation. That M. Guizot continues to have some fear of M. Thiers, appears probable from the *Paix*, his journal, having contained on Friday, a long article on Switzerland, in which all the blame of the Count de Montebello's proceedings in Switzerland is attributed to the late Minister.—*Courier.*

THEATRICAL START FROM THE ISLE OF SAINTS.—Chinese dramas occupy, we have been told, two or three days in the performance. Our Protestant Association have improved upon the hint: their annual farce is to be spread over some weeks. The first act was performed last night before a crowded, but not exactly enraptured audience. The opening acts of all dramatic entertainments are apt to be heavy and long winded. However, let us be thankful: one Cooke has sailed for America with his stud of horses; and another comes from Ireland to supply his place with his stud of asses.—The Circus has unfortunately been taken down, but the Gaelic Chapel will do as well. In the first act, the only Irish stars who made their appearance, were Doctors Stewart and Cooke, real original Irish Presbyterians, and the Rev. Mr. Crotty, a convert from the errors of Catholicism. But we are credibly informed, that Murty O'Sullivan is expected, as large as life, and some faint hopes are entertained that Johnny M'Crea will come, and bring his two pet blunderbusses along with him, if the Dublin Police do not lay him by the heels before he get off. It is no part of legitimate criticism to inquire into the amount of payment made to stars, but there has been evidently some misarrangement on the present occasion. The receipts (at 6d a-head) must have been about £36 10s. last night, and, as only the first act of the most lamentable tragedy is yet over, this leaves, after deducting all reasonable expenses, a tolerably fair sum for the payment of the "illustrious strangers." And yet it is evident that more guests are at table than plates have been laid for. It would seem that Crotty is a *superfluage*, for the hat was sent round for him last night, after his "ground and lofty tumbling," a thing long unheard of in well-regulated theatres—confined, we had thought, in these refined days, to exhibitions of dancing-dogs and monkeys on the public streets. The result was, however, tolerably satisfactory: no less than £[illegible] were collected towards the erection of a [illegible] theatre—chapel, we mean, for poor Crotty, somewhere in Ireland. Kittermont, in the character of Mawworm, delivered the prologue. He was pleased to say:—"Britain had prospered just because she had obeyed God—made the will of God her rule and her law, and connected the laws of God with every institution in the State. If they now adopted a new policy, they took the brightest leaf out of Britain's book." Britain "connected the laws of God with every institution in the State?" Does Mr. Colquhoun allude to the orgies of Carlton House, and the adulterous courses of other princes of the blood? or does he allude to the impious Test Act? Britain "make the will of God her rule and her law? Were Castlereagh's triangles in Ireland "the will and law of God?" Was Sidmouth's spy system "the will and law of God?" Was the Manchester Massacre "the will and law of God?" If ever we heard reckless blasphemy, it is the assertion made by the Chairman of the Glasgow Protestant association. The rest of the "Colquhoun garland" was such a heterogeneous collection of "vermin," "noxious weeds," "poisonous atmosphere," "reptiles, noxious reptiles," "toads, bats, and owls," that our head turns giddy beneath its intoxicating influence. We should like of all things, to see Mr. Colquhoun enact one of the witches in *Macbeth*. With what a grace he would throw in the ingredients for making the charm "slab and good!" The "aliens" said nothing worthy of particular note. They were evidently reserving themselves for the after part of the play; "merely amusing to show off their paces." When Murtagh comes on the stage, rivalry will probably infuse more animation into them. Oh then! if they but come up to the pitch-pipe of their Chairman, with his "wasps," and "creatures croaking, clamouring, and hissing," or "creatures beginning to crawl and drag their slime over the track which they had taken"—why then, seeing metaphors of what Mrs. Malaprop would call an "odoriferous nature" are so rife, we advise the ladies to take their smelling bottles with them. There will be such a growling and roaring as has not been heard in any menagerie for the last half century. We hope Johnny M'Crea may come; we would rather bear half of his expenses than that the public should be disappointed. What houses he will draw. On second thoughts, we have done injustice to the Rev. Michael Crotty, whose debut was very successful. His elocution is not a bad imitation of the drone of a bagpipe. He said—"During the twelve years he had laboured since his conversion from Popery, he, assisted by his cousin, had been the means of turning 2,000 individuals to a knowledge of Protestantism. They had connected themselves with no denomination of Christians whatever." Rum Protestants these, Mike!—GLASGOW ARGUS.

SHIPWRECK AND MURD[ER]

The Lord Mayor (Alderman Copeland) [...] received from government a communicatio[n] of which the following is a copy:—

"Downing-street, Se[pt.]

My Lord—A representation of which t[...] a copy, was forwarded to this department [...] of Admiralty in the month of October las[t] addressed to the Secretary to that Board [...] Bayley, with reference to the wreck of the [...] Eaton, on one of the islands in Torres S[traits] voyage from Sydney to Canton. From inf[ormation] by the mate of the Augustus Cæsar, which [...] in company with the Charles Eaton, the[re] have been reason for believing that a port[ion] [of] the crew and passengers of the latter vesse[l] ed in reaching some of the islands of Torr[es] at the instance of Mr. Bayley, who is de[...] in the fate of some of the passengers, I h[...] that your Lordship would have the good[ness] the master and crew of the Augustus Cæ[sar] now arrived at the port of London, to be e[...] their knowledge of the fate of the Charles [...] her passengers.—I am, my Lord, your L[...] obedient servant.

"JAS[...]

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

Stockton, C[...]

"SIR—When I was lately in London [...] the honour of calling upon you at the offic[e] street, to invite the attention of his Maj[esty's govern]ment (through you) to one of the most dre[adful cases of] shipwreck and murder, or slavery, or both, [...] ever occurred; and one in which I feel mo[...] ary interest from the circumstance of ha[...] with some of the butchered sufferers. Th[...] the facts of the case:—

"In the month of July, 1834, the brig [...] (Captain Moore) sailed from Hobart Tow[n] and left the latter place on the 29th of th[...] for Canton, with several passengers on [...] ing Captain and Mrs. Doyley and two [chil]dren, and an Indian nurse. The ship call[ed Augus]tus Cæsar sailed in company with [...] Eaton for several days from Sydne[y ...] obliged to separate in consequence [...] Torres Straits, about the middle of [...] the 22d of that month the Charles Eaton [...] near Booby Island, or Double Island, in th[...] from the information given by the mate o[f the] Cæsar, who with two other men went as[hore ...] every reason to believe that the whole o[f the] passengers of the Charles Eaton had la[nded on the] island; but that many of them, if not [...] murdered or carried into slavery by the sa[vages ...] it is not unusual for the inhabitants of th[...] preserve the females for purposes worse th[an ...] I do implore the interference of his Majesty['s ...] to send out a frigate of war to rescue the [...] sufferers (if any should still be living) fro[m ...] slavery to which they are now in that case [...]

"Captain Doyley had been upwards o[f ...] in the artillery in India, and Mrs. Doyley [...] relative of Messrs. Williams of Birchen[...] and of R. Williams, Esq., M.P. for Do[rchester ...] Captain Doyley was my brother-in-law, a[nd ...] to Sir C. Doyley, of Calcutta. As nothin[g ...] of any of the crew and passengers (if aliv[e ...] aid of his Majesty's government, I shall [...] your informing me if you can be at all i[...] the object of my application, and if not [...] you would recommend me to take to proc[...] government in this important matter—imp[...] who possess any degree of sympathy, but [...] cular. I am, Sir,

(Signed) "WM. [...]

The Lord Mayor upon receiving the abov[e ...] tion and inclosure, went to the owner of [...] Cæsar, who directed the captain of that vesse[l ...] his Lordship at the Mansion-house.

His Lordship, after some conversation w[...] requested that he would produce a writte[n ...] the information he possessed upon the subje[ct ...] rible narrative.

The following is the letter from Captain [...] the Augustus Cæsar:—

"London Dock, Sep[t. ...]

"MY LORD—In compliance with your [di]rections, I send a statement of such facts [...] loss of the ship Charles Eeaton as I have s[...] I have since learned of the fate of her cre[w and passen]gers.

"The ship Charles Eaton, and schoon[er ...] Henry, sailed from Sydney in company, [on] the 30th day of July, 1834. The ship A[...] sailed from thence on the 10th of August [...] year, and fell in with the James and Henry [...] barrier reefs. In passing through Tor[res ...] company we anchored under the lee of Do[...] the 1st of September, and sent a boat o[n ...] the second mate and crew. They remain[ed ...] land three hours, walked round it, and fou[nd ...] of drift wreck from a ship, but could not [...] crew, or passengers; saw the remains of a [...] naked black man, who ran at their appro[ach ...] boat's return to the ship they brought o[ff ...] a stern window, several brass locks, and a [...] ship's name on it.

"From the quantity of wreck seen it it [...] ship Charles Eaton was a wreck on some [...] directly to windward, and at no great dista[nce ...] York or Albany Island. As a number of [...] on Wednesday Island during the night, i[t was not con]sidered safe to venture a landing on it. [...] shore at Booby Island, and found they [...] there.

"On inquiry since my arrival in London [...] September instant, Mr. Haviside, of Co[...] me that a part of the crew of the Charl[es Eaton ...] since reached Batavia, and have given in[formation that] several of the passengers and crew are aliv[e ...] on the islands near where the ship was w[recked ...] my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient s[ervant,]

"WM. [...]

EDITORS.—That Editors are great m[...] who knows anything respecting the pre[ss ...] aware. The public seldom reflect, howeve[r ...] torial room is frequently a court of appea[l ...] great "we's" time may be occupied wit[h ...] strictly editorial. Thus, *The Chronicle*, d[e]clares, "Since our last we have been *inunda[ted]*" while the *Mail* avers, "Our office has si[nce] been *besieged* with complaints." Wi[...] rather, what lucky fellows, some Editors [...] *undated*" and "*besieged*" in their offices [...] must, to them, be personally very inconveni[ent ...] *Albion.*

FATAL EFFECTS OF FRIGHT.—An instan[ce ...] effects of terrifying children occurred last [...] dies' seminary near Hackney. A little g[irl ...] age of 6 and 7, for some act of childish d[...] thrust into a dark cellar at some distance f[...] and suffered to remain there throughout [...] dreadful screams which the child uttered [...] fect upon her inhuman preceptors, whe[n ...] opened in the morning the poor child wa[s ...] medical man who was instantly summ[oned ...] nounced her recovery extremely doubtful.

APPREHENSION OF A MURDERER.—O[...] Ryan, an Irishman, who had been some [...] at the town bridewell, was placed at the b[...] office, charged with the murder of a perso[n ...] ton, in Ireland, about twelve months a[go ...] Dublin police officers identified the prison[er ...] against whom he had a warrant, and on [...] to pay the expense of the prisoner's [...] bridewell, Mr. Hall ordered the prisoner t[...] him. The prisoner was heavily ironed, a[nd ...] a Dublin steam-packet about to sail in t[...] *Liverpool Paper.*

A QUACK DOCTOR M.P.—In a Manche[ster ...] is an advertisement from a quack, who [...] "Dr. Matthews, M.P."

DINNER TO LORD VISCOUNT DILLON [...] stand the gentlemen and freeholders of [...] Costello and its vicinity, entertained Lord [Dil]lon at a public dinner, in Ballaghaderee[n ...] instant.—*Sligo Champion.*

STERDAY'S MAIL.

of Monday, due here yesterday morn-
till past 5 o'clock in the evening.—
imbug to continue? The following
is worth giving :—
ondon, Monday Evening, Sept. 26.
the Tyrian at Falmouth, we have news
12th inclusive. The late revolution
approved of, and had not spread be-
Lisbon. No other town, as we have
the movement; and Oporto, on the
ectly tranquil.

s and letters from Madrid to-day to
counts represent that capital as by no
he incursions of the Carlist maraud-
that the report of the Queen and the
out to leave it, which is contained in
bote, is an unfriendly invention of
t of that journal. The report of its
n of Don Carlos to cross the Ebro
sitively contradicted; and the only
ps which he allows to go on this ser-
ng corps which are quite as rapid in

e have from the armies, is contained
Saturday, which states that Gomez
after having effected a junction with
on and Valencia, within nine leagues
encia.

s of Saturday mention that the fall in
s was great and continued in that capi-
ribes this not wholly either to the
d Portugal, or to the alteration in our
but no further difficulties have
e way of the Ministry. Report says
ave arisen between M. Molé, and M.
Molé regrets that he did not unite him-
s; and that the King begins to look
of the Doctrinaires. Report has even
say that the recall of M. Thiers has
. We mention the reports without

pers announce the safe arrival of the
at the Palace of Lacken, on the 23d.—
Mavourg had returned to Brussels, for
to his departure for Madrid. He is
air interview with the well-known M.
ho, being under sentence of imprison-
ng a person belonging to the post-office,
ave his prison in order to wait on the

said, in the Paris Papers, of the
izot and Count Sebastiani, to Com-
e Duke of Orleans is at present; and
have a political object. M. Guizot
ngthening himself by a stroke of po-
at of Mr. Canning when he placed
esty at the head of the Navy with
High Admiral. According to the
rce, M. Guizot proposes to place the
at the head of the army, with the
er in Chief, and the same powers as
by the Duke d'Angouleme. With
ned a seat in the Cabinet; giving him
he cares and functions of Royalty.—
wever, may be carried into execution by
e report above alluded to be not wholly
n. That M. Guizot continues to have
hiers, appears probable from the *Paix*,
contained on Friday, a long article
which all the blame of the Count de
eedings in Switzerland is attributed to
—*Courier*.

TART FROM THE ISLE OF SAINTS.—
cupy, we have been told, two or three
rmance. Our Protestant Association
n the hint: their annual farce is to
e weeks. The first act was performed
crowded, but not exactly enraptured
ening acts of all dramatic estertain-
e heavy and long winded. However,
: one Cooke has sailed for America
horses; and another comes from Ire-
his place with his stud of asses.—
s unfortunately been taken down,
hapel will do as well. In the first
ish stars who made their appear-
tors Stewart and Cooke, real origi-
terians, and the Rev. Mr. Crotty,
the errors of Catholicism. But we
ned, that Murty O'Sullivan is expected,
d some faint hopes are entertained that
ill come, and bring his two pet blun-
ith him, if the Dublin Police do not
els before he get off. It is no part of
to inquire into the amount of payment
there has been evidently some mis-
e present occasion. The receipts (at
have been about £36 10s. last night,
first act of the most lamentable
er, this leaves, after deducting all
s, a tolerably fair sum for the payment
strangers." And yet it is evident
re at table than plates have been laid
em that Crotty is a *superfluage*, for
round for him last night, after his
tumbling," a thing long unheard of
theatres—confined, we had thought,
ys, to exhibitions of dancing-dogs and
blic streets. The result was, how-
sfactory: no less than £60 were col-
e erection of a minor theatre—
n, for poor Crotty, somewhere
illermont, in the character of
ered the prologue. He was
"Britain had prospered just be-
ed God—made the will of God her
and connected the laws of God with
n the State. If they now adopted a
took the brightest leaf out of Bri-
ain "connected the laws of God with
the State?" Does Mr. Colquhoun
of Carlton House, and the adulte-
other princes of the blood? or does
mpious Test Act? Britain "made
her rule and her law? Were Castle-
Ireland "the will and law of God?"
y system "the will and law of God?"
ster Massacre "the will and law of
e heard reckless blasphemy, it is the
the Chairman of the Glasgow Pro-
The rest of the "Colquhoun gar-
eterogeneous collection of "vomits,"
"poisonous atmosphere," "reptiles,
"toads, bats, and owls," that our
neath its intoxicating influence. We
things, to see Mr. Colquhoun enact
n *Macbeth*. With what a grace he
e ingredients for making the charm
The "aliens" said nothing worthy
They were evidently reserving them-
part of the play; "merely ambling
ces." When Murtagh comes on the
probably infuse more animation into
f they but come up to the pitch-pipe
with his "wasps," and "creatures
ng, and hissing," or "creatures begin-
drag their slime over the track which
why then, seeing metaphors of what
ld call an "odoriferous nature" are
e ladies to take their smelling bottles
will be such a growling and roaring
ard in any menagerie for the last half
pe Johnny M'Crea may come; we
alf of his expenses than that the pub-
ointed. What houses he will draw.
s, we have done injustice to the Rev.
ose debut was very successful. His
d imitation of the drone of a bagpipe.
the twelve years he had laboured
n from Popery, he, assisted by his
e means of turning 2,000 individuals
Protestantism. They had connected
denomination of Christians what-
stants these, Mike!—GLASGOW AR-

SHIPWRECK AND MURDER.

The Lord Mayor (Alderman Copeland) some days ago received from government a communication and request, of which the following is a copy :—

"Dowing-street, Sept. 10, 1836.

"My Lord—A representation of which the enclosed is a copy, was forwarded to this department by the Board of Admiralty in the month of October last, having been addressed to the Secretary to that Board by Mr. Wm. Bayley, with reference to the wreck of the ship Charles Eaton, on one of the islands in Torres Straits, on her voyage from Sydney to Canton. From information given by the mate of the Augustus Cæsar, which vessel sailed in company with the Charles Eaton, there appears to have been reason for believing that a portion at least of the crew and passengers of the latter vessel had succeeded in reaching some of the islands of Torres Straits, and, at the instance of Mr. Bayley, who is deeply interested in the fate of some of the passengers, I beg to request that your Lordship would have the goodness to cause the master and crew of the Augustus Cæsar, which has now arrived at the port of London, to be examined as to their knowledge of the fate of the Charles Eaton, and of its passengers.—I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

"JAS. STEPHEN.

"To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor."

Stockton, Oct. 5, 1835.

"SIR—When I was lately in London I did myself the honour of calling upon you at the office in Downing street, to invite the attention of his Majesty's government (through you) to one of the most dreadful cases of shipwreck and murder, or slavery, or both, that perhaps ever occurred; and one in which I feel more than ordinary interest from the circumstance of being connected with some of the butchered sufferers. The following are the facts of the case :—

"In the month of July, 1834, the brig Charles Eaton (Captain Moore) sailed from Hobart Town to Sydney; and left the latter place on the 29th of the same month for Canton, with several passengers on board, including Captain and Mrs. Doyley and two of their children, and an Indian nurse. The ship called the Augustus Cæsar sailed in company with the Charles Eaton for several days from Sydney; but was obliged to separate in consequence of a gale in Torres Straits, about the middle of August. On the 22d of that month the Charles Eaton was wrecked near Booby Island, or Double Island, in the Straits; and from the information given by the mate of the Augustus Cæsar, who with two other men went ashore, there is every reason to believe that the whole of the crew and passengers of the Charles Eaton had landed on that island; but that many of them, if not all, had been murdered or carried into slavery by the savages; and as it is not unusual for the inhabitants of those islands to preserve the females for purposes worse than death itself, I do implore the interference of his Majesty's government to send out a frigate of war to rescue the poor surviving sufferers (if any should still be living) from the dreadful slavery to which they are now in that case subject.

"Captain Doyley had been upwards of twenty years in the artillery in India, and Mrs. Doyley was the near relative of Messrs. Williams of Birchen-lane, bankers, and of R. Williams, Esq., M.P. for Dorchester; and Captain Doyley was my brother-in-law, and also allied to Sir C. Doyley, of Calcutta. As nothing can be heard of any of the crew and passengers (if alive) without the aid of his Majesty's government, I shall feel obliged by your informing me if you can be at all instrumental in the object of my application, and if not, what course you would recommend me to take to procure the aid of government in this important matter—important to all who possess any degree of sympathy, but to me in particular. I am, Sir,

(Signed) "'WM. BAYLEY.'"

The Lord Mayor upon receiving the above communication and inclosure, went to the owner of the Augustus Cæsar, who directed the captain of that vessel to wait upon his Lordship at the Mansion-house.

His Lordship, after some conversation with the captain requested that he would produce a written statement of the information he possessed upon the subject of this horrible narrative.

The following is the letter from Captain Wiseman, of the Augustus Cæsar :—

"London Dock, Sept. 20, 1836.

"MY LORD—In compliance with your Lordship's directions, I send a statement of such facts respecting the loss of the ship Charles Eeaton as I have seen, and what I have since learned of the fate of her crew and passengers.

"The ship Charles Eaton, and schooner James and Henry, sailed from Sydney in company, on or about the 30th day of July, 1834. The ship Augustus Cæsar sailed from thence on the 10th of August in the same year, and fell in with the James and Henry outside of the barrier reefs. In passing through Torres Straits in company we anchored under the lee of Double Island on the 1st of September, and sent a boat on shore with the second mate and crew. They remained on the island three hours, walked round it, and found a quantity of drift wreck from a ship, but could not see the hull, crew, or passengers; saw the remains of a fire, and one naked black man, who ran at their approach. On the boat's return to the ship they brought off with them a stern window, several brass locks, and a key, with the ship's name on it.

"From the quantity of wreck seen it it is evident the ship Charles Eaton was a wreck on some island or reef directly to windward, and at no great distance—probably York or Albany Island. As a number of fires were seen on Wednesday Island during the night, it was not considered safe to venture a landing on it. We sent on shore at Booby Island, and found they had not been there.

"On inquiry since my arrival in London, on the 3d of September instant, Mr. Haviside, of Cornhill, informs me that a part of the crew of the Charles Eaton have since reached Batavia, and have given information that several of the passengers and crew are alive, and detained on the islands near where the ship was wrecked.—I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

"WM. WISEMAN."

EDITORS.—That Editors are great men, every body who knows anything respecting the press is perfectly aware. The public seldom reflect, however, that the editorial room is frequently a court of appeal, and that the great "we's" time may be occupied with matters, not strictly editorial. Thus, *The Chronicle*, of Saturday, declares, "Since our last we have been *inundated* by letters;" while the *Mail* avers, "Our office has since its opening been *besieged* with complaints." What unlucky, or rather, what lucky fellows, some Editors are to be "*inundated*" and "*besieged*" in their offices! Popularity must, to them, be personally very inconvenient.—*Liverpool Albion*.

FATAL EFFECTS OF FRIGHT.—An instance of the fatal effects of terrifying children occurred last week at a ladies' seminary near Hackney. A little girl, between the age of 6 and 7, for some act of childish disobedience was thrust into a dark cellar at some distance from the house, and suffered to remain there throughout the night; the dreadful screams which the child uttered produced no effect upon her inhuman preceptors, when the door was opened in the morning the poor child was an idiot; a medical man who was instantly summoned, has pronounced her recovery extremely doubtful.—*Times*.

APPREHENSION OF A MURDERER.—On Monday, John Ryan, an Irishman, who had been some days in custody at the town bridewell, was placed at the bar of the police-office, charged with the murder of a person named Staple ton, in Ireland, about twelve months ago. One of the Dublin police officers identified the prisoner as the person against whom he had a warrant, and on his undertaking to pay the expense of the prisoner's maintenance in bridewell, Mr. Hall ordered the prisoner to be given up to him. The prisoner was heavily ironed, and put on board a Dublin steam-packet about to sail in the afternoon.—*Liverpool Paper*.

A QUACK DOCTOR M.P.—In a Manchester Paper there is an advertisement from a quack, who styles himself "Dr. Matthews, M.P."

DINNER TO LORD VISCOUNT DILLON.—We understand the gentlemen and freeholders of the barony of Costello and its vicinity, entertained Lord Viscount Dillon at a public dinner, in Ballaghaderreen, on the 26th instant.—*Sligo Champion*.

EASTERN RAILWAY.

The Report of the Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway, which was read at the General Meeting of the Shareholders of that Company, held to-day at the London Tavern, and which will be found in our account of the proceedings of the meeting, is an important document. Without any of that tone of exaggeration and of self applause which the Managers of such undertakings are too frequently in the habit of assuming, the Directors of this Company, feeling that their cause wants no bolstering up, leave a few plain facts to speak for them, merely contenting themselves with placing these facts, in their proper order, before the shareholders and the public. And certainly no facts ever spoke more eloquently. Every paragraph—we might almost say, every sentence of the report—bears testimony to the sound and far-reaching views of those with whom this undertaking originated, and to the talent, the enterprise, the consummate skill, with which the working out of the details—if we may so express ourselves—has been conducted, through no ordinary difficulties, to a successsful termination,

We congratulate the shareholders on their good fortune, in having the management of their affairs consigned to such able hands, and also on the confident expectation announced by the Directors that they will ultimately be rewarded by a dividend of 22 per cent. on their capital, which happiest of all practical results we can see no reason to doubt.—*Sun of Monday*.

STANZAS.

Is it not sweet, to hear
The night winds creep
Among the wild grass long and sere,
Waking the young bud from its infant sleep,
With sweetest sounds of mingled joy and fear,—
Some say, 'tis sad to hear
The winds of night
Among the wild grass long and sere,
Making their mingled tones of joy and fear;
Of fear and strange delight:
To me, how sweet beneath the twisted thorn
Are such unearthly sounds along the night winds borne.

They tell of joys gone bye,
Of hope delayed,
Of fleeting friendship's disunited tie,
Of love betrayed,
Of plighted vows, of changing faith and pain,
Of hearts once met, that ne'er shall meet again.

They bid the soul rejoice,
And put unshaken trust
In Him, the "*Incomprehensible*," whose voice
Shall waken from the dust
The scattered millions, of whose countless race
Nor time, nor ancient record, leave a trace.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 26th inst. at Ballyneta, near Dungarvan, Mrs. Eleanor Kelly, widow of the late John Kelly, Esq., of Inchindrisla wood, county Waterford. This visitation of divine Providence, which has deprived a numerous circle of relatives and friends of one who was bound to them by every tie of affection and love, should be an awful lesson to those she has left behind her, to walk in the paths of religion and morality as she did, and to imitate the virtues which she possessed in an eminent degree, and which secured for her the lasting esteem and respect of all who knew her. After stepping on her jaunting car, with a loving and beloved family about her, on their return from mass, at Kilgobnet, the horse stumbled, and fell forward, when, melancholy to relate, this estimable and valuable member of society rolled off the car, and, apparently from the shock her nerves received (for she had received no fall of consequence) she yielded her pure spirit to her merciful Maker, in the hope of that happy eternity which is the reward of the virtuous and the good. But a few moments before, and she was in communion with her God, in the sacred temple erected to the adoration of his holy name! A few minutes more elapse, and she is personally before that God, about to receive the reward of a virtuous and useful life! What a lesson does not this present, and what a consolation for her afflicted family, that she passed from this world in the holy intercourse of prayer with her merciful and beneficent Redeemer. May that divine Redeemer have mercy on her soul, and soften our hearts so as to induce us, like her, to follow his counsels and precepts.

Monday evening a farmer named Thomas Murphy living at Killeen, was thrown from his horse while riding down the hill leading from Drumcannon. He was so dreadfully fractured in the skull that he survived the accident but two hours. He has left a wife and children to deplore his loss.

The Steward of the Mendicant Asylum has received from Mr. Cummins, Hotel, Quay, 50lbs. of broken meat, for the use of that institution: also, from Alderman Rogers, deputy mayor, the sum of 2s. 6d., being half a fine on a man found drunk on the street by Alderman Hobson, Churchwarden, Trinity Union.

The German papers state that the great fair at Perth had ended, and the business transacted was very satis factory. It was attended by individuals from all parts of Europe, from the coasts of Great Britain to the Bosphorus. It is estimated that from 15,000 to 20,000 waggons filled with goods, and drawn by 50,000 or 60,000 horses, were at this market.

SPURIOUS COFFEE.—Consumers of coffee ought to be informed that there are certain persons travelling to market towns and villages in the country, with a view of inducing shopkeepers to purchase cheap coffee, and under sell their neighbours. The article is neither more nor less than roasted rice, which at a little distance, has the look, but none of the flavour of highly dried coffee.

THE MAGISTRATE AND THE CABMAN.—A few evenings ago Mr. ——, a magistrate at one of the police offices, hired a cab for the purpose of journeying a few miles out of town. "How much is the fare?" said his worship? "Vy," said the cabman, "as I have seed you afore, sir, I shan't charge more nor a crown." "That's too much, man," exclaimed Mr. ———, "as you'll not be above an hour going." "Vell, now, and s'pose I does it in an hour, I ought to have vot I ax, and I'm sure your vorship ought not to grumble, for you fined me five oon t'other day, and warn't more nor half a minute about it neither."

The King of Prusia, according to a French Journal, has resolved to abdicate, a resolution which the French Ambassador at Berlin is said to have communicated to his Government.

ATTEMPTED CURE FOR LOQUACITY.—The widow of a superior functionary retired a few weeks ago to a convent in Fabourgh St. Antoine, where she soon became much liked by all the inmates of the house. She had only one fault, that of such extreme loquacity that the director of the convent was unable, in spite of all his remonstrances, to check it. A short time ago, however, she was observed to become suddenly as silent as she before had been talkative, and a few mornings after was found in bed with a large wound in her throat, bleeding profusely.—On being assisted by a medical man, and in reply to the questions of the lady at the head of the house, she declared that she had inflicted this wound on herself, with the hopes of stopping her loquacious propensity, by wounding the throat at the point where the voice originated, hoping to render herself dumb for ever. Notwithstanding the efforts of the physician, this poor lady died a few days after, the victim of a singular kind of infatuation.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

The Derby Town Council, on Monday last, affixed a fine of £50 to any burgess refusing to serve the office of mayor of that town, £15 for aldermen, and £10 for councillor, auditor, or assessor.—*Derby Mercury*.

BRIGHTON, SEPT. 25.—The Lord Chief Justice Tindal returned to Brighton on Wednesday, by the General Steam Navigation Company's packet, the Belfast, from a Continental tour. Mrs. Fitzherbert has left Brighton in greatly improved health for Salisbury, with the intention of proceeding shortly to London. The Dowager Marchioness of Westmeath arrived on Thursday.—Lady Hartland has engaged apartments at the York, and is daily expected.

An official account has now been taken of the damage done by the earthquake of the 12th June, in the district of Cignolo in Treviso, where it was the most violent. Of 1943 buildings in the eight parishes of that district, 100 are entirely thrown down, and 69 more or less damaged. The church, which Canava had built at Bossagno his native town is happily uninjured.—*German Paper*.

SATISFACTORY SILENCE.—One of the guests to-day recounted an anecdote of Cambaceres, which was in keeping with a good banquet. He and the Arch-Chancellor were returning from a breakfast in the country together, when he made a remark on the unusual silence of his companion. The answer was, "Je digere."—COOPER'S RESIDENCE IN FRANCE.

UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, ON THE STATE OF IRELAND.

(FROM THE INVERNESS COURIER.)

The following frank and cordial epistle (which first sees the light in the *Inverness Courier*) exhibits Sir Walter Scott in his private undress among his family and friends. Great as he was in the wide world of letters, wielding the potent wand of the magician, whose spells are amongst the proudest parts of our national inheritance, he was equally beloved in the domestic circle, where he consulted the ease and happiness of all around him, and, in the modest and manly simplicity of his nature, poured out his mind as freely as its stores were rich and exhaustless. Setting aside the *bonhommie* and nice observation of this letter it is remarkable for two things. First as illustrating the history and opinions of Sir Walter Scott on a great political question.—It was confidently stated in 1829, when the distinguished baronet openly avowed his change of opinion on the Catholic question, that he had changed because the Duke of Wellington had changed—that, indifferent himself to such topics, he merely went with the leader of his party, out of deference to high rank and station, which in him approached almost to an intirmity. This letter vindicates the sincerity of Sir Walter, and proves that more than three years before the Wellington administration brought forward the measure of Catholic emancipation, he had become convinced of its expediency. Secondly, the letter shows that on the side of a conciliatory government in Ireland, and in favour of the education of the Irish people, without reference to religious distinctions, we may venture to number the illustrious name of Sir Walter Scott :—

"MY DEAR —— —— I conclude you are now returned with wife and bairns to ———, and not the worse of your tour. I have been the better of mine, and, Killarney being the extreme point, I am just about to commence my return to Dublin, where I only intend to remain two or three days at farthest. I should like to find a line from you, addressed—care of David Macculloch, Esq., Cheltenham, letting me know how things go on at Abbotsford.

"I have every reason to make a good report of Ireland, having been received with distinction, which is flattering, and with warm hearted kindness, which is much better. I am happy to say the country is rapidly improving every year and argues the spirit that is afloat, and indicates that British capital is finding its way into a country where it can be employed to much advantage. The idea of security is gaining ground, even in these districts which are, or rather were, the most unsettled; and plenty had brought its usual companion, content, in her hand. But the public peace is secured by large bodies of an armed police, called by the civil term of constables, but very unlike the Dogberries of Old England, being in fact soldiers on foot and horse, well armed and mounted, and dressed like our yeomen. It is not pleasant to see this, but it is absolutely necessary for some time at least, and from what I can hear, the men are under strict discipline and behave well; they are commanded by the magistracy, and are very alert.

"The soil is in most places extremely rich, but cultivation is not as yet well understood. That accursed system of making peats interferes with everything, and I have passed through whole counties where a very noble harvest, ripe for the sickle, was waiting for the next shower of rain, while all the population, who should cut, were up to the middle on the bogs. Not a single field of turnips have I seen, owing probably to the same reason.

"The political disputes are of far less consequence here than we think in Britain, but I think on the whole it would be highly desirable that the Catholic bill should pass; it would satisfy most of the higher classes of that persuasion who seem much inclined to favour a sort of low church, differing in ceremonies more than essential points from that of the English church—I mean they would do this tacitly and gradually. The lower classes will probably continue for a long time bigoted Papists, but, education becoming general, it is to be supposed that Popery, in its violent tenets, will decline even amongst them. By the way, education is already far more general than in England. I saw in the same village about 400 Catholic children attending one school, and about 200 Protestants attending another. The peculiar doctrines of neither church were permitted to be taught, and there were Protestants amongst the Papist children, and Papists among the Protestants.

"The general condition of the peasantry requires much improvement; their cabins are wretched, and their dress such a labyrinth of rags that I have often feared some button would give way and shame us all. But this is mending, and the younger people are all more decently dressed, and the new huts which are arising are greatly better than the old pig-sties. In short all is now on the move and the mend; but as I must be on the move myself, I must defer the rest of my discoveries till we meet.

"We have in our party, Anne Lockhart, Walter and his wife, and two Miss Edgeworths, so we are a jolly party. Will you show this to Lady Scott? I wrote to her two days since.

Always truly yours,

"WALTER SCOTT."

"Killarney, 8th August, 1825."

IRISH FISHERIES.

We understand that Mr. Davis, one of the Directors of the Irish Fishery Company, formed under an act of the last session, has arrived in Dublin from London, to adopt measures for carrying into operation this most important measure, the directors having allocated a large sum out of the funds subscribed in London for that purpose. We understand he leaves Dublin in a day or two for the West of Ireland, to arrange as to the stations and erection of stores, &c. There are to be stations at Galway, Roundstone, Innisboffin, &c. This company, from the abundant resources at command and the high respectability, influence, and activity of the directors promises to ensure great advantages not only to the shareholders but the Irish public in general—and every true friend to Ireland must wish their operation every possible success. They will be contributing to the support of a large portion of our maritime and labouring population, and there is no doubt that the effect of their exertions will be to keep at home large sums of money hitherto annually sent abroad for fish. The money already paid into bank in London, for the uses of the company, amounts to £100,000.—*Register*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

His Majesty's portrait, in his royal robes, by the President of the Royal Academy, has been placed in Dublin Castle.

The *Courier Francais* states that the marriage between King Otho of Greece and the Princess Amelia of Oldenburgh is to be solemnised at Munich on the 3d of October.

Mr. North, M.P., continues indisposed at his seat in Norfolk.

An elopement has lately taken place from one of the Royal Palaces, which has excited intense interest. The parties are a young lady allied to a dukedom, and a young man in very humble life.—*Courier*.

Mr. John Reeve has arrived at Liverpool from New York. He is in time, therefore, for the opening of the Adelphi on the 29th.

Sixteen thousand shares in the London and Birmingham Railway are held by persons residing at Liverpool. The value of each share is £75, so that the shares of this railway have produced at the present time a net profit to Liverpool of £1,200,000.

PARTY.—It is more difficult to agree with those who belong to it, than to act against those who are opposed to it.—*Life of Cardinal de Retz; Cabinet Cyclopaedia*.

A shock of an earthquake was felt on the 16th inst., at a quarter before one o'clock, in the department of the Garde in France. The oscillations were from south to north, and lasted between two and three seconds. It was felt most perceptibly at Nismes.

It is said that J. Mackenzie, Esq., only son of Sir James Mackenzie, Bart., of Rosehaugh House, Inverness, is shortly to be united to one of the beautiful daughters of Lord Viscount Maynard.

The hon. G. Berkeley, M.P., has brought to bag up to the 22d of September, with one gun and a brace of pointers, five hundred head of game, all but one-and-twenty brace of which were partridges.

Lord St. Helens, who forty years ago was our Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, now in his eighty third year, says he cannot live out of London, and, in accordance with that opinion, resides in Grafton-street for the whole year.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* states that Count Pozzo di Borgo, ex-Colonel of the Hohenlohe Legion, nephew of the Russian Ambassador at our Court, and son-in-law to the Duke de Crillon, is about to be brought to a court martial at Paris, for having absented himself from France without obtaining previous permission of the War Minister.

DEATH OF MADAME MALIBRAN DE BERIOT.

(FROM THE LIVERPOOL GUARDIAN OF SATURDAY.)

It is with feelings of the most poignant sorrow and regret that we announce the death of this distinguished and highly-gifted vocalist, who expired last night at the Mosley Arms Inn, in this town, after an illness of nine days, the commencement and progress of which have been detailed to our readers in former numbers of the *Guardian*.

We stated on Wednesday that up to the preceding evening Madame Malibran continued in a very feeble state, with much fever. From that night she continued gradually getting worse; apparently sinking into a state of stupor, with a pulse becoming more and more languid, and with other symptoms of the most alarming nature. About two o'clock on Thursday afternoon she became insensible, and her general condition so alarmed her medical attendant, Dr. Bellomini, that after suffering considerable anxiety, he determined to call in some skilful surgeon, with whom to hold a consultation on the case. Accordingly, about seven o'clock that evening, he sent for Mr. William Lewis, of George-street, who, from the state of her pulse and her insensibility was strongly impressed with the conviction that she could not recover, and, in short, that she was then fast sinking under her malady. Dr. Bellomini, we understand, asked Mr. Lewis, whether, in his judgment, Madame Malibran's state of pregnancy materially affected her in relation to the disorder; and Mr. Lewis, we believe, gave it as his decided opinion that it did not, as she was in an early, and not, as has been stated in an advanced, state of pregnancy. Since the hour already mentioned, this highly-gifted woman continued gradually declining, without rallying for an instant, except once yesterday morning, when she took a little liquid (barley water) from her husband. At nine o'clock last night not the slightest hope was entertained of her recovery, and, indeed, her death was hourly expected, and the melancholy event took place precisely at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock, up to which time she had continued to sink, without regaining her faculties for a moment.

From the commencement of her illness Monsieur de Beriot has scarcely left the sufferer for an instant, excepting when engaged in the performance of the festival; and every one who has had an opportunity of witnessing his affectionate solicitude, his trembling anxiety, his tears of anguish at beholding the prostrate strength and pitiable condition of a wife on whom he is said to have doated to distraction, speaks of him as one of the most devotedly attached husbands. Want of rest and anxiety have very much affected him, and serious apprehensions are entertained for his health. The affection which on all occasions he manifested for the deceased appears to have been reciprocated by her with equal tenderness. Though at that time suffering severely, she betrayed the greatest anxiety to know how Monsieur de Beriot had been received at the Thursday evening's concert, as she was apprehensive that his feelings and fears for her would unnerve him, and probably prevent him from doing justice to his own great and peculiar powers as a performer. When told that his concerto had been greeted with the most enthusiastic applause, a placid smile brightened her pallid face, and she appeared to rejoice in her husband's satisfactory reception.

It was at first intended that Monsieur de Beriot should remain at the inn all night; but, finding himself entirely unable to rest, having indeed scarcely slept or tasted food within the last two or three days, Doctor Bellomini thought it best that he should immediately return to London. A carriage and four was accordingly prepared, and about half-past one o'clock this morning Monsieur de Beriot, accompanied by Doctor Bellomini, quitted Manchester, a place which to him must be ever attended with recollections the most poignant and distressing. Instructions were given for the interment, which will probably take place on Wednesday or Thursday, but at which of the places of sepulture we do not yet know. Madame Malibran de Beriot was 28 years old; so that she was in the flower of her age, as well as in the zenith of her reputation, when the hand of death fell upon her.

CURE OF SMUT IN WHEAT.

The following experiments in the preparation of wheat for seed from a smutty sample, were made on the 10th of October, 1835, in the middle of an eight acre field—a clover layer. The results have been communicated to us by Mr. Smith Lungley of Church Hall, Kalvedon. We have no doubt that the information thus conveyed will be acceptable to our agricultural readers, coming as it does from an authority so highly respectable :—

No 1—Washed three times in clean water, and skimmed every time, then nipped in woodashes lees, with 2lbs of arsenic boiled in 20 gallons of the liquor after which, wheat well limed and sown. No bladders or smutty ears.

No. 2—Not washed; steeped in the liquor and skimmed and well limed. About 1,500 bladdered or smutty ears to the acre.

No. 3—Not washed; wetted with lees and no arsenic, but salted instead, and limed. About 2,250 smutty ears to the acre.

No. 4—Washed as the first, in three clean waters; no arsenic, no salt, but dipped in the lees, and well limed. About 2,250 smutty ears to the acre, the same as No. three.

No. 5—Steeped in lees only for about four hours, and limed—not washed; nor any arsenic or salt. About 4,500 smutty ears to the acre.

No. 6—Sown perfectly dry. About 11,500 smutty ears to the acre.

No. 7—The seed wheat rubbed well in the hands with a quantity of bladders or smut ball, of course not washed, but dipped in the lees and arsenic, and well limed. Abou 18,750 smutty ears to the acre.

280 average ears of wheat threshed is a pint measure.

No. 1—No loss or waste or damage by smut.
2—5½ pints loss per acre, and wheat injured.
3—11 ditto.................... ditto.
4—11 ditto.................... ditto.
5—22 ditto.................... ditto.
6—36 ditto.................... ditto.
7—67 ditto loss to the acre, or about one bushel, and wheat much injured.

In the field where the experiment was tried, there were 750 sheaves to the acre on an average. The smutty ears gleaned from several sheaves, in No. 7. averaged about 25 smutty ears to the sheaf, which makes the above quantity. The other sheaves were gleaned accordingly.

It is not the loss of smutty wheat altogether (which amounts to a bushel in No. 7) but the damage done to the wheat that goes to the market. When good wheat is worth £12 10s per load, if wheat is smutty it will lessen the value 50s a load.

In some fields this year from 50 to 100 smutty ears may be gleaned from one sheaf; that is from two to four bushels per acre waste.—*Essex Standard*.

A trotting match for £15 each, took place on Friday, near town, on the Dublin road, between Captain Brooke, of the Royals, and Lieutenant Egan, 85th Depot, riding their own mares, 13 stone each. It was a very pretty display of horsemanship, which numbers went out to witness, and Captain Brooke won, but not with much to spare. The distance was two miles and a half.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

A young lad named Kearney, a domestic belonging to St. George Gray, Esq. put an end to his existence by hanging himself with a halter in one of the out-offices, a Waldestown, Athlone on Wednesday last.

HORTICULTURAL GRANTS.—In the garden of J. H Calcraft, Esq. M. P., at Rempstone, near Wareham, there have been grown, this season, a cucumber 23½ inches long; an onion 16½ inches in circumference, and which weighed 18¾ ounces in its dry state; and apples 12½ inches in circumference.—*Dorset Chronicle*.

The Bedouin prisoners taken by General Bugeaud are arrived in Paris.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne and Lady Louisa Fitzmaurice will leave Lansdowne House this morning for the Continent, on a voyage up the Rhine. We hear they do not intend visiting Konigsberg, where the Earl of Kerry resides, nor is it the intention of the latter to return to this country for some time.—*Courier*.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, after visiting the Imperial Court of St. Petersburgh, will return to England, and pass the Christmas at Wynyard House.

AEROSTATION.

MR. GREEN'S ACCOUNT OF THE INFLATION AND ASCENT OF THE NEW BALOON.

The weather on Wednesday was pre-eminently suited for a balloon ascent: indeed, in the whole course of the time I have been in the habit of ascending I do not remember more than three such serene days. The inflation was accomplished without the slightest inconvenience or difficulty in four and a half hours, an excellent and equal pressure having been given during the whole time by Mr Hutchinson, the engineer of the London Gas Company, under whose superintendance the gas was manufactured. The new car and hoop having been attached, I proceeded at the wish of the proprietors to ascertain the power of the balloon, which by the unfavourable weather on the last occasion, was rendered impossible. The following is the exact weight of the whole apparatus since the new car and other alterations have been completed :—Silk and valve, 338lbs.; net, 224lbs.; car, 200lbs.; hoop, 85lbs.; liberating iron and ropes, 30lbs.; grappling line and grapple, 120lbs.; total, 997lbs.

As many gentlemen as the car could contain then entered, and on their being counted there were found to be nineteen. I then sat on the edge myself, and the balloon raised the whole weight with perfect ease, besides several bearing their weight on the ropes attached to the hoop. At a low calculation the twenty persons weighed ten stone, or 140lbs., each making 2,800 lbs., which being added to the weight of the apparatus as given above, viz., 997, makes a total of 3,797 lbs. Had there been room in the car two or three more persons might have been raised, and, with a hot sun acting on the balloon, even a greater number. At half past four my companions entered the car, our party, with myself, consisting of twelve, viz. Mr. Young, Captain Currie, Mr. Spencer, Mr. R. Barnett, of Vauxhall, Mr. Woodroffe, Mr. Rush, Mr. W. Hughes, and Mr. C. Hughes, (sons of the proprietors), Mr. Adams, Mr. Cocks, the artist, Mrs. Green, and myself. Our ballast weight 750 lbs. We left the earth at ten minutes before five o'clock, and ascended in a perpendicular line about 150 feet, when a very slight breeze from the north-west moved the balloon from immediately above the heads of the spectators in the gardens in a south-easterly direction. Every avenue leading to the gardens was rendered impassable by the masses of people collected, and from the immense number of private carriages around, it appeared to us that one half of the visitors intending to enter the gardens could not gain access to the entrances; this, on our return proved to be the fact. It being my wish to give the inhabitants of the villages over which we passed a good view of the balloon, and also that my companions should have a distinct view of the country, I kept the balloon during the whole voyage about four thousand feet from the earth (or four-fifths of a mile), and as we passed along the shouts of the spectators were redected from the under surface of the balloon. A gentleman named Burton constructed a very simple instrument, which I took with me to make the rise and fall of the balloon immediately apparent to persons unaccustomed to an aerial voyage, and it answered the purpose most admirably. It consists of a light fan, the handle of which is connected with an index, showing with what force, and in what direction the resistance is acting.

Finding that we were approaching a woody district, to pass over which would occupy too much time, I determined to descend, and effected a landing in a beautiful grass meadow I had observed about a quarter of a mile a-head, the grapnell touching the ground about the centre of it. The evening was so perfectly calm that the balloon became stationary the moment it was relieved of the weight of the grappling iron by its resting on the earth, and we were hauled down by some twenty persons assembled on the spot. We were soon surrounded by several thousands on foot and in carriages we had seen proceeding from every point. After packing the balloon in the car, which is contrived to serve as a case, we proceeded to Vauxhall, where we arrived at a quarter past nine o'clock.

The field we descended in is in the parish of Beckenham, in Kent, and is the same in which I landed six years ago, when accompanied by my pony.

C. GREEN.

Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, Sept. 2?, 1836.

(FURTHER PARTICULARS.)

Several gentlemen eminent in the scientific world were present on Wednesday, among whom was Mr. Farraday, F.R.S., who had an opportunity of inspecting the interior of the balloon when filled with gas, through which they were enabled to see the upper hemisphere of the balloon, as distinct as if viewed through the common atmosphere, and which effect the gas had was owing to the skilful management of Mr. Hutchinson, engineer of the London gas establishment, by having deprived it of its carbonaceous quality, and thereby rendering it exceedingly light and applicable to the purposes of aerostation. Previous to Mr. Green's departure, Mr. Stevier, who manufactured the grappling-iron, presented him with an improved instrument of his own invention, by which the ratio of ascent and descent can be determined.

When the balloon was fully inflated with gas, it (the gas) was found to have a power to support 3,815lbs.

The highest altitude attained by Mr. Green, was 4,000 feet. He could have obtained a far greater elevation, but he was desirous to let the inhabitants of London and its vicinity have a full view of the stupendous machine, of which they were deprived on the first occasion.

The following statement of Mr. Green's own conclusions may not prove uninteresting :—

"If, on leaving the earth, the mercury in the barometer is at 30 inches, it will, at an elevation of one mile, have fallen below 25, at two miles below 21, and at three below 17, and it will descend to near 14, at an elevation of four miles. It is therefore evident, that as the pressure of the air on the mercury, at the altitude of little more than three miles and a half, is reduced from 30 inches to 15, that half the pressure of the atmosphere is removed from the surface of the balloon, and that, consequently, the gas will expand, and occupy double the space it did at the earth's surface. It therefore follows, that if a balloon, the capacity of which is 70,000 cubic feet, leaves the earth fully inflated, and attains the above elevation, that 35,000 feet must be allowed to escape from the valves, and that the balloon will return to the earth with only half the quantity it ascended with, provided its temperature remains the same. As such, the ascending power of 35,000 feet is all the aeronaut possesses after ascending with a balloon of the above capacity, therefore, should it leave the earth fully inflated, and it is intended to attain the above elevation, it follows that half the weight taken up must be ballast, or other disposable materials, there being only half the gas left at this altitude to support the balloon, the passengers, &c." From the altitude reached by the new balloon, and from its known powers, Mr. Green is of opinion that when filled with hydrogen gas, he could (alone) attain an elevation of nine or ten miles, and with a scientific friend or two he has not the least doubt but that he might reach seven or eight miles, which is nearly double the height of the highest mountain.

ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

LEEDS.—At the next election at Leeds it is intended to invite George Goodman, Esq., the present Mayor, to allow himself to be put in nomination as a candidate in the room of E. Baines, Esq., who purposes retiring from the representation.—*Leeds Times*.

We are enabled to state that there is no truth whatever in the statement (which originated in a local Tory paper) that Lord Fitzalan, grandson of the Duke of Norfolk, is to be put in nomination for Sheffield.—*Globe*.

Only one elector registered for the borough of Mallow at the sessions in Cork last week, 28 for Youghal, 17 for Kinsale, and 45 for the County Cork. Mr Martley, the presiding Barrister, ruled the lodger point in favor of the applicants for registry, when they had set the greater part of their own premises, and not retained to the value of £10 in their own possession.

For the counties of Limerick and Clare 1?? persons have taken game licenses this season. From the many sportsmen now abroad throughout the whole expanse of these counties, we are persuaded it should be more than double the above number, and we therefore warn our friends that the Stamp Office has sent out scouts to take observation, for there is a double penalty by an Act of last Session.—*Verbum sap.*

SANDWICH.—The Town Clerk of this little borough has sent in his claim to compensation, amounting to the sum of £7,02? ?s. ?d.

ME EBENEZER MAN—THE CONFEDERATES

The following notices of the late exhibition are copied from the papers quoted below :—

Mr. M'Crea commenced by alluding to an investigation which took place in College street police-office concerning the attack made upon a respectable grocer of the city by a member of the Confederation named Curtis, and the treatment which he (Mr. M'Crea) had received on the occasion. He went, he said, to the police-office, to prefer informations against the complainant in that case; but Alick Buffoon Baboon Blacking Fleming, and his worthy colleague, Gabby Gabbett, the Solon goose of the bench, would not hear him, because he was a member of the Protestant Confederation. His reverence then commenced an imitation of the voice and manner of Mr Gabbett, which seemed to tickle the fancy of the ladies in the gallery exceedingly; but we could not discover whether the laugh was at or with the gifted object of their Christian veneration. Having a due deference for the dignity with which his reverence upholds the clerical character, we will not say which it ought to have been. But (he continued) I say again, my brethren of the Confederation, if we cannot get justice from Buffoon Fleming and Wise-acre Gabbett, we must do justice to ourselves. I say woe to the miscreant who this night dares to disturb this meeting—I say again woe to him (and here the look of the enfuriated declaimer was well in keeping with the clenched hand and dramatic attitude he assumed.) Following naturally this denunciation, ourselves and contemporaries came under his attention. Our report of his proceedings, he complained had not only been copied into all the Dublin Liberal papers, but most of the provincial ones, by which means the doings of the confederation went before the public in a false and garbled shape. But gentlemen of the confederation, he continued, you know your enemies, who seek to misrepresent the actions of the faithful in the Lord—mark them, set a watch upon them, find out their houses, and trust me we shall know how to deal with them! Yes, all of them, from the *Rogue's Gazette*, (our-selves, gentle reader,) to that Castle scullion, the *Post*, not forgetting the *Steve's Journal*, nor O'Connell's poop lantern, the *Pilot*. I'm a match for them all; aye, every one of them; and I will unfurl a standard, beneath which I will force them to lick the dust off our sandals.

Mr. Curtis, the tall awkward young gentleman mentioned in our last, who is brother to the worthy confederate that has given bail to answer before the Recorder for his attack on an unoffending citizen, next addressed the meeting, and valiantly attacked the police magistrates. He said that his brother had been ill used, and his opponent, who was owner of an overgrown huxter-shop in Barrack-street, was taken under the protection of the magistrates. The huxter-grocer, who kept a dram shop for the graces of the *pere*—(hear, hear, from a shrill but unfeminine voice in the gallery)—had presumed to be lame, too, to excite compassion for what he suffered; but he was no more lame than you or I are, and, thank the Lord, we are stout and hale, and have no Lord Miltown's amongst us. (Hear, hear.)

After this tirade of filth and unmanly scurrility had ended, the Reverend President rose to conclude the proceedings with a prayer.—*Register.*

We heard so much downright blasphemy and ruffianism attributed to Mr. M'Crea in the reports of his proceedings in the temple, that we wished to see with our own eyes, and hear with our own ears, what he had to say for himself. We gave him a very patient hearing, having delayed until nine o'clock, and our deliberate opinion is that the *Ebenezer*-ite has *not* been done justice to in the reports that appeared of his proceedings.—He has not, we repeat it, been done justice to; he has, on the contrary, been wronged—not, we believe, intentionally by the reporters, but from the inability of unpractised persons to convey wholesale blasphemy and covert treason in a report. He boasted of having swords and guns and pistols which he would use "when the Lord called on him;" he abused the Lord Lieutenant—vilified the late Lords Justices—mimicked and blaguarded Alderman Fleming and Mr. Gabbett, the first of whom he designated a buffoon, and the second a Polish goose—but both perverters of the justice they were paid to dispense—he declared a sixteen year war against them. The confederates, he said, had a right to all the Popish chapels—for, as they (the) belonged to the Protestants, and as it was by the robbery of the tithes these chapels were built, *ergo* they belonged to the Protestants, and the time was not far distant when they would claim them as their right.—The fellow then reminded the confederates of the duties that they in several classes, had to perform. No. 6 knew what to do when called on—so did Nos. 14, 20, 38, &c., &c. In Lancashire alone he boasted of having three thousand Confederates—he abused and mimicked the Rev. Mr. Hughes, P.P., whom he designated as a pious pedlar, and charged him with being instrumental in the commission of a murder. He repeatedly advised the confederates to keep their powder dry, and was most virulent in his invectives against the *Register*, *Pilot*, *Saunders*, and *Freeman*. The gall of his vial, however, was poured on *Saunders*. In fine, we declare M'Crea has never been adequately reported—the task requires a reprobate and a ruffian to enter into the spirit of his speeches, which we believe, is essential to good reporting, and for this reason the malevolence, the scoundrelism and the blasphemy of the man can only be preserved in his report of himself. —*Freeman's Journal.*

CIGAR SMOKING.—"The amateurs of that most dirty of all delights," says the "John Bull," "will, we are sure, be charmed to know, from the pages of Mr. Benson Hill's extremely entertaining book, called "Recollections of an Artillery Officer," the exact method of constructing a cigar. The highly talented author says that, while at the Havanah, he visited the Woodville manufactory, and thus he describes what he saw :—Under long open sheds were seated, each at a separate table, a number of negroes, and the leaf of cut tobacco was supplied to them by young black urchins, who skipped about with incredible activity, considering the state of the atmosphere. Upon a portion of the flattened leaf enough of the cut herb was placed, and then, by the application of the wet fingers of the operator, whose saliva was in constant requisition, these materials were speedily rolled into a cigar, the twist at the top being given by placing it between the back teeth."

THE KING OF BELGIUM.—DOVER, SEPT. 22.—(*From our Correspondent.*)—Last night, about half-past six, his Majesty the King of the Belgians arrived at the Ship Hotel, from London; and shortly afterwards the Duke of Wellington arrived, and paid his respects to the King. At sunrise this morning, the guns at the Heights fired a royal salute. At seven, the King embarked on board his Majesty's packet Ferret, Captain Hamilton, for Calais, under a royal salute. The King was attended by Col. Arnold, Commanding officer; S. S. M. Latham, Esq., Belgian Consul; and a guard of honour from the 5th Regiment.

ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON.—One of the ladies to whom I had the pleasure of being presented, during my short stay at Ems, was the Countess of d'H——. The father of this lady was one of the many conspirators against the life of Napoleon; he was arrested and condemned to death. Before the day fixed for the execution, his wife, a high-born German lady, obtained admittance to the Emperor, and brought her husband's pardon, in that tone of deep and true feeling, which generally finds an answering chord to vibrate with it in the hearts of others. Napoleon was vexed—distressed—doubting—and deeply touched. The trembling wife stood before him, waiting a double doom. "Madame," said he at length, "while such a proof as I have here," (drawing a paper from a bundle that lay on his table,) "while such a proof as I have here exists, I cannot pardon your husband." As he spoke, he placed in her hand a paper in which the crime was to surely acknowledged, under the signature of the accused. She clasped the scroll firmly, and, fixing her eyes on those of Napoleon, read something, even as he turned them from her which gave her strength to turn towards the hearth;—and, in an instant, the record had blazed and perished. The happy, but trembling woman, once more sought the eyes of the Emperor, but in vain; one hand hid them from her view, and the other waved her from him. The sentence against her husband was reversed; and proof of his guilt being imperfect, the doom of death was changed to that of banishment.—*Mrs. Trollope's Germany.*

Queen Adelaide has given more orders for Irish Poplin, of the ornamental texture, which is a splendid fabric prepared in Dublin.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.—The news from Madrid to-day (Friday) is of the 15th; and it confirms the appointments of M. Mendizabal to the post of Finance Minister, and of M. Lopez to be Minister of the Interior, which we have already announced.—M. Gil de la Cuadra has been removed from the Ministry of the Interior to that of the Marine, to which the department of Commerce has been united. The other Ministers remain, and the Cabinet is now completed. M. Arguelles declined to take office, but gives his support to the Ministry. The accession of M. Mendizabal to office was marked by an increase of vigour and of public confidence. Some money was immediately raised; and an announcement was to appear in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 15th, that the payment of the interest on the home debt would take place on the 1st of October, the day stipulated for the payment. A Commission has been appointed, in order to inquire into the best means of getting rid of Tithes; which in Spain will encounter the same fate as they have almost everywhere else encountered—they will be put an end to.

From the armies, except a brief notice from the British Legion, we have no news whatever. There is no reason to believe, other than the probabilities of the case, that Don Carlos has actually resolved to throw himself on the people beyond the Ebro; and the report yesterday mentioned in our City article, of his having done so, is not confirmed by the arrivals from Paris.—*Courier.*

EXPOSITION TO THE QUEEN REGENT.

The system of tithes, by which people pay for the support of the clergy, is one of those institutions which demand a prompt but well-considered reform. Without retracing it to its origin, and giving a history of its origin, it cannot be doubted that this system is opposed to every approved principl of economy. If this contribution had no other fault than that of falling on the raw produce, and not on the net remainder of that produce after the payment of expenses, that circumstance would of itself be a sufficient inducement for replacing this tax by another more in accordance with reason, less harsh in its operation, and better adapted to the important destination to which it is attributed. The ordinary Cortes of the nation, penetrated with a conviction of these principles, commenced the reform of the tithe system by their famous decree of the 29th of January, 1821. In spite of the wisdom of its regulations, that decree, having for its object to reduce the tax one-half in amount, did not fulfil the object in view, and at present it can only be regarded as an attempt more or less fortunate. The very nature of tithe has, indeed, undergone some modifications. Diminished since the war of independence, it has not only been affected, more or less, by the vicissitudes which have resulted from political events, but it has been even shaken in its very oldest foundations.—This circumstance is a proof of the urgent necessity of a reform. This tax, being paid rather in proportion to the disposition of the contributor than according to the old rate, the immediate result is an inequality in the contribution, and an apprehension that it is likely to augment. It might, on the other hand, happen that the clergy would be deprived of the necessary means of a modest existence, instead of enjoying the revenues which this branch of finance would allow them. If such a delicate question should only be considered in a financial point of view, it would be easy to prove, that as this tax is an enormous burden on agriculture (the first of all national riches, and that which demands the greatest care and protection from the Government) it could not be continued without subjecting that branch of industry to a state quite inconsistent with that progress which it has still to make towards a high degree of prosperity. But there are other interests of great importance which are not less deserving of serious consideration. The maintenance of the Spanish clergy (a class so distinguished by virtue and patriotism, and of such vast utility in the midst of a Catholic nation) the rights and well-being of secular interests, come so strongly recommended to our attention, that it is necessary to remove all apprehension that arrangements, which it is proper to render solid and durable, will be completely disturbed. To continue the payments of the Ministers of public worship and the emoluments of lay proprietors with the encouragement due to agriculture, and the resources offered by the national treasury —this is the great problem to be resolved; it is upon the vigour and energy which should be displayed in the execution of these measures that the future prosperity of the country depends. The task would appear ungrateful, and even discouraging to the Government which should undertake it, if this was the first instance of an attempt at such a reform; but the example of two neighbouring countries, Portugal, and particularly France, where tithe exists no longer, teaches us that it is possible to reconcile the interests of public worship and of the clergy with the necessity which exists for freeing agriculture from the shackles and obstacles which prevent its development, deprive the nation of great resources, and impoverish the most numerous class of society. By taking advantage of the experience of those two nations we may obtain the same advantageous results as they enjoy, without having to struggle against the difficulties which accompany the transition from a vicious system to a system of justice, of order, and of wise policy. The Government is not of opinion that interests of so high and elevated a nature are to be lightly treated, nor that for their regulation certain theories should be followed, which, however just in principle, are not consistent with the existing state of things. To avoid this difficulty, and in order to present to the Cortes a well concerted measure to facilitate the provisions which they may think it right to establish with respect to ecclesiastical tithes, the Government believes it to be indispensable to appoint a commission charged to examine this subject and to propose a measure calculated to promote general, without prejudice to private, interests.

CALATRAVA.
GIL DE LA CUADRA.
LANDERO.
RODIL.
MENDIZABAL.

Sept. 13, 1836.

—*From the Madrid Gazette.*

[Here follows a Royal Decree, appointing a commission to take the question of tithes into consideration, in conformity with the Ministerial exposition.]

FRANCE.—The Paris Papers of Wednesday contain, as usual, much more discussion than news; in fact, of the latter they have none. They in general attack the new ministry without disguise, and express a very contemptuous opinion of the new chief of the army. By some, indeed, he is described as a brave and active officer, but more fit for the field than the Cabinet. We apprehend that at the present time few men will be found who rise to the high idea the public in general entertain—and we speak of all Europe where political discussion is permitted—of the office of a statesman. There is no longer any veil to conceal authority from the public gaze, and it shares the opinion we form of the man who exerts it. On such principle, criticism on the part of public men, or rather the feasible abuse of their measures, is an easy matter; and the Journalists of Paris and of London, whose daily business it is to assail Ministers, let who will be in office, are pretty sure to have a large mass of the public on their side.

The German papers say, that the judicial inquiries commenced in Brunswick immediately after the burning of the Palace, in 1830 are nearly brought to a close, and that they implicate several persons in office. The Deputies of the commercial Union, who met at Munich, have separated; and their report on the manufacture of sugar from beet-root has received, it is said, the attention of the French Government.

MURDERS.—Not less than three murders have been perpetrated in England within the last ten days. Two of them were committed in cold blood, for the purpose of getting money.

The Hon. George Ponsonby has arrived at Bloomfield, on a visit to his brother, the Lord Bishop of Derry; also, Lord Clements.

A man named Maher, charged with murder, escaped from the Bridewell Keeper of Templemore on Saturday.

BOY MISSING.—We are requested to state, that a fine lad, about ten years of age, named John Melvin, strayed away from the Barracks of Newry, on Tuesday, the 13th instant, and has not since been heard of. He is described as well-grown of his years, with fair hair and complexion; grey eyes; he speaks with a Scottish accent, and has the mark of a burn under his chin; had on him, when he left home, a white shirt, black necktie, brown vest and jacket, white trousers; without either shoes or stockings. The father of the boy is a private in the 77th Regiment, stationed here, and has no means of tracing his son; and his mother, a young and most interesting female, is nearly distracted at thus losing her only child. Editors of newspapers would do an act of humanity by copying this paragraph. Any information, sent to this Office, will be gratefully received by the disconsolate parents.—*Newry Telegraph.*

CONVICTION FOR FORGERY.—At the Central Criminal Court London, on Wednesday, George Edward Peacock, an attorney, was placed at the bar, upon an indictment charging him with forging the names of Watkins and Fountain to a power of attorney, for the purpose of enabling him to sell out stock to the amount of £7,814 5s. 10d., with intent to defraud the Governor and Company of the Bank of England. In defence, the prisoner read a written statement to show that he had not intended to commit a fraud. The Jury retired for about half an hour, and then returned a verdict of Guilty; but they unanimously most strongly recommended him to mercy, on account of his previous good character.

SUIR AND SHANNON JUNCTION RAILRO A

A public meeting, in aid of this important undertaking, was held at the Court-house, Caher, on Saturday, with the Right Hon. the Earl of Glengall in the Chair. Around the bench, near his Lordship, was a numerous and highly respectable assemblage of country gentlemen, and the body of the Court-house was filled by the merchants and traders of the town. Amongst the more anxious promoters of the enterprise we noticed Messrs. Barton, of Grove; Quin, of Loghloher Castle; Lowe, of Lowe's Green; the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cavendish, the Rev. Nicholas Herbert, Messrs. Robert Clarke, William Going, Chartor, Jellico, &c., &c. Apologies were read from Mr. Butler, of Garnavilla, and from Mr. W. Galwey, and Captain Gould; but, though absent, these gentlemen all became shareholders. Upon taking the Chair, Lord Glengall, after complimenting the meeting on the number and respectability of those who composed it, adverted to the admirable manner in which the projected railroad had been encouraged at Tipperary, where, in a few days, £10,000 had been subscribed. His Lordship next alluded to the failure of the late Waterford and Limerick Company—a misfortune now easily to be accounted for by the fact that, at the time the line was first started the science of railroad making was in its infancy, and the many advantages such works were calculated to confer upon a country were but indifferently understood in Ireland. Times, however, were now changed; the circumstances of the country were better than they had been, and a powerful English Company—the promoters of the Great Western Railway—had offered to co-operate with the landowners and merchants of the South of Ireland in carrying the project of a Suir and Shannon Junction Railroad into execution. His Lordship trusted that so valuable an offer would be met as it deserved. He then went into some interesting details to show how a railroad would add to the comforts of the lower orders, and bring out the resources of the country to an incalculable extent. The noble lord concluded a speech of striking intelligence, which was listened to with marked attention, and displayed an intimate acquaintance with the trade and agriculture of the South of Ireland, and the best means for improving both the one and the other, by calling upon Mr. Lewis Smyth to explain more in detail the data upon which it was proposed to found the new company, and make it a profitable investment for capital.

Mr. Lewis Smyth prefaced the statement thus called for, by alluding, in very becoming terms, to the relief he felt upon that occasion in speaking in the presence, and enjoying the countenance and support of a resident Irish Nobleman, in a work of such paramount importance as that he was about to address himself to. Mr. Smyth then pointed out with considerable force and graceful propriety, the obligations which the public owed the House of Glengall, for the great interest it had always taken in the success of the intended railroad—for the time it had devoted and the constant exertions it had made to ensure its completion, and more particularly still, to the able, the unwearied, and highly useful services which the Noble Lord in the Chair had rendered to the late and to the present company. These very appropriate observations were loudly cheered by the meeting, after which Mr. Smyth entered with his usual clearness into the calculations of expense and revenue which we have reported upon former occasions, and which gave evident satisfaction to the meeting. Resolutions, strongly approving of the proposed railroad were passed unanimously, a local committee was appointed to obtain shareholders, and the thanks of the meeting having been carried with acclamation to the Earl of Glengall, the signing of the subscription list was proceeded with, and shares to the amount of £5,000 were taken in a few hours.

SWAYNE—MAYNOOTH.

Archbishop Whately, who very unceremoniously rejected the addresses of *Nolan*, gave a letter of credit to Swayne, as an introduction to the Bishop of Quebec.—His Grace found upon examining him that he was miserably deficient in clerical attainments—and grounds upon his ignorance an assertion—touching "the slender share of Scriptural knowledge, with which Maynooth sends out labourers into the Vineyard."

This "*obiter Dictum*" of the Archbishop has furnished the *Evening Mail* with a text on which he enlarges through a column and a half without stopping to enquire into the truth of the assertion We must exempt Maynooth from the disgrace of having sent such a labourer into the vineyard as Swayne, by assuring the public that he never was at any time an inmate within its walls.—If he ever were an attendant on the gifted Lecturers of Maynooth college, he would at least have been taught—that every clergyman must yield the consolations of religion to a dying Christian, at the sacrifice of ease and convenience; and at the risk of life—that he must bend over the fevered patient and inhale his contagion, that he must breathe the fetid vapour of the garret and the cellar, and that he must not shrink from contact with the agonized sufferer before whose vacant gaze the cholera has revealed the approach of eternity. He would learn in Maynooth this principle of duty, which a Socinian Archbishop was the first to charge *his clergy* to be practically ignorant of.

HORRIBLE FRATRICIDE.

The remains of Mr. William Magrath, late of Castle Hyde, near New Ross, arrived for interment in that town on Sunday evening. The melancholy fate of this unfortunate young man has caused, in consequence of the peculiar and scarcely paralleled circumstances, in the annals of crime, connected with his death, an unusual sensation. His body was found, on Monday week, in the river Barrow, between Bagnal's-town and the Royal Oak; from the state of which, at the time, and being so far from where he resided, it was difficult to identify it. Yet it was evident he had been first murdered, and then thrown by his inhuman butchers into the river. A coroner's inquest was consequently held, and a verdict had of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. Subsequent circumstances, however, led to the arrest of William Magrath, his elder brother, and two others, on suspicion of being connected in this brutal deed; and the body being fully identified by C. C. White of the Rosbercon police, an investigation was gone into before the magistrates at Borris, when, horrid to contemplate, this execrable monster, with the two others, named Aylward, (father and son), and from the part of the country where the murder was committed, were fully committed to Carlow to take their trial at the next assizes. Though the whole of the evidence given at the inquest has not yet transpired, enough is known to fully inculpate Wm. Magrath, the brother, as the principal in the matricidal act. It seems there had been a jealousy and constant bickerings between these young men since the death of their father, which took place not long since, connected with the property at Castle Hyde, the younger brother having been left in possession, the elder having received his portion previous to his father's death. William, the elder brother, came some time since, having buried his wife, to Castlelinde, and seemed on rather good terms with the deceased; on the Saturday previous to the murder, a letter arrived by a countryman, the youngest of the Aylwards above alluded to, purporting to be from a young woman who lives near Bagnalstown, and to whom the deceased had been recently paying his addresses, requesting him to come up immediately, as she intended going off with, and getting married to him, and that if so, he would be sure of her fortune, £200. The deceased set off with the messenger, and waited about Bagnalstown for the greater part of the next day, expecting to meet the young woman; in the meantime, the brother by whom the letter was concocted and forged, hastened after his unfortunate victim, and met him in company with the two Aylwards, and a man named Gaul; the deceased not suspecting anything had something to drink along with them after which, he was told by Aylward that the young woman would see him at a certain lonely spot on the Barrow, where he repaired, and was there cruelly strangled and murdered, his own brother first knocking him down and strangling him with a handkerchief, while one of the hired assassins held his legs, and the other hammered him with stones on the head. They were above ten minutes dispatching their victim, when they carried his mangled corpse, and threw it into a deep part of the river, where it remained covered with sedge and weeds, till it was discovered on the 19th inst. by some country people. One of the wretches, Aylward, has turned approver. After the murder, the fratricide came to Castle Hyde, took possession of the place, and reported that his brother, the deceased, had given him up the care of the place, while he was away, as he had gone to the North to get married, and would not be home for some time. When first taken, he persisted in his innocence, but it is said he has since become quite despondent, confident of the fate that awaits him.

TRAMORE RACES.

FIRST DAY—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

SWEEPSTAKES of Three Sovereigns each, to which the Members of the County and City of Waterford Club added Fifty Sovereigns, for County and City of Waterford bred Horses, or any Horse six months in the possession of any Person residing in the County or City of Waterford six months previous to the day of running. Weight for age—three years old, 9st. 7lb.; four years old, 10st. 7lb.; five years old, 11st. 7lb.; six years old, 11st. 13lb.; aged, 12st. 1lb.

Seven horses started for this race. The following is the order in which they came in the first heat :—

		RODE BY
1	Mr. Hearne's b. m. *Mary Anne*,	Mr. Gamble.
2	Mr. Congreve Rogers's b. h. g. *Paul Doherty*,	Owner.
3	Mr. M'Grath's b. h. *Diamond*,	Owner.
4	Mr. Phelan's br. h. *Lord Mulgrave*,	Owner.
5	Mr. Nolan's b. g. *Venture*,	Mr. Shee.
6	Mr. Bogan's b. h. *Gemini*,	Mr. O'Brien.
7	Mr. Murphy's b. h. *Roller*,	Owner.

Mr. Rogers' *Paul Doherty* was the favourite of the field.

In the first heat the horses had got considerably ahead before Mr. Rogers started, being unprepared for the signal. It was easily won by *Mary Anne*. During the second heat, *Paul Doherty* was the only opponent that could be so called. It was cleverly won, however, by *Mary Anne*, and, apparently, without much exertion.—The day was wet and unpleasant, except a few hours, which considerably marred the amusement of the scene.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY, 27TH (THIS DAY.)

SWEEPSTAKES of Five Sovereigns each, P.P., to which the Stewards will add Fifty Sovereigns, for all Horses. Two Mile Heats. Four Subscribers, or no Race. Second Horse to save his Stake. Each Subscriber to this Race to pay One Shilling in the Pound for the Money added. Weight for age—three years old, 7st. 8lb.; four years old, 8st. 10lb.; five years old, 9st. 7lb.; six years old, 9st. 9lb.; aged, 9st. 12lb.

At four o'clock yesterday four horses had been entered, viz—

	Weight, st. lb.
Mr. Hunter's Lupin, 5 yrs old	9 4
Mr. Fitzpatrick's Waitstill, 4 yrs old	8 7
Mr. Farrell's Arab, 4 yrs old	8 10
Mr. G. Barry's Kate, 3 yrs old	7 5

Corn Exchange, Dublin, 13th Sept. 1836.

DEAR SIR—I have extreme satisfaction in the honor of acknowledging receipt of your favour of yesterday's date, enclosing Bank order for £6 6s. 1od. for this month's subscription to the Justice Rent, from the parishes of Moncain, Carrigeen, and Killinaspy, including the subscription of Richard Asper, Esq., of Ashgrove, whom I shall feel much pleasure in having enrolled a member of our association at our meeting on Thursday next.

I beg you will convey to your excellent parishioners the assurance of our esteem and gratitude for this second practical proof of their patriotism and determination. Theirs has the proud distinction of being the first parish from which a *second* contribution to the Justice Rent has yet been received.

I have the honor to remain, dear Sir,
Your obliged and obedient servant,
ARTHUR FRENCH, Secretary
General Association.

Rev. Edmond Quinn, &c., &c.,
Moncoin, Waterford.

P. S. May I request the favour of your assuring my venerated and patriotic friend, the Rev. Mr. Carroll, how much I regret the occurrence of any matter which could cause him uneasiness. I sincerely hope the illness of his relative may not be of a serious nature.

At your earliest convenience I should feel much obliged for a list of the contributors to this and former remittances if you have their names, in order that they may be entered in our Book of Associates.

DINNER TO MR. STUART.

The following well merited tribute of respect paid to the high-minded and patriotic men of the city and county of Kilkenny, we omitted to give in our report of the interesting proceedings of the dinner, in our last number.—

Mr. Barron, the Chairman, after eulogising the patriotism and independent conduct of the City and County of Kilkenny gentlemen, and speaking of Mr. Loughman's sacrifices, &c., relative to his opposition to the odious Tithe system, concluded by giving the health of—

"Peter Loughnan, Esq., and the independent Gentlemen of the County and City of Kilkenny." (Cheers.)

Mr. Loughnan rose and spoke as follows :—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, on the part of the independent gentlemen of the City and County of Kilkenny, I return you my most sincere and heartfelt thanks. The patriotic inhabitants of Kilkenny have always been foremost in the cause of independence, and in their determined opposition to the odious and blood-stained impost of tithes. I will say, for myself, that I am ready and willing to go to jail again and again if, by so doing, I can aid and assist my oppressed fellow-countrymen in the total abolition, both in name and substance, of this odious system. (Cheers.) I trust most sincerely that we will soon see Ireland as she ought to be—

——Great glorious and free,
First flower of the earth first gem of the sea.

I will beg leave, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, to give the health of two as honest and patriotic gentlemen as there are to the House of Commons—

The Hon. Colonel Butler and Wm. F. Finn. Drank amidst great cheering.

We have great pleasure in announcing to our readers, that Mr Commins, our respected and respectable fellow-citizen, who provided the entertainment given to Mr. Stuart, on last Thursday evening, most kindly and charitably sent all the broken meat to the poor inmates of our Mendicant Asylum. For this humane and generous feeling Mr. Commins deserves the thanks of the public.

INTERESTING to LADIES.—The influence of the Summer Sun on the Face and Skin is a source of serious inconvenience to Ladies of a delicate complexion; in producing Freckles, Tan, Sunburns, &c. To successfully oppose those innovations, we recommend ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the long tried virtues of which need only be pointed out (see Advertisement) to those unacquainted with its properties, and cannot be too frequently impressed on the attention of Ladies.—particularly those residing in the Country, who sometimes may be unavoidably exposed to the influence of a vertical Sun.

Irish wool is dull in Liverpool market.

A regular line of trading vessels between Glasgow and Galway, will be in operation during the ensuing winter and spring months.

John Warren, of Kanturk, Esq. has announced himself a candidate for the vacant Curonership of the County Cork.

Frederick Hughes, Esq., son of Robert Hughes, Esq., of Wexford, has been promoted in the 7th Madras Cavalry.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer left London on Friday evening for Ireland.

A young lad in the confidential employment of William Fagan, Esq., Cork, has been lodged in Bridewell for abstracting a Savings Bank Book out of his desk, and drawing through it no less than £40 out of the Savings Bank.

By the new game act, if a game dealer purchases game of any one who has not a legal right to sell it, both the buyer and seller are liable to penalties; the seller to any sum not exceeding £2 and costs for every head of game sold or offered for sale; and the dealer any sum not exceeding £10 and costs. By the late act either buyer or seller may inform and be witness against the other; gets half the penalty, and is freed from being informed on himself.

The attention of the Turnpike Board is earnestly directed to the steep hill of Grange, which has been a subject of general and frequent complaint.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

London, Saturday Evening, September 24.

The Paris papers of Thursday, and letters from that capital of the same date, state that the French government was in possession of news from Madrid of the 17th, according to which Rodil left Madrid on the 16th, at the head of all the troops he could collect. He proceeded in the direction of Lower Arragon and Valencia, with a view of uniting the divisions of Espartero, Evariste, San Miguel, and under his immediate orders, and prevent Gomez and Cabrera from proceeding to Madrid. These two chiefs were reported to have laid aside their rivalry, and to have united their forces, in order to make an attack on the capital. Active operations have commenced, too, in the North, as the following account from Bayonne states.

"Bayonne, 17th September.

"The Christino troops have been all in motion for these four or five days; they arrive from different points, to assemble towards the banks of the Ebro, in the direction of Haro, La Guardia, Logrono, Calaprorra, and as far as to Lodosa to the number of about 20,000 men, under the command of General Oraa. This General has brought the battalions from Vittoria. It is said that the object of their movement is to prevent the departure of the Carlist corps, commanded by Pablo Sarray and Basilio Garcia; and at the same time to penetrate into Navarre, on the side of Estella.

"The Christinos have just made a first attempt to attain this object. The following is a letter from the Carlist head-quarters, dated 15th :—

"The Christinos, to the number of 6000 infantry and 500 cavalry entered Las Arcos on the 13th. Part of these forces advanced towards San Grejorco, where they met with a warm reception from the volunteers, the latter being reinforced by Don Pablo Sarray, at the head of some battalions, an obstinate combat ensued and the enemy were obliged to give way and retreat from the heights which they had occupied. Another column of the enemy being perceived in the environs of Sasma, and the *Algerines* had arrived in the afternoon of the same day at Lorin. It is affirmed that after a second engagement the Christinos were obliged to retreat to Los Arcos.

"The General in-Chief, Villareal, had left Salinas for Navarre, and the Carlist head quarters were to be transferred, on the 16th, from Tolosa to Yturamendi, Otain, Al Zuna, in the Borunda, on the road from Vitoria to Pampeluna.

"We must now see whether the Christino battalions will agree with this account; but supposing that General Oraa had not obtained all the objects which he intended, it would be something to have caused the Constitutional Army to quit its state of inaction.—JOURNAL DU COMMERCE, SEPT. 22.

A great fall which took place in the Funds, at Paris, on Thursday, was attributed to the news from Spain; but it is more likely to be caused by the fall in our Money-market, which has affected all the Money-markets in Europe. We attribute little to the report which was prevalent in Paris of a Revolution in Naples; and letters from that city of the 15th, give no particular reason to anticipate any such event.

On the Continent an opinion prevails universally, we believe, or rather, we should say, it is universally felt, that the triumph of the Constitution of Spain is the triumph of the Democratic over the Aristocratic principles. On that ground, and not on any love to the Constitution, which is on many points absurd, it is the rallying point and the symbol of the Democratic party of all Europe; and success in Spain is considered as the harbinger of success in every other country of the Continent. We know that this feeling and this hope extend even to Germany. Hence the attachment to the Constitution on the one hand, and the hatred of it evinced on the other; and hence the rumours of its being proclaimed in other countries, which, as in Portugal, are but the forerunners of what will most likely take place.

The diplomatic people begin to display an activity as well as the military. Count POZZO DI BORGO has arrived in great haste in Paris from the baths of Savoy. The Countess Lieven, a very important diplomatic person, and Lord Granville have reached the same place. As there has been a dearth of news during the last week this activity both of the swordmen and the penmen promise for next week food in abundance.—COURIER.

One of the most important pieces of news received from Paris of Thursday's date, is the announcement that the French Government has taken a definitive resolution concerning the Legion which was organizing at Pau, and means to disband it. A portion of it, which voluntarily set out to join General Lebeau, was ordered back by telegraph. Of course we expect to hear this proceeding on the part of the French Government much condemned by a certain party here.—Some justification for it, however, may be found in the fact, stated, in conjunction with the announcement, that the exiles from Spain, heretofore the friends of the Queen and the Royal Statute, are now making common cause with the Carlists.—The two great political parties in Spain, therefore, have become more widely separated and more distinct. The contest has ceased to be one for the succession to the Throne, and has become one of political principles. Now we are not aware that either the Government of France or of England has ever pledged itself in any way to support either one of the political parties which are now struggling for ascendancy in Spain. The object of both these Governments in concluding the Quadruple Alliance, was, we take it, by supporting the Queen, to insure if possible the establishment of a government in Spain which would promote peaceful and extensive Reform, while it curbed and controlled the passions to which the destruction of authority consequent on a disputed succession, and the decay of the Spanish government, would be sure to give rise. No object could be more benevolent or more wise; and if the two governments have not succeeded, it is because success was impossible; but, at the same time, their conduct has stayed off the horrors of a violent revolution. Their object required vigour in the men who were placed at the head of the Spanish Government, and who being sensible of their high mission,—that of accomplishing reasonable reform while they prevented revolution,—should have exerted all their power to put down the Carlists and curb the revolutionists. No European statesman could know, till experience proved, that the Spanish Government was so corrupted, root and branch, that it does not supply the means of sustaining itself. No person could anticipate the total ineptitude of Martinez de la Rosa, the course and negligent selfishness of M. de Toreno, the temerity of M. Isturitz, or the total want of energy and talent in almost all the Generals of Spain. The completely imbecile character of nearly all her statesmen and military chiefs, has rendered vain all the calculations and expectations of the Ministers both of France and England, and has prevented them from fully accomplishing their benevolent intention of aiding a reform and preventing a revolution in Spain.—Not, however, that the parties have come to a conflict on political principles, and it has been made quite plain that the benevolent wishes of the two powers cannot be fulfilled, it becomes a question whether it be any longer prudent or even proper for France and England to support either party. Under such circumstances, it appears to us—though we pretend not to conjecture even, much less to know, what the Governments of England and France may now resolve on—that they will not be deserving of blame should they leave the parties in Spain, without the slightest interference, to settle the contest as they best may.—IBID.

The following important notice appears in the *Dublin Gazette* :—"It is intended to apply to Parliament at the ensuing Sessions, for an Act to repeal all the Turnpike Acts now in existence for the county of Dublin, and to bring in a Bill to place under controul of the Board of Public Works, all Turnpike Roads, and Roads in the county of Dublin, leading to chief Towns of Counties."

Mr. William Smart, of Trim, nephew to Mr. Smart, governor of the jail of Trim, is appointed by George Gibbs Esq., deputy clerk of the crown for the county of Meath. He is also deputy clerk of the peace for the said county.

A number of turnkeys are required for the Marylebone jail.