The WATERFORD Mail.

This PAPER has a general circulation in the Counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow.

"This is not the Cause of Faction, or of Party, or of any Individual, but the Common Interest of every man in Ireland."

WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1825.

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AMERICAN PAPERS.

New York Papers to the 17th ult. contai accounts from Lima, of the 1st of February.—His Majesty's ship *Mersey*, had sailed from Callao for Valparaiso. The commercial regulations acted on at Lima were similar to those which had been in force for some months at Truxillo. Imports, in a citizen's name, were subject to a duty of 30 per cent.; in a foreigner's, 5 per cent. additional. General Rodil still held out in the Castle of Callao. Admiral Blanco was blockading the port in the frigate *O'Higgins*. The troops from Guayaquil were expected at Lima, and would, as soon as they arrived, commence the siege of Callao in form. Under the date of the 29th of January, it is stated that Bolivar had decreed that the army should be paid in preference to any other claimants on the Government, and it was said, that 300,000 dollars had been sent from Lima for that purpose. He had also appointed a *Junta de Liquidacion* to receive and examine claims on the Government, and to decree how and when they were to be settled. This letter confirms the rumour which had previously reached us by way of Jamaica, of the assassination of Don Bernardo Monteagudo. He was murdered on the 28th, at night, in the street, the assassin having stabbed him to the heart with a knife. The wretch had eluded the officers of justice. Monteagudo had been Minister of State under the Spanish Government, and conducted himself in a very tyrannical manner. The same letter also confirms the statement (in the New York Papers) of Bolivar having received dispatches from Olaneta, in which the latter declared himself in favour of the independent cause. Thus the whole of Upper Peru is freed from the despotism of Spain. Direct advices had been received at Pensacola from Cuba, presenting a lamentable picture of the state of affairs in that island. It is stated that the system of proscription had been extended to females, and every woman who appeared in the streets with any part of her dress of the colours called "of the Constitution," was immediately stripped by the lowest of the rabble, "guided by the monks who encouraged the populace in the perpetration of these infamies." All officers in Havannah who, five years ago, were active in promoting the Constitution, even though they had since been pardoned for that offence, were under orders for arrest, and it was known that similar orders had been received from Spain respecting private individuals, which, however, were not to be enforced till the military were *purged*. The philantropic Bishop of Havannah had been ordered to Madrid; but, aware of the consequences if Ferdinand got him there, he feigned sickness, and his popularity in the island rendering it unsafe to use force, the Governor imposed a fine on him of 4,000 dollars for disobedience, which sum was instantly paid.

INVASION OF CUBA.

(From the Courier.)

We have received New York Papers to the 19th ult. It seems that the Mexican Government has it in contemplation to take possession of the island of Cuba. General Santanna, the Commandant-General of the State of Yucatan, has issued a proclamation, in which this enterprize is announced to them, and in which it is distinctly intimated, that a considerable portion of the population of the island would be prepared to co-operate with them. The proclamation is dated Campeachy, March 7th. We cannot gather from these accounts, however, that any expedition had actually sailed. The intentions of the Mexican Government appear to have been no secret; for it will be seen by our extracts from the Paris Papers, that the Madrid private correspondence of the *Journal de Debats*, announces the arrival at Cadiz of an express communicating the intelligence that "5,000 Mexicans and Colombians intended to attempt from Yucatan, a landing at the Havannah." There would be some danger, we should think, of a project of this kind, if seriously undertaken, producing discussions with the Cabinet at Washington, which might, ultimately, even branch out into others with our own. Cuba is the Turkey of Transatlantic politics, tottering to its fall, and kept from falling only by the struggle of those who contend for the right of catching her in her descent.

LONDON—THURSDAY.

Private letters received this day from Paris, state that no Bills upon London can be obtained, and in consequence, it is expected that most of the Bullion sent from this country will be returned.

The French Papers of Monday are still devoted to the fetes and rejoicings attendant upon the Coronation, and as Monday was the day appointed for the re-entry of the King into his Capital, and Tuesday was to be devoted to congratulations and further feastings, we may expect little else for the present.

Ever since the accession of Charles X. (says a private letter from Paris) the *Priests* have been increasing in insolence *in* the provinces. In some places they have established a kind of tax, in lieu of the offering money, which has been abolished by the Government, and they refuse to admit any of their congregation to the communion, unless they can produce a receipt to prove that they have paid the tax. This abominable practice has been complained of to the Ministry and to the King himself, but so far from producing any good effect the complainants have been reprimanded for their conduct.

Papers from Halifax to the 4th ult. say, that when the intelligence was received there from England, of the intention of the British Government to modify the restrictions of the Colonial trade, the Province Building and Exchange Coffee-house were brilliantly illuminated, in testimony of the satisfaction of the inhabitants.

The *Mauritius Gazette*, of the 5th of February, states that the separation of Spanish America from Old Spain, has occasioned a cessation of the usual intercourse with Acapulco, inasmuch as Manilla acknowledges the Government of Ferdinand. Specie is consequently extremely scarce at Manilla, and enormous imposts are levied on foreign merchandize to support the Government.

LISBON, MAY 25.—This morning sailed his Britannic Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, Capt. Graham C. Hammond, for Rio de Janeiro, to touch at Madeira, having on board his Excellency Sir Charles Stuart and his suite. In the honourable and important mission with which this illustrious and estimable Negociator is entrusted he is accompanied by the ardent and cordial wishes of all those loyal hearts which are interested in the honour and glory of the august House of Braganza, and the real interests of the inhabitants of Portugal and Brazil.

The *New York Daily Advertiser* of the 15th ult. states—that Captain Blair, of the ship *Flora* from Liverpool, passed near the Banks of Newfoundland, about 200 islands of ice, the largest at least a mile in circumference, and about 300 feet high, and several others nearly the same size. Also, saw a number of seals on the ice: and to the southward of it, a number of large whales.

The *Washington City Gazette* states, on the authority of a gentleman direct from Lima, and who, as late as the 1st February, had an interview at the capital with Bolivar, that the Liberator appeared to be in a feeble state of health, sallow visage, and of a very thin person. The fatigue and privations of his late campaigns had made serious inroads on his constitution, which was formerly robust. He was about to return to Colombia for the restoration of his health and consequent repose from the toils of the field. This intention had been delayed, in order to witness the fall of Callao, and to organise a Government adapted to the yet unsettled state of Peru. He was received with great enthusiasm in Lima, and was visited every day by crowds of the citizens, with whom he was very popular, and unostentatious in his behaviour; he was generally attended by an Aid-de-camp, a son of Sir Robert Wilson. At proper hours, none were denied admittance to his presence, and he conversed affably with all who approached him. The army which surrendered at Ayacucho had embarked, and were last seen steering for the Manilla.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, the Earl of Liverpool, in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the law of Merchant and Factor, explained the nature of its enactments. It appears that two thirds of our foreign trade are carried on by consignments to the Factors, and that in cases of bankruptcy, where no fraud had been committed, the present law directs that the loss should fall upon the pledges, or the individual who has purchased the goods entrusted to the Factor, or lent money upon them. Now this, the Noble Earl contended, was contrary to natural equity, to analogy, and to the practice of all other nations, except the United States of America, where however the subject had been lately taken into consideration by the Congress, with the view of making alterations similar to those which were proposed in the Bill before the House. These alterations consisted mainly in making the principal incur the loss instead of the pledgee; for the principal appointing his Factor or Agent knew his character well, could qualify his powers, and direct or restrain them, whilst the pledgee knew nothing except the existence of the property which he purchased, or on the security of which he advanced his money. This alteration had been prayed for, the Noble Earl reminded their Lordships, in a Petition which he had had the honor of presenting, and which was signed by more than half the most respectable merchants of London trading with all parts of the world.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr Huskisson gave notice that in consequence of the rejection of the Corn Warehousing Bill by the other house, he would bring forward another measure upon that subject.

The other proceedings of the house were quite unimportant.

We understand his Majesty has been pleased to direct that three more of the attainted Scotch Titles shall be restored, namely, Carnwath, Airlie, and Wemyss. The parties claiming are in the lineal descent. Mr Peel, we understand, has sent out a Commission to Bengal for Major General Dalzell to take the usual oaths as the Earl of Carnwath.

A correspondent informs us, that as soon as the Duke of York dismounted from his horse last Friday at Ascot races, a sheriff's officer seized his Royal Highness's horse and that of his groom in execution.—*Times.*

Sir Thomas Lethbridge, on entering Taunton, on Tuesday last, was loudly cheered by the inhabitants, in consequence of his opposition to the Catholic Bill. The populace took the horses from his carriage, and drew him in triumph through the town.

HIS MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.—This day this splendid scene took place at St. James's Palace. The arrangements were on the most superb and magnificent scale, and the attendance of the Nobility was as great, if not greater, than upon any former year.

LONDON—FRIDAY.

Some of our contemporaries have stated that the Mexicans are engaged in an expedition against the island of Cuba. The truth is, what we stated in our Paper of the 23d ult. that between 500 to 600 men had been collected at Campeachy, in the beginning of March, for the purpose of making a descent on Cuba, but the design was abandoned on hearing of the arrival at Havannah of the Spanish expedition from Ferrol. The island of Cuba, therefore, is not threatened with any immediate attack from without, but the discontent of the inhabitants with the existing system increases so rapidly, that no tenure can be more precarious than that by which Spain at present holds the colony.—*Times.*

No Paris Papers were published on Tuesday morning, in consequence of the festival of Monday, except the *Moniteur*. The *Etoile* dated Tuesday and Wednesday, arrived last night.—The *Moniteur* gives a detailed account of the entry of the King into Paris, on Monday, but which could not be interesting to our readers.—The following is an account of the ceremony of investing the King with the Insignia of the Order of the Garter, taken from the *Etoile*:—

PARIS, JUNE 7.—The three English Plenipotentiaries who attended the Coronation were, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Granville, and Sir G. Nayler. The Duke de Polignac, Ambassador of France, had fulfilled at London as the King's proxy, most of the ceremonies required for admission to the Order of the Garter. The delivery of the Insignia and the sword took place, with all the ceremonies used on the reception of one of the 24 Knights of the Order. The King pronounced the oath with the modifications required by the difference of religion. Sir G. Nayler took from his Majesty the sword he wore to deliver to him that of the Order, which, with the star in diamonds, the garter on which the words "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" are in diamonds, and the mantle, are estimated at 1,500,000. francs. The ceremony occupied an hour and a half. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of the King's Household, were present. The Duke of Northumberland, it is said, has given 500 guineas to the King's coachman who went to fetch him.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Cadiz received this morning:—

"CADIZ, MAY 23.

"You can have no conception of the wretched state of this country. There is nothing doing, but in the Sherry wine trade. The duties on British manufactures amount to nearly a prohibition, and all vessels are now obliged to come in ballast from London for wines and fruits.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.—We have much pleasure in announcing to the Public, that the Bill for establishing this Company has passed through both Houses of Parliament, and will receive the Royal Assent this day.

DUBLIN—SATURDAY.

NEWTOWN-HAMILTON.—A correspondent informs us that at Newtownhamilton, on Wednesday evening last, an effigy of Mr Brownlow, dressed and decorated according to the fancy of the individuals concerned, was burned in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators: between three and four thousand, he says, were assembled. Neither the Magistracy nor the Police interfered on the occasion; and, after the ceremony of burning was gone through, the people separated in a peaceable manner. The following were among the inscriptions on the effigy:—"Judas sold the Saviour of the world for thirty pieces of silver."—"Esau sold his birth-right for a morsel of meat."—"Behold the Traitor."—*Newry Telegraph.*

RESOLUTIONS OF IRISH NOBLEMEN.—Mr. Hutchinson has received from Lord Donoughmore the names of Lords Milton, Ludlow, Ashworth, and Cremorne, to be added to the list of Noblemen who have already signed the Resolutions agreed to at Buckingham House.—We understand that Lords Dillon, Lucan, and Howth, have likewise signified their assent to the Resolutions.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

THE KING.—We understand that his Royal Highness the Duke of York has stated to a Nobleman, a friend of Lord Gormanstown, that the King had no knowledge whatever of the intention of the Heir Presumptive to make his celebrated No Popery speech in the House of Lords. His Royal Highness further stated, that his Majesty has not changed his opinion on the question of Catholic Emancipation. The Nobleman in question communicated this statement of his Royal Highness to Lord Gormanstown, who intended to have mentioned the circumstance at the Aggregate Meeting on Wednesday, but it escaped his recollection during the day.—*Ibid.*

Mr Plunket, accompanied by Mr Canning, waited on the Lord Chancellor the morning after the division in the House of Lords. The former stated that he could not possibly continue to hold office under one who had so mean an opinion of his abilities or qualification as a lawyer, and that unless some satisfactory explanation were given, he must, however reluctantly, be compelled to resign. The Chancellor protested that he meant Mr Plunket no personal offence whatever.

The Presbyterian Ministers, Elders, and Congregations of several parishes in the North of Ireland have voluntarily come forward to state their conviction of the truth and correctness of the testimony given by the Rev. Henry Cooke, Moderator of the General Synod of Ulster, before the Committee of the House of Lords. The cause of the increased feeling against what is called Catholic Emancipation among the Protestants of the North is stated to arise from the intemperate speeches of the Catholic Association, and the avowed hostility of the Priests against the Bible, as recently avowed at some public meetings.

We understand that Fly Vans, for the conveyance of goods, are now making and will very shortly ply between this City and Dublin; by which the trading community will derive all the advantages of a speedy and regular mode of transmission of goods, the want of which has so long been a just subject of complaint.—*Cork Paper.*

In the view of the state of the kingdom of Poland we find, among other things, that the increase of Protestant workmen rendered it necessary to form 16 new Protestant congregations.—(*Dutch Paper June 4.*)

MODEL OF ST. PETERSBURGH.

(Extract from the Journal de St. Petersburgh of Saturday, 11th (23d) April, 1825.)

It will, perhaps, be in the recollection of our readers, that permission was obtained last year, by M. Antoine de Rossi, a Venetian Nobleman, for the construction of a model of St. Petersburgh. This interesting and vast undertaking, for the execution of which M. de Rossi has brought from Italy and France able artists and excellent workmen, is going on rapidly under the direction of M. Cavos (son of the artist of the same name, so well known to the public in this Capital by his musical compositions), and M. Buja, both engineer architects from the University of Padua. A considerable part of this model is already finished; and it is the most interesting part, as it includes the Imperial winter Palace, the Admiralty, with all its dependencies, the Monument of Peter the Great, the Bridge of Isaac, with the machinery for letting vessels pass, the Senate, and the whole of the English Quay, also the Barracks of the Horse Guards, the Post Office, &c. &c. It is impossible to express with what precision the minutest parts of the architecture are represented in this model—nothing is omitted, columns, capitals, frontispieces, iron bars of balconies, statues, exterior bas reliefs, &c. &c., even the colour of the houses are a perfect imitation. There is not a proprietor who could not recognise in this astonishing miniature not only the front, but even the interior of the courts of his house,—every thing has been calculated, measured, designed, and rigorously executed. To pronounce, in one word, an eulogium on this interesting work, it is sufficient to say, that their Majesties the Emperor and Empress, along with the Imperial Family, have deigned to communicate to M. de Rossi the most flattering expressions of their satisfaction, when he had the honour lately of exhibiting it to their Majesties in one of the apartments of the palace. The scale of this model is in the proportion of 1 to 240, which may give an idea of its extent,* and of the degree of interest it must excite in the curious, from the facility afforded, by the scale being so great, of omitting not even the minutiæ. The fronts of the houses are executed in double pasteboard, with props of wood, the roofs in lead, the bas reliefs and statues in plaster, the windows are of glass; the canal and the bed of the Neva are of tin, so that they may be filled with water for the purpose of bearing the floating bridges and the different sorts of barges of the country. Fifty five persons are constantly at work at this model, which probably will be finished in two years, and which will reflect the highest honour not only on the constructors of it, but also on the active and ingenious individual who has conceived the idea.

* The whole city which M. de Rossi is thus engaged in constructing will occupy a space of 55 archines long and 32 broad. The archine is scarcely so much as the English yard.

IRISH FREEHOLDERS.

	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
Antrim	6052	4	127	389	6572
*Armagh	6802	—	145	129	7076
Carlow	3073	2	160	313	3548
Cavan	7101	6	218	486	7814
Clare	12968	67	327	605	13967
Cork	14 09	57	793	2106	15865
Down	13274	5	147	644	14115
*Dublin	2147	—	591	600	3338
*Fermanagh	4166	—	123	173	4462
*Kerry	5537	—	438	741	6176
†Kildare	781	—	103	370	1234
†Kilkenny	589	—	63	520	1172
†King's	377	—	48	819	1244
†Leitrim	5950	—	113	45	6108
†Limerick	10793	—	774	1219	11786
Londonderry	4213	7	83	354	4657
Longford	1705	1341	125	292	3523
Louth	—	—	—	—	2999
†Mayo	19987	—	157	318	20462
†Meath	1080	—	62	663	1805
*Queen's	4453	—	225	762	5470
†Roscommon	8685	—	199	441	9325
†Tipperary	6180	—	562	6002	12744
†Tyrone	8779	—	155	108	9042
†Waterford	2119	—	114	333	2568
†Westmeath	2275	—	131	441	2847
†Wexford	8067	127	462	580	9226
†Wicklow	1086	—	59	257	1402
	163221	1661	6494	19110	191086

The above table is formed from No. 312 of the Parliamentary Papers. Column A. contains the 40s Leasehold Freeholders—B. the 40s Freeholders possessing Estates in fee—C. the £20 Freeholders—D. the Freeholders of £50 and upwards—and E. the totals of the four preceding columns. In the counties marked *, it is uncertain whether there are any 40s Freeholders in fee; and in the columns marked †, it is certain that there are none. The county of Fermanagh is estimated at only half the number registered, because the officer states that there are not more than half that can now vote, many being dead, and many twice registered. It seems very doubtful whether the numbers 1,341, in column B., for the county of Longford, and 6,002, in column D., for the county of Tipperary, are correct. They are both, probably, much beyond the truth.

LINEN TRADE OF IRELAND.

Resolutions of the Committee of the House of Commons, reported and read in the House on Wednesday.

1. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that Ireland has claims undoubtedly strong upon the Parliament of the United Kingdom, for every aid and encouragement necessary to the maintenance and support of the Linen Manufacture, at least to the extent of the annual Parliamentary Grant made and confirmed under circumstances detailed in a document in the Appendix, numbered 1.

2. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Laws which relate to this important branch of the public industry of Ireland require revision and amendment, and many of them that were wise and necessary at the time of their enactment, and under which the manufacture in its origin throve, would, if now enforced, produce much inconvenience, if not a serious injury, in many particulars, to the interest of the manufacture, and such laws ought therefore to be repealed.

3. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, proceeding in the consideration of those laws according to the order in which they affect the manufacture, it appears to this Committee, that it would not be expedient to alter the system of the inspection of flax-seed previous to the 1st of July, 1826, before which time the policy of continuing that inspection may be further investigated.

4. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that Irish flax would be in very extensive and very increased demand for exportation for the use of the British manufacturers of mill-spun linen yarn, if brought to market in a clean regular made-up state, and would thus be equally applicable to and sought for by those manufacturers, and answer all the purposes of their manufacture, as any foreign flax whatsoever; but they supply themselves to a comparatively small extent with Irish flax, in consequence of the dirty imperfect state in which it is offered for sale, to the injury of the growers and venders of the article, to the amount of from twenty-five to thirty per cent. on the value.

5. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is therefore expedient to provide, that flax fraudulently made up for sale in public market, shall be punishable by small fines, recoverable before a Magistrate on the complaint of a purchaser. And it is further the opinion of this Committee, that the attention of the Linen Board ought to be very particularly directed to the best practice of making up flax for sale, to the most effectual method of giving publicity to that system, and of encouraging the dealers in flax to adopt it.

6. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the further advancement, prosperity, and success of the linen manufacture in Ireland will very much depend upon bringing into general use the improved description of Scutch mills for dressing flax; and upon establishing mill machinery for spinning linen yarn, which will not, in the opinion of this Committee, interfere with the interests of the spinner of hand-spun yarn, as both mill and hand spun yarn are required, and in great demand, for different parts of the manufacture of linen.

7. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient that Irish yarn, exposed for sale in public market, be subjected to regulations respecting length and count, and equal quality, such regulations to be enforced, not as at present, by the forfeiture of the yarn, but by small fines recoverable before a Magistrate.

8. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to exempt foreign and British yarn imported into Ireland from any regulation, or by any inspection of any public officer.

9. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that all brown linen exposed to sale in a public market shall be subject to the present Legislative regulations in respect to the lengths, breadths, measurement, sealing, and inspecting of said linens, such regulations to be enforced by small fines, recoverable before a Magistrate; but neither Irish yarn, or brown linen cloth, shall be subjected to any Legislative rule or restriction, unless when brought to public fair or market for sale.

10. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a fund being provided for the encouragement and advancement of the linen manufacture of Ireland, and Legislative enactments for the regulation of that manufacture being necessary, together with officers appointed, responsible for the execution thereof, some superintending authority is required to make due application of such fund, to controul the conduct of such officers, to receive and decide upon the claims of those taking interest in promoting the manufacture, and in hearing or redressing the complaints of parties concerned in or connected with the trade.

11. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the distribution of the small utensils, consisting of wheels and reels, heretofore placed at the individual disposal of the members of the Linen Board, may be discontinued for the future without any injury to the linen trade.

12. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the linen trade having acquired a degree of advancement in the North of Ireland, highly beneficial to the industry, wealth, and moral habits of the people, a most zealous attention ought to be exerted for the purpose of extending that trade into the other parts of Ireland.

13. Resolved—That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the rooms, buildings, and premises, in the linen and yarn halls of Dublin, ought to be let for any term not exceeding seven years, to the factors and others engaged in the linen and yarn trade of Ireland, or to persons concerned in any other of the manufactures of Ireland, for their accommodation, and for the storing the produce of these manufactures.

14. That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the Chairman do report these Resolutions to the House, and move for leave to bring in a Bill grounded thereon.

PROGNOSTICATION OF A CHANGE OF WIND.—A writer in a late number of the "Philosophical Magazine," says—"Having frequently amused myself on fine evenings in summer with a very large paper kite, in order to watch the different currents of wind in the air, I had occasion to notice the following curious fact:—that when a kite on mounting very high acquired a different direction from getting into a different current of air, the wind usually blew from the same quarter on the earth's surface before the expiration of 24 hours. Thus the changes of the wind seem to take place first in the higher region of the air, and are propagated downwards. I have confirmed this experiment, and established the fact, by the use of small air balloons, but the kite answers the purpose quite as well.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday—

The Royal Assent was given by commission to upwards of *ninety* public and private bills.

The other proceedings of the night were unimportant.

In the House of Commons—

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the third reading of the Prince of Cumberland's annuity Bill.

The Marquess of TAVISTOCK opposed the motion, taxing Ministers with making an attempt to obtain, by a dishonest subterfuge, that which they knew the House would not grant if openly asked for.

General PALMER also opposed the motion. He declared that had the grant been asked for *directly* for the Duke of Cumberland, he for one should have voted for it. He then entered into an animated defence of the personal character of the Royal Duke, whose name had been so improperly and so unjustly aspersed in the several discussions of the question.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER vindicated the conduct of the Administration from the charge of indirectness.

Mr TIERNEY objected to the motion, on the ground that a grant to so considerable an amount for the education of a child so far from the Crown as the Prince of Cumberland was, was unauthorised by any example, and likely to constitute a mischievous precedent.

Mr CANNING defended the grant.

Mr BROUGHAM repeated his former arguments against the grant, but in a greatly mitigated tone, and assured the House. that the House of Brunswick were peculiarly prone to forgive injuries, citing in proof the King's forgiveness of his (Mr Brougham's) conduct on the Queen's trial.

The House divided, when the numbers were—For the grant, 170—Against it. 121—Majority, 49.

The Bill was then read a third time and passed, with an additional clause moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to the effect that "the grant should continue during the will and pleasure of his Majesty, and be applied in such time and manner as he should think fit."

BRISTOL TOWN AND MAYOR'S DUES BILL.

Mr. H. DAVIS presented a petition from the Bankers and Merchants of Bristol, for the introduction of a clause protecting their interests in the Bristol Town Dues Bill.

Mr H. DAVIS moved the third reading of the Bristol Town Dues Bill.

Mr BROGDEN moved the introduction of a clause to the effect that nothing in the Act should be construed to extend the rights of the Mayor and Corporation of Bristol.

Sir J. NEWPORT said the intention of the Committee was that the rights of all parties should be saved harmless. (Hear, hear) As the Bill stood at present it gave the Corporation a legal title, and took away from the people all power to prosecute in a Court of Law what they considered their just claims. He should therefore, oppose the Bill, unless the saving clause was introduced.

Mr H. DAVIS supported the amendment.

Mr W. WHITMORE said if the saving clause were not inserted he also should oppose the Bill.

No division took place, and the further consideration of the Bill was postponed to Monday next.

SMUGGLING PREVENTIVE BILL.

On the motion that the Smuggling Preventive Bill be re-committed, Mr HERRIES said. that this bill was intended to comprise all the Customs' Laws, particularly relative to the prevention and punishment of offences connected with that subject. The labour of doing so was very great, and the laws now intended to be compressed, including the Irish Statutes, were no less than 500. (Hear, hear.) This mass would, he hoped, be reduced into 12 Acts, and, under such circumstances, he trusted every indulgence would be extended to the effort. The present Bill contained several amendments of the old law, and some additions which were considered necessary, to attain the desired object. One great alteration was to be in the subject of foreign smuggling ships, which were hitherto treated with a greater degree of severity than our own. Now this was to be changed. The next alteration was, as to the right of searching the person. This was to be modified, but in such a manner as to effect the object of a fair search. He did not wish to interfere with the rights of the subject, but still the revenue should be protected. Contraband goods could, heretofore, be followed upon strong suspicion, and the officer could proceed to seize; but he now proposed to provide, that when any person shall be challenged as having contraband goods, he shall be taken before a Magistrate or superior Officer, to shew whether the ground for suspicion was reasonable. And, in order the more effectually to guard the subject, he would propose that the officer seizing upon frivolous or vexatious grounds, should be liable to a penalty of five pounds. A still further alteration was to take place relative to persons lurking within five miles of the shore, and brought before a Magistrate in such a case, if the officer's suspicions were unfounded, he was to be subject to a penalty of ten pounds. Such were, in a few words, the particular objects of his Bill,

The clause providing a modified right of search of the person was much objected to, and further discussion of the Bill was postponed till Monday.

In the Committee on the Colonial (newspaper) Postage Bill, Mr Hume suggested, that the Postage of newspapers sent to the colonies should be only one penny, as was the case with respect to papers sent to Ireland.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that there was a great difference in the distance between England and Ireland, and that between England and the Colonies; however, he had no objection to split the difference, and make it *three half pence*. This was agreed to.

The House adjourned to next day, and will continue to sit on *Saturdays*.

The following are amongst the Bills that received the Royal Assent, on Friday:—The Irish Public Works Bill, the Irish Postage Rates, the Irish Militia Pay Bill, the County Rates Bill, the Irish Distresses Impounding Bill, the Irish Court of Chancery Bill, the Irish Banker's Bill, the Land Tax Assessment Bill.

INDIA.

LONDON, SATURDAY.—We received Bombay Papers to the 20th February. They contradict a rumour which had before reached us by way of Calcutta, that a flag of truce had been sent in to Sir A. Campbell at Rangoon, by the Burmese, on the 15th January, but which was ascertained by later advices to be without foundation. The papers contain official dispatches from Sir A. Campbell, at Rangoon, dated 14th and 15th January. The first of these contains an account of the attack on the fort of Syriam, mentioned in a private letter, already published, and which proved so disastrous to the brave troops employed on that occasion. The following is the material portion of Sir A. Campbell's dispatch:—

"On the morning of the 11th I dispatched a small force against Syriam Fort, consisting of 200 men from his Majesty's 47th Regiment, with a detachment of seamen and marines from the Royal Navy and the Honorable Company's flotilla, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Ebrington, with orders to scour that part of the country as far as Syriam Pagoda, of any enemy to be met with. The Lieutenant-Colonel, in the course of a few hours, came before that fort, and the bridge over the Nullah leading to it. From the landing place having been broken down, much labour and some delay were occasioned in repairing it, during which the enemy from behind the works kept up a smart and well directed fire on the head of the column, which caused some loss: but no sooner were the troops able to cross, than they rushed on, and gallantly carried the place by storm. The Lieutenant-Colonel afterwards went on to the Syriam Pagoda, also found to be occupied by a small force of the enemy, who fled after the discharge of one volley, and seeing the British troops rush on to the assault."

By the return of killed and wounded which follows this account, it appears that one officer, Ensign J. M. Geddes, was killed, and three officers wounded—Captain Forbes, severely but not dangerously—Captain Backhouse, and Ensign Macleod, slightly. The loss in men was one killed, and 31 wounded. Sir A. Campbell states in his dispatch of the 15th of January (notwithstanding the late total defeat of the Burmese) that the enemy were collecting another army for another attack on Rangoon. Some alarm had been excited in Bombay, in consequence of information that serious disturbances had occurred in the neighbourhood of Guzerat. The truth, as explained by subsequent letters, turned out to be that four or five hundred Coolies had assembled in the Pattun district, but who fled on hearing that a force had been prepared to act against them They were pursued by some of the light cavalry from Dessa, and a few of the leaders captured.

SUTTEES.—The *Bombay Courier*, of the 19th February, says—"We have received accounts of two suttees having recently taken place in the Deckan, and one in the Concan. The piles were constructed in strict conformity with the rules prescribed by the Shasters, which add to the torments of those who devote themselves as victims in these dreadful sacrifices; and by all we can learn, the fortitude and devotedness of these superstitious beings were increased by the prospect of enhanced sufferings."

ST. PETERSBURGH, MAY 31.—The Military Governors and Governors General throughout the kingdom, have been authorised by a Ministerial decree, approved by the Emperor. of the 12th February, this year, to take away the management of their estates from Noblemen who shall be guilty of prodigal extravagance, licentiousness, or illegal tyranny, towards their vassals; their property is to be committed to guardians.

Extract of a letter from Milan dated May 30:—"We have at this moment. the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the King and Queen of Naples and the two Sicilies. the Archduchess Maria Louisa, the Duke and Duchess of Modena the Grank Duke of Tuscany, the Viceroy and Reine of Italy, the Prince and Princess of Salerno, &c. &c, Milan has been all life since the arrival of the Emperor. Fetes have followed each other in rapid succession; and Sir Henry Wellesley, the English Ambassador at Vienna (now here with the Court), presented the English to the Emperor and Empress. at the Palace, a short time after their Majesties' arrival. They were received with the greatest kindness, and their Majesties conversed separately with each. The general illumination was most splendid. It is supposed that nearly two millions of coloured lamps were displayed on the occasion. The Arena, holding forty thousand people seated, was filled, to witness chariot and horse-races; above one hundred thousand people were collected in the Champ de Mars, for whom there was not accommodation within the Amphitheatre. The grand ball given by the Nobles, to which none under that rank (foreigners excepted) could be admitted, was most splendid; the rooms, which are magnificent, held nearly 1400 people. All the Crowned Heads in Milan were there. The Fete given by the city at the Scula, where above 6,000 persons were admitted, was unique of its kind. No gentleman was admitted, who was not either in uniform, Court dress, or domino. The Emperor, Empress, and all the court, promenaded amongst the company, and conversed most graciously with the individuals best known to them. Private balls and grand dinners have been given by the Ambassadors and Nobility, and it may be with truth said, that Milan never was so gay and brilliant as at this period. In a few days the Emperor goes to Genoa, where he remains a week, and then returns here.

The *Etoile* of Wednesday has a long article relative to a statement drawn up from authentic documents, of the number of bad books published in France within a few years (1817 to 1824) which are made to amount to above three millions of volumes; among these bad books are all the works of Voltaire, Rousseau, Helvetius, Diderot, Raynal, Saint Lambert, Condorcet, Holbach, Volney, Pigault, Lebrun, Dulause (*History of Paris*), Llorente, (*History of the Inquisition, Colen de Planoy*) &c.

CARACCAS.—A severe shock of an earthquake was experienced on the 11th of April, at half past 4 P. M.

POLICE—UNION HALL.

CAMBRIDGE FOR EVER, OR LIFE AT VAUXHALL.—On Thursday, Messrs. *Bacon* and *Bailey*, two students of the University of Cambridge, were brought up before the sitting Magistrate, charged with creating a riot in Vauxhall gardens. Presently after the band had finished a piece of music, loud shouts of "Cambridge for ever!" resounded through the gardens, and five or six young men abreast were seen running as fast as they could up and down one of the walks, jostling against, all who came in contact with them. The chief constable directed all under him to take into custody the very first they could. This, however, was not to be so easily accomplished; for the unruly party being composed of young and robust men, on perceiving any one who had the appearance of an officer approach them, took to their heels and were off. At length Mr Bacon, who was one of the noisiest amongst them, was secured by one of the constables, and a terrible job he had to get him along, that gentleman offering to fight, either for 20 sovereigns or for love, and upon his refusal to accept the challenge, he received a blow in the face from Mr Bacon. who appeared determined to have visited the place for no other motive than to excite confusion and disorder amongst the company. Mr Bailey by this time had jumped on one of the tables, stripped off his coat and offered to fight any six men picked in the gardens, one down and another come on, for 50 pounds. His challenge, however, being rejected, he began to play away with his fists and feet on all that stood within his reach, assisted by his friend, and dealt about his blows with unsparing hands. After great difficulty, Mr Bailey was at length dragged from his elevated situation on the table, with the loss of one of the skirts of his coat, and placed in the watch house contiguous to the gardens, and shortly afterwards his friend Mr Bacon was put into the same place, having had the sleeves of his coat completely torn off before he gave in. Mr. Hughes of the gardens, having interceded in their behalf, they were fined 5s each for being drunk, and ordered to pay all expenses.—*Lon. Pap.*

EXTRAORDINARY INTRUSION.—On Saturday four ladies from Newcastle-upon-Tyne applied at the coach office in Liverpool for four seats in the coach from the Woodside Ferry to Chester. They were told that the whole of the inside was vacant, being six seats; and in order to prevent intrusion. they engaged all the inside places. Having crossed the Mersey in the steam boat, they boarded the coach, and proceeded on their way to Chester, giving particular directions at the Ferry house, that "they must not be intruded upon by any person!" Their request it would seem, was not complied with to the letter, inasmuch as on the arrival of the coach near Eastham, the passengers *on deck* were alarmed by loud shrieks from the *cabin* passengers. The pilot slackened sail, laid the helm a larboard, and drew up; but the astonishment of the coachman may be more easily conceived than described, when he discovered one lady in the embraces—not of some sly rogue who had imperceptibly crept in at the window, but—of a huge black bear! All hands were piped, and the *belward* was called for, when with some difficulty Bruin was detached from his gripe. and the lady escaped with only the loss of her shawl, which was torn, and the suffering of extreme fright which naturally ensued. It may be necessary to explain how Bruin got into such excellent company. It appeared his keeper was conducting him from Lancashire into Cheshire to a bear's college, of which there are several in the latter county, in order to teach him to dance, and obtain the other accomplishments so necessary to the education of a polished bear. Being rather young, and probably of a delicate habit of body, Bruin's master contracted for a birth in the boot, and into it was the poor animal put. But not relishing so confined a space, he fortunately found a hole in the panelling at the back of the coach. and by dint of scratching and biting (which were not heard owing to the noise of the wheels) the bear found means to insinuate his elegant form amongst the ladies, and round the neck of one was he found in the way described. It is scarcely necessary to say, that for this very unmannerly intrusion, Bruin was expelled the vehicle.—*Lon. P.*

The following letter under the title of "High price of butcher's meat" appeared in a London paper last week:—

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Permit me to inquire whether you can assign a cause for the present high price of butcher's meat—a question put by each man to his neighbour, but to which no satisfactory answer has been given. It is a subject of just complaint, that during peace such high prices are demanded for butcher's meat, that an income is seriously affected, and that the working classes are almost debarred the use of this food. Whether the great price be the effect of combination in withholding stock from market, of causes at present unknown, or of all these united, I am incompetent to judge; yet the public expect that such information should be furnished, and that a remedy shall be found.

What article of food can be used as a substitute that will afford the greatest nourishment. and help to bring down the butcher's market? I will mention BACON. an article which has struck me as being the most proper substitute. Before I could recommend this article, I determined to try it: for which purpose two sides of bacon were purchased, at 7d per lb., of which the family and servants partook one day in each week; the consumption was even less than half a pound for each person, which was a saving of 200 per cent. on butcher's meat!! As far as I can understand, the supply of bacon from Ireland, and elsewhere is inexhaustible; it is now a mere drug on the market, and a regular supply may always be obtained.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

It is related that, in the year 1750, Dr. Arne and Dr Boyce frequently invited to the One Tun tavern, in the Strand, a boy of vulgar manners, who, having drank freely of Geneva, played on the harpsichord without method, and produced such beautiful wild harmonies as quite delighted these great professors.

It is calculated that twenty thousand emigrants depart annually from Great Britain and Ireland for North America alone.

GRAND DINNER AND BALL AT THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

On Wednesday the grand entertainments, which were postponed at Easter on account of the dilapidated condition of the Egyptian Hall, were given by the Lord Mayor. Although the great disappointment was felt at the usual period of festivity, in consequence of the postponement, by those who make annual gaudy preparations for the evening display, the respectable citizens had no reason to complain of the delay. It was generally known that the Ball tickets were to be limited to less than one half of the usual number, so that the bustle and confusion which have prevailed at civic banquets, almost without abatement, up to the present year, were strangers to this, one of the most important in the catalogue of metropolitan feasting. Before six o'clock the company began to arrive, and were received in the grand parlour. His Royal Highness the Duke of York, and Mr Canning, who accepted the invitation to dinner. were obliged to send apologies, in consequence of ill health. Amongst the company were—

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburgh, the Lord Primate of Ireland, the Earl of Harrowby, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquess and Marchioness of Winchester, the Earl of Suffolk, the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl and Countess of Roseberry, the Earl of Hardwicke, Earl Bathurst, the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Sidmouth, Lord Lowther, Lord F. L. Gower, Lord G. Beresford. Lord Charles Paulet, the Bishop of Chester and Mr. Bloomfield, the Bishop of Nova Scotia and Mrs. and Miss Inglis, Lord and Lady Rodney, Lord and Lady Sherborne and Miss Dutton, Lord Calthorpe, Lord Stowell and Lady E. Ruppon, Lord Bexley, Lord Gifford, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Hobart, the Hon. Colonel and Lady Eleanor Lowther, the Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, Sir Charles Long, Sir John Nichol, the Right Hon. R. Peel, Sir J. H. Rose, the Right Hon. W. Huskisson, the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Lady Best and Miss Best, Baron Graham, Mr Justice Park, Mr Justice Burrough, Baron Garrow, Mr. Justice Gaselee, the Right Hon. C. W. Wynne, Sir Edward Knatchbull, Sir George Clarke, Sir C. Morgan, Sir C. and Lady and Miss Price. Sir John Doyle, Sir H. Davey, Sir Claude Scott, Sir F. Ommaney, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir George Cockburn, Sir Robert Chester Colonel Hill, Sames Stephen, Esq. Master in Chancery. W. Garratt, Esq. W Williams, Esq. M. P. &c. &c.

The company sat down to dinner at seven o'clock.—By an arrangement that the guests should take their seats as they arrived, the confusion which has generally been occasioned at dinners of the kind, by letting in the whole of the company to scramble for places, was avoided. After the health of "the King" was drunk and the national anthem was sung by some of the first professional singers, under the direction of Mr Nicholson, the Lord Mayor proposed the health of the Duke of York. His Lordship expressed his regret that his Royal Highness had been prevented by sudden indisposition from honouring them with his company. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. The Lord Mayor then proposed the health of his Royal Highness the Prince of Saxe Coburg. whose presence was, he was convinced, a source of great satisfaction to the whole of his distinguished visitors.

Prince Leopold, in returning thanks. begged to assure his Lordship, that no one could be more sincere than he was in his wishes for the prosperity of this ancient city, that no one could be more anxious to have an opportunity of serving it, or feel a higher degree of respect for the distinguished Chief Magistrate who presided at this Grand Civic Festival.—(Applause.) The Lord Mayor, in a very complimentary speech, proposed the health of the Lord Primate of all Ireland. His Lordship expressed much gratification at the presence of that much respected Prelate.

The Lord Primate briefly returned thanks.—Prince Leopold said it was unnecessary for him to say any thing to the company, to recommend the toast he was now about to propose. They all knew the estimable qualities of the Lord Mayor, as a private citizen, and his zeal, activity, talent, and integrity, as a Magistrate. and he was convinced they would drink his Lordship's health in the warmest manner. The toast was enthusiastically drunk. The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, said, that surrounded as he was, by some of the most distinguished persons in the realm, in rank, commerce. and the arts, it was impossible that he should not feel highly flattered by the approbation with which his health had been drank. But he felt, that the respect that had been paid to him, was rather due to the humble individual who had the honour of filling it. Whether he looked to the past or to the future, however, he felt the very highest gratification at this numerous attendance of his fellow citizens. The health of the Duke of Newcastle was next drank. His Lord-hip, in returning thanks, complimented the city of London and its Chief Magistrate, and proposed the health of the Lady Mayoress. The next toast was the health of the Peers who honoured the Mansion House with their presence. Lord Bathurst returned thanks. The Bishop of Chester was then drank, who returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech, The Lord Mayor, in proposing the health of Mr Peel, and those of his Majesty's Ministers who were present, said it was impossible the country could have enjoyed the blessings of peace without the exertions which had distinguished the able individuals of whom he spoke. Although they had been aided by the support of the great body of the Legislature, and by the zeal of the people, the merit of bringing the arduous struggle to a conclusion of the happiest nature, was certainly theirs. Not only was the nation indebted to them for the management of the war, but for their enlightened and liberal policy in peace, in securing, by wise and liberal commercial regulations, the prosperity of the country. He felt he was not only speaking the sentiments of the city of London, but of the country at large, when upon such grounds he proposed the toast. (Applause.) Mr Peel returned thanks on behalf of his colleagues who were present, as well as on behalf of those who were absent, and begged to state, that they were always glad to have an opportunity of testifying their respect for this great Corporation. They felt they would be wanting in their duty to their King and their country, if they did not attend most scrupulously to the interests of the City. Mr Peel then complimented the Lord Mayor upon the very efficient and distinguished manner in which he performed the duties of his office, and begged to be allowed this opportunity of proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the City of London." The healths of the Speaker of the House of Commons, Judges, the Foreign Ambassadors, &c. &c. were then drunk, and the ball compas began to arrive. Sir Humphry Davy, Sir Thomas Lawrence, the Recorder, Sir E. Knatchbull, and Alderman Wood, their healths having been drunk. expressed their thanks in appropriate speeches. At half past ten there were about 1,500 of the evening company assembled, and the dancing commenced, and continued to a late hour.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, JUNE 15.

London Journals to the date of Sunday inclusive, have been received since our last. The most interesting portion of their contents has been selected, and will be found in our preceding columns.

A respectable London Paper of Saturday, after some severe strictures on the spirit in which it conceives the motion made by Sir John Newport, for the prosecution of the alleged delinquent Charter School masters originated, proceeds to lay before its readers, some facts tending to disprove the truth of the charges preferred against the master of the Sligo Charter School. To us it appears, however, that the truth or falsehood of the charge, can be a matter of concern to individuals only, and not to the public. It is the *system* in which the latter are interested, and as the system might be good, though some of the superintendants should be proved guilty of negligence, corruption, or cruelty, or the reverse, it is in fact a mere turning aside from the real and most important question, to occupy public attention with the delinquency of individuals. As the facts were not concealed too, it would not, we think, have been reposing too much confidence in the proper authorities, to suffer them to use a discretion, as to whether they should or should not institute a criminal proceeding against the alleged guilty parties; and particularly where not the slightest imputation could be thrown against such quarter of a wish to screen them. In the debate to which the matter gave rise, a just and natural degree of indignation was expressed on all sides at the enormities recited, and incidentally the system of the Schools itself, was in fact utterly condemned; so much so, that it is certain no farther Parliamentary grants will be made in their favour, save what may be necessary to prevent persons who had for years depended on them for support, being made victims to the change of policy.

Since the publication of the plans recommended by the Commissioners of Education, the question with respect to the Charter School system is reduced to one of mere comparison. The object is to digest a system of National Education, and if that of the Commissioners shall be deemed more unexceptionable than the Charter School or any other particular system, for that general purpose, of course it will be no less the policy than the duty of Government to withdraw the contribution of the public money from schools founded thereon—to leave them to such support as they can acquire from private funds, and transfer such contribution into channels more universally disseminative and fertilizing.

It is conceived by some that the Report is an adjudication on the question of Biblical instruction, and *against* the Kildare-street, and other Societies;—but this is a palpable mistake. The Commissioners have not meddled with these Societies. It was their business to report on the state of education in Ireland; to examine into the schools, and to devise a system which they could recommend to Parliament and Government as one fitted for general—for a national adoption; and it certainly does not follow that because they recommend a different system, they necessarily pass censure on all or any of those which they do not adopt. Such an inference would be childish in the extreme, and would apply to Roman Catholic schools of education, fully as well as to those in which the Bible has been taught.

WATERFORD AGGREGATE MEETING.

Yesterday, the Aggregate Meeting of the Roman Catholics of the County and City of Waterford, was held at the Great Chapel. Richard P. O'SHEE of Gardenmorris, Esq., was called to the Chair; the Rev. J. SHEEHAN acted as Secretary. On the Chair being taken, a Committee was appointed to frame Resolutions, when the members retired for that purpose. After a considerable delay they returned and the Secretary read them aloud to the meeting. They were in substance and spirit much to the same effect as those recently adopted in Dublin. On being moved and seconded and put *seriatim*, they were all carried unanimously. There was no great display of eloquence on the occasion. Sir Thomas Esmonde and Captain Wyse made a few observations. The principal orators were Mr Connolly of Patrick-street, Chandler, Mr Kenny, junior, Apothecary, and Mr Kirby, Leather-cutter. The meeting was by no means as numerous as had been expected, whether in consequence of the oppressive heat of the weather, (the thermometer stood at 70 in the shade) or other causes, we know not.

Cork Aggregate Meeting was held on Wednesday.

IRISH INQUIRY.

The Parliamentary Committee appointed by the House of Commons to inquire into the State of Ireland, have adjourned *sine die*; and it is not their intention to recommend any specific measure founded upon the evidence taken before them.

TAXATION OF THE PRESS.

(From a London Paper.)

Amid the Legislative changes of this Session it is strange how entirely the "Press," and all literary property, have been neglected. These mighty instruments of knowledge and civilization, still lie fetered beneath a load of impositions and restraints. The Press is yet taxed to the last letter, while a frightful libel law meets its conductors at every step. Literary property still groans under the act "For the *encouragement* of learning," and that production of fraud and hypocrisy, the statute of Anne. By these enactments, publishers are plundered of their most valuable works, while in numberless instances, they lie at the mercy of the literary pirate, who may gut the best productions by copious extracts, or filch the copyright in cheap editions, of bad paper and print. In no country in the civilized world is the Press so taxed and manacled together, as it is here—while in our vast dependencies it is in abject *vassalage*. Every newspaper in England is subject on publication, to a stamp of four pence; and each advertisement however short, to a duty of three shillings and six pence. Beside these heavy impositions, a paper must be daily sent to the Stamp office, to pass the enquiring eyes of the Solicitor and Commissioners, from whom, on the least doubt, it passes to the unsparing inquisition of the Law Officers. The names of the proprietor, and publisher, and printer, must all be registered in the first instance, with heavy bonded sureties for the payment of all duties; and any fines which a Court of Justice, in its judgment may impose for assumed libels. With these assessments and restraints, a merciless libel law hangs over editors and publishers, like the suspended sword of Damocles, dooming them on a second conviction to a felon's fate, and transportation to a distant land. Oppressive enactments, such as these, are at war with the free spirit of our institutions and unworthy the character of the country. The Press has risen, like an elastic spring, in proportion to the pressure on it; but in assessing it so heavily, the very objects of finance have been defeated. If the duties on newspapers were lessened one half, the revenue would be increased proportionably. A monstrous capital is now indispensible to conduct a daily paper, and a monopoly centres, in consequence, in two or three hands. The charges for advertisements are necessarily proportioned to the expenses and stamp duty. If *these* were reduced, the number of advertisements would be trebled, and competition have a freer field. In America no fetters of this sort clog the Press—the difficulties of intellect is, in consequence, unbounded—the columns of the American papers teem with advertisements, and knowledge and information circulate like the blood from the heart to the arteries.

FRANCE.—The King made his public entry into the capital on June 6th. The shops were all shut, and most of the houses, in the streets through which the procession was to pass, were hung with tapestry, silk hangings, or white sheets sprinkled with *fleurs de lis*, the varied decorations of the houses, the infinite number of flags, both great and small, waving from the windows, which were filled with well dressed women, and the bustle and vivacity of the crowds in the streets, produced a very animated scene; there was nothing that could be constructed into any thing like a general expression of cheering or enthusiasm—there was the eagerness of curiosity and love of spectacle, but nothing more from the *Pont Neuf* to the *Place de Carousel*, where an immense crowd was assembled. But even there nothing could have been more faint and partial than the *vivas*. In the evening the town was very generally illuminated.

It is stated in a letter from Madrid, that the Queen of Spain is in a state of pregnancy. The report at Madrid is that Ferdinand has been to the statue of the Virgin, which is at Aranjuez, and has there made a vow that if he be blessed with a son, he will offer up as a sacrifice to the Virgin all the negroes (Constitutionalists) in his dominions. Indeed it appears certain that Ferdinand imagines he cannot render a greater service to God than by exterminating all Constitutionalists and others who doubt that he reigns by divine right.

NEW METAL.—A new metallic composition has lately been invented by Dr. Geitner, chemist in Saxony, the properties of which closely resemble those of silver. It is malleable, is not subject to rust, and is not liable to become tarnished.

A few days ago was sold, at Evans's, Pall Mall, for £33 12s., to the Duke of Buckingham, the first tract ever published upon America. It was the celebrated Letter of Columbus, long supposed to have been lost, and was unknown to Robertson when he wrote his History of America.

By the death of Dr. Andrews, the deanery of Canterbury and the rectory of St. James's, Westminister, become vacant. Archdeacon Percy succeeds, it is said, to the former, and the Rev. Mr Oakley, domestic chaplain to the Bishop of London, and vicar of Ealing, to the latter.

IMPORTANT ALTERATION IN THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

The following is the proposed duties on deals, timber, &c.:—

Deals from 7 to 12 feet in length, per 120,		£18 British
12 to 15 ditto	ditto	22 ditto.
15 to 18 ditto	ditto	24 ditto.
18 to 30 ditto	ditto	30 ditto.
Under 7 ditto	ditto	7 ditto.
AMERICAN DEALS.		
7 to 16 feet	ditto	£1 0s do.
16 to 21 ditto	ditto	2 10s do.
Under 7 ditto	ditto	0 15s do.

Baltic Timber £2 20s per load; American Timber 5s per ditto.

KING'S DRAWING ROOM.—The dresses worn on this occasion were unusually splendid.—We copy the following from the *Court Circular*:—

Marchioness of Waterford.—A splendid gold lama dress with train to match, over lilac satin. Head dress, feathers and a profusion of diamonds.

Lady Sarah Beresford.—A beautiful pink and silver lama dress, worn over rich white satin: mantua to correspond, ornamented with blush roses. Head dress, feathers, &c.

Mrs Winston Barron.—A dress of white tulle, with a beautiful French garniture intermixed with pink roses; train of pink watered gros de Naples, elegantly trimmed with blond. Head dress, a plume of pink and white feathers, with a profusion of diamonds.

HUSBANDRY.

BEST METHOD OF HAY-MAKING.—Instead of allowing the hay to lie, as usual in most places, for some days in the swathe after it is cut, never cut hay but when the grass is quite dry; and then make the gatherers follow close up the cutter; put it up immediately into small cocks, about three feet high each, and of as small a diameter as they can be made to stand with; always giving each of them a slight kind of thatching, by drawing a few handsful of the hay from the bottom of the cock all round, and laying it lightly upon the top, with one of the ends hanging downwards. This is done with the utmost ease and expedition; and when once in that state, the hay is, in a great measure, out of danger; for unless a violent wind should arise immediately after the cocks are put up, nothing else can hurt the hay; as no rain, however violent, can penetrate into these cocks but for a very little way; and if they are dry put up, they never sit together so closely as to heat; although they acquire, in a day or two, such a degree of firmness, so as to be in no danger of being over turned by wind after that time, unless it blows a hurricane. In these cocks allow the hay to remain until, upon inspection, it is found that it will keep in pretty large tramp cocks (which is usually in a week or two,) according as the weather is more or less favourable, when two men, each with a long pronged pitchfork, lift up one of these small cocks between them with the greatest ease, and carry them, one after another, to the place where the tramp cock is to be built; and in this manner proceed over the field till the whole is finished.

TO TAKE THE HONEY OF BEES WITHOUT DESTROYING THEM.—The following easy method of taking the honey without destroying the bees, is generally practiced in France. In the dusk of the evening, when the bees are quietly lodged, approach the hive and turn it gently over. Having steadily placed it in a small pit, previously dug to receive it, with its bottom upwards, cover it with a clean new hive, which has been properly prepared, with a few sticks across the inside of it, and rubbed with aromatic herbs. Having carefully adjusted the mouth of each hive to the other, so that no aperture remains between them, take a small stick, and beat gently round the sides of the lower hive for about ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, in which time the bees will leave their cells in the lower hive, ascend, and adhere to the upper one. Then gently lift the new hive, with all its little tenants, and place it on the stand from which the other hive was taken. This should be done some time in the week preceding Midsummer-day, that the bees may have time before the summer flowers are faded, to lay in a new stock of honey, which they will not fail to do for their subsistence through winter.

TO PREVENT SHEEP FROM CATCHING COLD AFTER BEING SHORN.—Sheep are sometimes exposed to cold winds and rains immediately after shearing, which exposure frequently hurts them. Those farmers who have access to the sea, should plunge them into the salt water; those who have not that opportunity, and whose flocks are not very large, may mix salt with water, and rub them all over, which will in a great measure prevent any mishap befalling the animal after having been stript of its coat. It is very common in the months of June and July for some kinds of sheep especially the fine Leicester breed, which are commonly thin skinned about the head, to be struck with a kind of fly, and by scratching the place with their feet, they make it sore and raw. To prevent this, take tar, train oil, and salt, boil them together, and when cold, put a little of it on the part affected. This application keeps off the flies, and likewise heals the sore. The salt should be in very small quantity, or powdered sulphur may be used instead of it.

TO DESTROY MAGGOTS IN SHEEP.—Mix with one quart of spring water, a table spoon full of the spirit of turpentine, and as much of the sublimate powder as will lie upon a shilling. Shake them well together, and cork it up in a bottle, with a quill through the cork, so that the liquid may come out of the bottle in small quantities at once. The bottle must always be well shaken when it is to be used. When the spot is observed where the maggots are, do not disturb them, but pour a little of the mixture upon the spot, as much as will wet the wool and the maggots. In a few minutes after the liquor is applied, the maggots will all creep to the top of the wool, and in a short time drop off dead. The sheep must, however, be inspected next day, and if any of the maggots remain undestroyed, shake them off, or touch them with a little more of the mixture. A little train oil may be applied after the maggots are removed, as sometimes the skin will be hardened by applying too much of the liquid. Besides the fly is not so apt to strike when it finds the smell of the oil, which may prevent a second attack. This method of destroying maggots is superior to any other, and it prevents the animal from being disfigured by clipping off the wool, which is a common practice in some countries.

GERMAN METHOD OF MAKING FLOWERS GROW IN WINTER.—We saw off such a branch of any tree as will answer our purpose, and then lay it for an hour or two in a running stream, if we can find one: the object of this is to get the ice from the bark, and soften the buds. It is afterwards carried into one of our warm rooms, and fixed upright in a wooden box or tub, containing water. Fresh burnt lime is then added to the water, and allowed to remain in it about 12 hours, when it is removed, and fresh water added, with which a small quantity of vitriol is mixed to prevent its putrifying. In the course of some hours the blossoms begin to make their appearance, and afterwards the leaves. If more lime be added, the process is quickened; while, if it be not used at all, the process is retarded, and the leaves appear before the blossoms.

300 men could not carry the weight of the National Debt in £10 bank notes, 512 of which weigh one pound. Supposing the debt to be only 726 millions of pounds sterling, it would weigh 142,650 lbs., which, for 300 men, would be 470 lbs. each.

THE CIRCUITS.

Leinster—The Chief Justice and Justice Johnson.
Home Circuit—Lord Norbury and the Chief Baron.
Connaught—Baron Smith and Justice Vandeleur.
North East—Baron M'Clelland and Justice Jebb.
North West—Justice Moore and Judge Burton.
Munster—Baron Pennefather and Justice Torrens.

HINTS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF BREVITY IN SPEAKING AND WRITING.—Dinner speeches are extremely to our purposes. There might be patterns for them, as easily as for the plates. Take the following one, for returning thanks. Instead of humming and hawing, and drawing out an unnecessary chain of sentences, what would hinder a person of any gratitude from showing a proper sense of his audience's time and attention, by delivering himself with a pregnant brevity? as thus:—

"Gentlemen—Feel it impossible—Proudest day of my life—Honorable gentleman who—Those feelings which—Extremely obliged—Happiness—All your healths in return."

If the company meet on purpose to make speeches, or to compliment one another (pretty nearly the same thing), something longer must be allowed, for the sake of all parties. The little Old Boy must here be a little more distinct. The following patterns would do:—

Chairman's Speech.—Totally inadequate—Some other more worthy—Your pleasure—My modesty—Will for deed—Inspiring occasion—Illustrious friend—Head and heart—Thoughts which—Considerations which—Those feelings which—All I'm sure—When I name the name of Jenkin (shouts of applause)—Hasten to conclude—Happiness to propose—Health, gentlemen of our worthy, illustrious, eloquent, independent, loyal, interesting, agreeable, modest, and consummate friend, Earl Hipkins. (Cheers—three times three.

Speech of Earl Hipkins,—Totally want words—Highly honored—Deeply affected—Bosom—Carry it home with me—Children—Posterity—Celebration—Display of talent—Worthy chairman—Illustrious friends—Gallant officers—Brilliant assembly—British nation (cheers)—Fair sex (continued cheers)—Under the rose (a laugh) Moral order—Arguments which—Events which—Things which no man that—That which, I'm sure, no gentleman that—Effects of this day—Will not take up your time—One word more—Presume to differ—Delight to agree—Sorry to be informed—Happy to hear—Long pull and strong pull—Immortal bard—Distinguished living writer—Homely but acute proverb—Valuable time—Found at my post—Words unnecessary—English hearts—Bumper at parting—Health of our worthy, solid, polite, thinking, drinking, impartial, indefatigable, paternal, private, public, plain-hearted, and prodigious chairman. (Riotous applause—three times three.)—*New Monthly Magazine.*

ROBBERY IN THE FOUR COURTS.—On Saturday, a gentleman of the name of Roughan, from the County Tipperary, who was attending a trial in the Court of Common Pleas, was robbed of his Pocket Book, containing £290, chiefly in Bank Post Bills. He states that a short time before he missed the Pocket Book it was in his breeches pocket, and that in the meantime no persons were near him but two or three well dressed gentlemanly looking men.—*Dublin Paper.*

On Tuesday night last, Denis O'Meagher, Esq., was stopped on his return from Mrs. Doherty's, of Ballydribid, to Kilmoyler, by a party, consisting of five armed men, who took him off his horse and after placing him on his knees and threatening him with destruction if he disobeyed a certain injunction they presumed to impose on him, cut the girths of his saddle and slightly cropped the ears of the horse, which was the property of Mrs Doherty.—*Clonmel Herald of Saturday.*

MENDICANT ASYLUM.—The Steward acknowledges to have received on the 1st inst. from Mr Joseph Strangman, a quantity of cabbage; from Mrs Daly a quantity of bread and broth; from the Cart from 27th May to 11th inst. 1cwt. 3qrs. 25.b. of broken bread and meat.

DIED,

On Saturday, at an advanced age, at the country residence of her son, Mr John Carigan, near this city, Mrs Carigan, late of Kilkenny.

Sunday, Ellen, daughter of Mr Nicholas Devereux, Rose-lane.

On the evening of Sunday last the 12th inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with that meek resignation, which marks the true Christian, in her 20th year, Mary the eldest daughter of Mr B. Delandre of this city. The mild virtues of this excellent young lady, will long render her loss a source of unfeigned sorrow to her afflicted parents and friends.

THE AMERICAN SHIP
AMAZON,
SAMUEL VANHORN, MASTER,
NOW DISCHARGING,
WILL BE READY TO SAIL FOR
BALTIMORE, U. S.
ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22d INSTANT.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE APPLY TO
THOMAS NEVINS.

☞ *Captain* VANHORN *gives Notice, that he will not be accountable for any Debts which the Crew of said Vessel may contract.*

Waterford, June 13. 1825.

CHANCERY.

RICHARD EXHAM, and others, Plaintiffs, BENT BALE, Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 19th Day of July, 1824, I will, on FRIDAY, the 17th Day of JUNE next, at my Chambers, on the Inns'-Quay, Dublin, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock, in the afternoon, SET UP, and SELL by PUBLIC CANT to the highest and best Bidder that can be had for the same, ALL THAT AND THOSE, the FARM, TOWN, and LANDS of NEWTOWN near the Ferry-point of *Youghal*, with the Appurtenances, situate in the Parish of *Kingsaleheg*, Barony of Decies within-Drum, and County of Waterford AND ALSO, ALL THAT AND THOSE, that part of the LANDS of *Muckridge*, called FOXHOLE, containing 96A. 1R. 12P. English Statute Measure, be the same more or less, situate in the North Liberties of the Town of Youghal, in the County of Cork, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 18th Day of May, 1825.

THOMAS ELLIS

For Rentals and particulars apply to Mr JOHN THOMAS KIFT, Plaintiffs' Solicitor, No. 40, Marlboro'-street, Dublin, and 65, South Mall, Cork; Messrs. WILLIAM FURLONG and SON, Defendant's Solicitors, No. 60, Aungier-street, Dublin; and SAMUEL ALLIN the Younger, the Receiver in this cause, *Youghal*, County of Cork.

To the GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, & FREEHOLDERS OF THE
3 COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

FROM *the numerous and respectable inquiries respecting Mr* STUART'S *intention of offering himself as a Candidate for the Representation of this County on the next Election, I am induced (Mr Stuart being abroad) to request his Friends will hold themselves disengaged till I am enabled to communicate with him on the subject. In the mean time (knowing his sentiments) I should do him an injustice were I to hesitate for a moment to give you the strongest assurance of his disposition to forward by every means in his power the cause of liberality and the Independence of the County.*

I have the Honor to be
Your most obedient, and
most humble Servant.
WILLIAM J. HOMAN.

Dromana, 6th June, 1825.

WATERFORD & BRISTOL *STEAM VESSEL COMPANY*

THE COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT of the WATERFORD and BRISTOL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY give Notice,

That they are ready to receive Proposals on or before 21st JUNE, inst. and to treat for the BUILDING of a VESSEL of 300 to 325 Tons Builder's Measurement, to ply between said Ports. To be completed on the 15th JANUARY next, for the due performance of which Security will be required.

The SCANTLINGS and SPECIFICATION of said VESSEL to be seen by applying to Mr MAURICE FARRELL, *Chamber of Commerce, Waterford*, to whose care the Proposals are to be directed. They are also desirous of receiving Proposals for a MASTER to command said VESSEL, who must be fully competent to superintend the Building, and produce reference of his ability for the execution of both trusts. These proposals to be directed as above, and until the aforesaid date.

Waterford, June 7, 1825.

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

A SURE and effectual remedy for all those disorders which originate in a morbid action of the Liver and Biliary organs, namely, *Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Head Ache, Heartburn, Flatulence, Spasms, Costiveness, Affections of the Liver, &c. &c.* DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS have met with more general approval than any other Medicine whatsoever. They unite every recommendation of mild operation with successful effect; and require no restraint or confinement during their use. In tropical climates where the consequences of redundant and vitiated bile are so prevalent and alarming, they are an invaluable and efficient protection. They are likewise peculiarly calculated to correct disorder, arising from excesses of the table, to restore the tone of the stomach, and to remove complaints occasioned by irregularity of the bowels. In boxes, 3s 3d and 7s each.

Agents, Messrs. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; 4, Cheapside, London; and 20, Waterloo, place, Edinburgh. Of whom may be had, THOMPSON'S GENUINE CHELTENHAM SALTS; for which Messrs. Butler are appointed Sole Agents

Sub-Agents—Messrs. BULL and PHELAN, *Waterford*; HACKETT and DAVIS, *Clonmel*; REYNOLDS, *Kilkenny*; EVERETT, *Ross*; TAYLOR, *Wexford*; FINN, *Lismore*; O'DONNELL, *Fermoy*; DAVIES, Parade, *Cork*, &c.

2nd

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,
A PROCLAMATION.
WELLESLEY,

WHEREAS *by our Proclamation of the Twenty-third Day of FEBRUARY, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, the County of CORK was declared to be in a State of Disturbance.*

AND WHEREAS, We did by Our Proclamations of the Twenty-first Day of AUGUST, and Second Day of APRIL last, revoke and annul the said Proclamation, except so far as the same applied to the Baronies of FERMOY, WEST MUSKERRY, and ORRERY and KILMORE, in the said County.

AND WHEREAS it hath been made known to Us, that the said Baronies have been restored to a State of Tranquillity,

WE, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of the Privy Council of IRELAND, *Do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said Proclamation of the Twenty third Day of FEBRUARY, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, whereby the said County of CORK was declared to be in a State of Disturbance; of which all Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates of the said County, and all others whom it may concern are to take Notice.*

Given at the Lodge in his Majesty's Park the Phœnix, the 6th Day of JUNE, 1825.

Manners C.	*Denis Browne.*
Mayo.	*Charles Bushe.*
Go't	*S. O'Grady.*
Norbury.	*W. C. Plunket.*

GOD save the KING.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.
(2nd) A PROCLAMATION.
WELLESLEY,

WHEREAS *by Our Proclamation of the Fifteenth Day of APRIL One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-two, the Baronies of CLANWILLIAM and MIDDLETHIRD with certain other Baronies in the County of TIPPERARY were declared to be in a State of Disturbance.*

AND WHEREAS We did by our Proclamation of the Seventeenth Day of MAY last, revoke and annul the said Proclamation, except only so far as the same applied to the said Baronies of CLANWILLIAM and MIDDLETHIRD.

AND WHEREAS it hath been made known to Us that the said Baronies, have been restored to a State of Tranquillity,

WE, the Lord Lieutenant; by and with the Advice of the Privy Council of IRELAND, *Do hereby wholly revoke and annul the said Proclamation of the Fifteenth Day of APRIL One Thousand Eight hundred and Twenty two, whereby the said Baronies of CLANWILLIAM and MIDDLETHIRD, in the County of TIPPERARY, were declared to be in a State of Disturbance; of which all Justices of the Peace and other Magistrates of the said County, and all others whom it may concern are to take Notice.*

Given at the Lodge in His Majesty's Park the Phœnix the 6th Day of JUNE, 1825.

Manners C.	*Denis Browne.*
Mayo.	*Charles Bushe.*
Gort.	*S. O'Grady.*
Norbury.	*W. C. Plunket.*

GOD save the KING.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE, JUNE 14.

ARRIVED,

10th—*Dash, Webster, Swansea, coals, for Ross, Star, Bishop, ditto, culm; Pheasant, Banks; ditto, coals; Freeman, Stephens, ditto, culm. Two Sisters, Corry, Newport, coals.*

11th—*Aurora, Nicholls, London. m. goods; Concord, Lymbery—and Fame, Barnes, Newport, coals; Hero, Lovering, Swansea, culm; Apollo, Davidson; and Louisa, Cook, ditto, coals; Catherine, Milligan, Dunmore, ballast.*

12th—*None.*

13th—*Albion, Colville, Liverpool. gen cargo.*

14th—*Ann, Harding, Swansea, coals; Harford, Walters, do. culm; Hope, Beale, Liverpool, salt; Fortitude, Manuel, Newport, coals.*

SAILED,

10th *and* 11th—*None.*

12th—*Pilgrim, Vaughan, London, oats and returned hops; Prince Regent, Matthias, do. oats; Atlas, Prior, Liverpool, flour and butter; Sophia, Rogers, Milford, horses; Lavinia, Forder, (from Ross,) do. cattle; Mayflower, M'Donald, Galway, coals; Favourite, Phelan, Cork, sundries—and one or two other small coasters.*

13th—*Herefordshire, Lowday, Liverpool, butter and flour; Seaham, Stewart, Quebec, glass, passengers, &c.; Fame, Lowther, Swansea, cattle.*

14th—*Elizabeth, Fisher, Newport, do.*

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.

At London, 8th, Hibernia, Richards.

At Liverpool, Sibylla, M'Intyre.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, Aheona, Spedr; Little Ann, Merchant; Mary, Wills; William, Boden; Maria, Grandy; Daphne, Banks; Invulnerable, Phelan.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—*The supply of Corn is very small, Wheat yesterday was 35s to 38s and in many cases 6d per barrel higher; Barley, 16s to 17s; Oats, 13s 6d to 13s 11d, and in some instances 14s; Oatmeal, 15s to 16s per cwt.; Flour is higher, 2nds, 43s to 44s, and for odd bags 45s; 3ds, 36s to 38s and for sharps 40s; 4ths, 26s to 30s. Butter, 91s per cwt. generally, for best qualities; Weighed at the Crane on Saturday, 575; Monday, 214; yesterday, 346 firkins; Newport Coals, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; Swansea, do., 3s 4d to 3s 6d per barrel.*

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 10.—*There are moderate arrivals of all sorts of Grain this week, except Oats, of which there is a large quantity. The dilemma into which the Canada and Bonded Corn Bills has gotten, occasions our millers to purchase Wheat with more confidence; and they give from 1s to 2s per quarter more for prime Wheat than on Monday. Barley is rather dearer. Oats find a tolerable free sale at the quotations of the beginning of this week.*

IRISH PROVISIONS.—*There is no alteration in provisions; Dutch Butters are very firm at the late advance.*

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 13.—*Nothing doing at Market this day—the prices were nominal, but may be taken at our last quotations.*

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE.

For the Week ending Friday, June 10.

		From s. d.	To s. d.	M s. d.	P. d.
699	Wheat, per Barrel 20 stone	30 0	44 0	40	10½
0	Bere per Barrel	00 0	00 0	00	0
137	Barley, per ditto	14 0	20 0	17	1
1300	Oats, per ditto	12 0	16 0	13	9½
12986	Flour, per cwt.	7 0	28 0	0	0
1901	Oatmeal, per cwt.	13 0	19 0	14	9½
	Sold to Bakers only.				
0	Barrels of Wheat	00 0	00 0	0	
10058	cwts. Flour	19 0	28 0	22	6½

Average price of Wheat and Flour 56s 8d per sack.

Receipts	10831	1st, from 25s.	0d. to 28s.	0d.
Sales	12986	2d, from 17s.	0d to 24s.	0d.
		3d, from 7s.	0d. to 16s.	0d.

Quartern Loaf for the ensuing week 10¼d.

CORK MARKETS, JUNE 13.
Price of Butter.

To the Merchants.....	94s	90s	80s	63s	62s 00s
To the Country.....	82s	78s	70s	58s	52s 00s

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Kegs Six Shillings per Cwt. less
Empty Firkins, best brands, 1s 9½d.

(From the London Price Current of Friday.)

COTTON WOOL.—The sales of last week were very trifling, consisting of only a few small parcels for consumers.

By public sale to day 560 bags Manilla were sold at 12¾d to 13¾d per lb, quality clean, silky, but uneven and poor in staple, 188 Madras middling to fair bought in at 8½d to 9d per lb. 30 Boweds bought in at 15d, and 43 barrels damaged Surats 11d to 5¼d per lb., 13 Carracion 18¾d.

The cotton wool market is in a very uncertain state, there are sellers of cotton, but few buyers. Many large holders, however, have taken their cottons out of the market under the impression that the article will recover.

PLANTATION SUGARS.—The market has been well supplied with sugars this week, consequently more business has been done; good strong sugars have commanded high prices, 63s to 65s having been paid by refiners; grocery descriptions are to be bought at 62s to 63s, and middling 64s to 66s per cwt. On Tuesday 140 Hhds Barbadoes sold at 63s 6d to 68s 6d, a lot 75s per cwt.

EAST INDIA SUGARS.—By public sale to-day 4991 bags Mauritius were brought to auction, which advanced 1s to 2s per cwt. in consequence of the bill to admit them at the same duty as British plantation having passed the third reading in the House of Commons. Several refiners have bought as the brokers guaranteed the sugars at 27s per cwt. duty, or would take them back. 5367 bags Manilla sold at 33s 6d to 37s. The Mauritius, before mentioned, went at 32s to 36s 6d per cwt.

COFFEE.—The public sales this week consisted of 865 casks and 630 bags, and 138 bags East India. The plantation coloury sorts have been in request for shippinn and speculation, and sold at a further advance of 2s per cwt. St. Domingo coffee has not been so generally inquired for, and prices are barely supported.

SPIRITS.—The rum market continues uncertain, the question relative to allowing rectifiers to use the article not being yet settled.

OIL.—The price of oil continues nominal; sperm oil inquired for, but the demand for every other sort is dull. The dealers are supposed to be short of stock, therefore it is not unlikely but there may be some inquiry at the present low prices. A quantity of southern oil was sold by auction rather under the nominal market currency.

HEMP, FLAX, AND TALLOW.—For clean hemp £43 per ton is required, old £40 to £41. Flax steady. Tallow still dull of sale and rather lower.

BIRTH.

Friday, in Wexford, the Lady of the Rev. Mr M'Kenan, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Moystown Church, on the 10th inst. the Rev. John Stack, Rector of Dromard, in the county of Sligo, to Harriet, third daughter of Edward L'Estrange, of Newstanton, King's County, Esq.

In London, the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, second son of Earl Harrowby, to Lady Georgiana Augusta Somerset, third daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.

DIED,

On the 27th ult. at Fontabelle, of fever, caught whilst on duty at Savana la-Mar, Lieut. George Roderick Urquhart, of the 33d Regt.

On Tuesday week, at Tralee, at a very advanced age, George Purdon, Esq. father of Bowan Purdon, Esq. M. D. and Richard Purdon, Esq. F. T. C. Dublin.

At Clonakilty, of fever, the Lady of Thomas White, Esq. Barrack-Master of that town, and daughter of the late Colonel Luke Flood, of Roundwood, in the Queen's County.

Thursday, at Clevedon, Somerset, Nicola Sophia, wife of Thomas Freeman, Esq. late of Shirehampton, and daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Hamilton Cuffe, of Williamston House, Co. Meath

In the 31st year of his age, on the 21st ult. at Boyo San Donino, in Italy, whilst on his way from Rome to Geneva, for the restoration of his health, the Rev. Sandford Bourne, formerly Curate of Dungannon, in the diocese of Armagh, and third son of the Rev Richard Bourne, Dublin.

In London, on the 9th inst, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Abraham Rees, D.D.F.R.S., Editor of the Cyclopædia, &c. &c.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

The Mauritius Trade Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Newspaper Conveyance (Colonies) Bill was read a second time and committed for to-morrow.

Mr HUME brought forward his notice regarding the acts for the discipline of the navy, and the present practice of flogging without court martial. The Hon. Member entered into a long history of the practice of naval punishment, and contended that no man should suffer unless as the result of a court martial. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the present laws.

Sir G. COCKBURN defended the practice of the Navy, and contended that it would be highly injurious to alter it. The Navy was so far from being disgusting (as the Hon. Member wished it to be understood) to seamen, that the Admiralty had been compelled to write to all the officers commanding aboard, not to accept men from the merchants' service, provided it distressed their vessels. The men from that service, although so much higher paid, flocked in crowds to his Majesty's ships.

Sir W. de CRESPIGNY amidst loud cries of question! question! opposed the motion.

Sir ISAAC COFFIN also opposed the motion. The Hon. Member said, that Mr Hume was no seaman, and had better not interfere in such matters. (A laugh.)

Mr ROBINSON, Sir FRANCIS BURDETT and Mr SYKES supported the motion.

Sir J. YORK, Sir G. CLERK, and Sir F. OMMANEY opposed it.

The Gallery was then cleared for a division, when there appeared for the motion 23— against it 45—majority 22.

CHARTER SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

When strangers were re-admitted,

Sir JOHN NEWPORT was addressing the House upon the subject of Charter Schools in Ireland. He briefly recapitulated the circumstances connected with their establishment. The first was established in 1734, and 7 others were added within 3 years. In consequence of the system being thus recommended to the public, large sums were bestowed by individuals—a Dutch Baron bequeathed them £56,000—an Anonymous Subscriber gave them £40,000; and the report shewed, they possessed in rentals and interest of money £7,000 a year. A Commission was appointed in the year 1808, consisting of the Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College, and other eminent Persons. Little was done until the year 1817, when Mr Thackeray was added. And the Report now declares, that the state of the schools is far from satisfactory. The charter school system was radically vicious, as would appear from the evidence of Mr Lee. In the foundling hospitals matters were still worse, for children were separated from their parents, and knew no friends, no relations, and no home. Now, why should the public money be expended in supporting such an institution? The Hon. Baronet next alluded to the Committee of Enquiry appointed for the year, and observed, that, notwithstanding the respectability of the Committee, very little improvement had taken place. A catechist had been appointed to the different charity schools, to which he objected, inasmuch as the clergyman of the parish should have attended to that duty. He then alluded to the enormities practised in the different Charter Schools. With regard to the school at Sligo, the subsequent was the statement in the Report:—"The school of Sligo was visited by the Commissioners, who found the school house and premises in very good order, and the appearance of eighty-two children, which it contained, was favourable. The reading by the boys, their manner of answering to questions from the different expositions of the catechism, and some specimens of writing which were shewn, were highly creditable to the conductors of the school. It appeared however, on an attentive examination, that the master was a man of violent and ungoverned passions, and that the boys were most severely and cruelly punished, not only by him, but also by his son, and by a foreman in the weaving department, and that these punishments were inflicted for very slight faults. The habitual practice of the master was to seize boys by the throat and press them almost to suffocation, and to strike them with a whip or his fist upon the head and face during the time his passion lasted. One boy had black eyes at the time of our visit, caused by blows of his master's fist; and the punishment of another boy, who had received many years ago by an accident a severe and permanent injury in his eyes, was attended with circumstances of peculiar violence. The anger of the master was chiefly excited by the boys performing less work than he expected in the weaving shop (of which the master had the profit,) or by their not weaving well; they were also obliged to get up at five, or sometimes four o'clock in the morning, when there was a pressing demand; one little boy had been severely punished for complaining of this violation of the rules of the Society. The fear of the master generally deterred the boys from stating their grievances to the catechist, to the local Committee, or to casual visitors. It will be seen, however, by the report of Mr Thackeray, that the boys in 1818 had complained to him, that they were forced to work for the master at hours not sanctioned by the rules of the society, and that the master had promised to correct that irregularity in future.—We found also, that great part of the boys had been kept at home one Sunday from Church, to write specimens of Penmanship, which were to be laid before the Committee of Fifteen, and which, if written on a week day, would have taken up time which might, more profitably for the master, have been employed in weaving.—The master did not deny the general charge of violence, but stated that he always treated the boys when unwell with unusual kindness, and this the boys themselves admitted." These abuses were of the grossest kind, but those prevailing at Stradbally were, if possible more revolting, from the extreme cruelty practiced upon the boys. The report stated:—"the school at Stradbally, which contains eighty-three boys, was first visited by two Commissioners on the 2d, and again by another Commissioner on the 9th of October. On the first visit the boys did not complain of any severity, though called upon in the absence of any person connected with the establishment, to state if they had any ground of complaint. On the second visit the boys were called upon in the same manner; at first they were silent but on being told that the Commissioners present came from the Government to inquire into the state of the School, and would protect them if they had any just ground of complaint, the whole school immediately came forward and said they were very cruelly used, but were afraid to speak, for that they had complained once to the Catechist, and the boys who complained had been 'half killed' in consequence, and it was only on receiving a full assurance that the Commissioner who was present would protect them, that they were induced to make any disclosures. Upon being asked, why they had not complained to the Commissioners on the first visit, they said they had taken them for 'common visitors;' and that upon the second occasion, if it had not been mentioned expressly that the Commissioner came from Government, they would not have dared to complain to him either. From the evidence taken on this occasion, it was sufficiently proved, that about three weeks before the first visit, one boy had been flogged with a leathern strap nine times in one day, his clothes being taken down each time, and that he received nearly one hundred lashes, all for 'a sum in long division.' On the same day another boy appears to have received 67 lashes, on account of another sum in Arithmetic; another boy only 13 years old, had received 17 stripes with a rope. On the 8th of October, the day before the second visit, eight boys had been so severely punished that their persons were found by one of the Commissioners in a shocking state of laceration and contusion. The offence with which these boys were charged by the usher was 'looking at two policemen playing at ball in the boy's ball-alley;' and he stated that the Catechist recommended him to flog the boys. This however was denied by the Catechist, and was, we have no doubt, utterly false; even if it had been true, it could only have applied to two of the eight boys, whilst the cruel treatment of the other six remains unexplained, unless by the suggestion of the master, who states, that 'he believes the usher may have been actuated in the punishment by his feelings as to what the boys might have said of him on the former visit of the Commissioners;' on which occasion, however, as before stated, the boys had not, in fact, made any complaint. The instruments of punishment were, in the first case, a leathern strap and a rope; and, in the latter, branches from elm trees. These severe punishments were all inflicted by the usher in the absence of the master, and without his knowledge. The latter appeared a mild and humane man, but had taken very little part in the conduct of the school. It was alleged, that the cause had latterly been his ill health: but a better reason seemed to be, that he was fully occupied in the management of three farms, containing together nearly 130 acres, of which only 29 belonged to the Society. One farm of nearly 60 acres was 2½ miles distant from the school, and the boys were occasionally taken there to work. It does not appear that the Committee of Fifteen had been informed that the Master occupied this farm. The Secretary states, that he only heard it lately, and that "he was surprised at it." The Commissioners were particularly struck with the appearance of sullenness and terror which marked the deportment of the children in this school, contrasted with the free and lively air which generally characterizes those who are to be seen in day schools. What was said regarding the proficiency of the boys in education was extremely curious, and but that their ignorance was so lamentable, the recital would be amusing;" On examining the boys, they were found able to repeat the Catechism and the expositions of it correctly, but attached little or no meaning to the words they repeated. The two head classes consisted of twenty boys, of 13, 14, and 15 years of age; seventeen of them declared they had never heard of St. Paul, and half of them declared they had no idea whether 'Europe,' meant a man, a place, or a thing; and only three boys in the school could name the four quarters of the world. Two boys only appeared ever to have heard of Job, and only one could give any account of his history." The school at Castledermot also deserved notice, for some boys there had been most severely beaten merely for eating a raw cabbage when they were hungry:—"In the school at Castledermot, we found that the master took very little part in the instruction of the boys. They complained of being ill fed and cruelly beaten, both by the master and mistress. An improvement had taken place in the dietary within the fortnight preceding the time of our visiting this school, commencing from the day on which the master learnt that the Commissioners were proceeding through the country. Two boys had recently been very severely punished by the master. They stated that they had been set to work in the garden, and having had but little breakfast, they were hungry, and had eaten a raw cabbage; that the master, who appeared to be a man of violent passions, caught them, and flogged them for this offence severely; that one of them received sixteen stripes in the usual manner, and six blows with a stick on the head, which continued cut and bruised when the school was visited by the Commissioner. The other boy had eloped in consequence of the beating. The boys stated that 'the usher beat the boys oftenest, but the master the most severely; the usher for offences in the school-room; the master for other offences." The school at Lintown had been established at the request of the late Bishop Pocock, and to the Report regarding its present situation the Hon. Bart. begged to call the attention of the House:—"In the school at Lintown Factory we found, out of twenty one youths present, only thirteen who could read. There were only six copy books for the whole school. The master did not teach and there was no usher. The person who sometimes gave his voluntary assistance in the school, and who was a relation of the master, was absent at the time of our visit, and no instruction had been given for several days preceding. Several of the apprentices at the factory were grown men." The account given by the Commissioners regarding the school at Newport, was quite as curious as the rest, and nothing could more clearly prove the inefficacy of such establishments, for it appeared that parents preferred paying for educating their children to allowing them to go to the Charter school. "In the school at Newport, which in 1819 was converted into a day school, we found only twelve children (three or four of whom were the master's own family), and a large pile of unused books. The master had been transferred from Strangford, having been found inattentive and negligent, and unfit to conduct that establishment. In 1820 and 1821, it is stated, that nearly 200 children had attended the day school of Newport. The greater part of them were Roman Catholics, and were soon afterwards withdrawn by the Priest; some few returned; but, since 1821, the attendance has been very small. The building is in bad repair, and has a very desolate appearance. The master seemed to take no part in the school, and indeed appeared very little fit for the situation. In a school kept in a cabin, within a very short distance, we found 96 children, 38 of whom were Protestants, whose parents preferred paying for their instruction there, rather than accept the free education supplied by the charter school. There was also another pay school at the distance of about two miles, held in a stable, which a young man had taken for the summer season. This was so crowded with children that the youngest were placed in the manger, there being no room for them on the floor." The last extract from the Report which he should trouble the House by reading, related to the school at Clonmel and in some points it was more remarkable than any thing he had yet detailed. 'At the charter school at Clonmel, which also is a day school, we found only two children, and no book, except a few fragments of testaments. The master is a cripple from rheumatism; he receives £50 a year, and has a house rent free; he also rents twenty-four acres of land from the Society, at 25s an acre. The rent paid for this land was 18s per acre in 1808, when the school was visited by Mr. Corneille, who says, that he was informed that the land adjoining was let at eight guineas per acre." He (Sir J. Newport) would take upon himself, from an accurate and personal knowledge of the fact, that the land adjoining that belonging to the school was let for £6 per acre, although similar ground was held by the master of the school at 25s per acre. Not only were these cruelties practised and permitted, but it appeared, on satisfactory testimony, that the Secretary had prevented many complaints being made, because he would not present the memorials of the parties aggrieved. It was found also that a good understanding and a friendly connection was kept up between the masters of the schools and the register, by presents, and by loans of money, for which no interest was required. He did not mean to apply any inculpatory observations to the whole parochial Clergy of Ireland, but to those only who had the superintendence of the Chartered Schools. The Right Honorable Gentleman concluded by moving, "that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the sentiments of regret and indignation with which they had perused the details of the unwarrantable cruelties practised on the children in several of the Chartered Schools in Ireland, contained in a report from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Education in Ireland, and praying that his Majesty may be pleased to direct the Law Officers of the Crown in that part of the United Kingdom to institute criminal proceedings against the actors and abettors of those dreadful outrages, as far as they may be amenable to law."

Mr GOULBURN entirely concurred with the sentiments of detestation of the acts charged against the masters of the charter schools, whether they were expressed in the resolution or in the speech of the Hon. Baronet. He was, therefore, relieved from the necessity of travelling through the painful details which the report contained. But he was not free from difficulties arising as to the mode in which the question ought to be presented to the House. If the division turned out upon the alternative, whether he was to agree to the proposition of the Hon. Baronet, or to concur with the mischiefs which had been stated, he would certainly choose the lesser evil, and take the first alternative. But he submitted to the Hon. Baronet, whether the ends of justice would not be satisfied by leaving the matter to those to whom the law gave the portion, to take what proceedings they might think fit; and if their conduct should not appear satisfactory, then Parliament might be called upon to interfere. An opportunity had not yet been offered to the Government to give effect to any views which the perusal of the documents before them might have suggested; nor of holding communication with parties from whom they must look for the requisite information. In the general case, it was considered to be most expedient, when such questions occurred, to leave to the executive the adoption of any criminal proceedings which, under the circumstances, it might be proper to pursue; and, still more so, ought that course to be followed in the present instance, because the Commissioners had referred to a bulky appendix containing a great mass of facts, without which the report itself could not be appreciated. He admitted that the Hon. Baronet had made out a case sufficient to justify Parliament in agreeing to the resolution; and if that was the general feeling, notwithstanding his assurance that the Government would bring the actors in the transactions to punishment as far as they were amenable to the law, he would not raise his voice against it. (Hear, hear.) It was not for him to offer any opinion about the future system which ought to be adopted; but as the defects of the system were clearly laid before the House, he had no doubt that the recommendation of the Commissioners would be attended to by the Noble Lord at the head of the Irish Government at the earliest opportunity; and that in such a manner as equally to check the continuance of the system, and to prevent the unhappy children from being thrown on the world without protection. (Hear.)

Mr S. RICE contended that no reliance ought to be placed on the assurances of the Irish Government, as they had allowed the Reports on the schools to pass for so long a time unregarded. The inquiry had in a great measure been forced on the Irish Government; for the Commission had originated in the House of Commons; and since a Report had been produced, fully justifying the reasons in which it had originated, it ought immediately to be acted upon. Since the foundation of these schools one million of money had been expended; out of which £630,000 had been voted to the charter house schools subsequent to the Union. That money had been wasted in order to support a wretched system of bigotry and monopoly.

Mr GOULBURN explained. The grant to the charter house schools had been considerably reduced. In the five years ending at 1821, the average amount of it was 25.970; and from that year to 1824, it had been diminished to £19,300 per annum.

Mr Secretary PEEL said the object of the motion was to impute a certain portion of blame to the Government. He denied, that they were chargeable with negligence or remissness on the subject. When a general inquiry was asked into all the institutions for education in Ireland, he seconded the proposition, and the individuals who had framed the report and who had shown so little disposition to screen abuses, were selected by himself (Hear, hear.) One of them, (Mr. Glasford) he had never seen; but he was induced to select him chiefly, because having formed a Member of the Scotch Commission of Enquiry, he must have been acquainted with the system of education in Scotland. Mr Blake, a Roman Catholic, had been named on account of his known capacity on that subject; and his Hon. Friend (Mr L. Foster) had likewise been placed upon the list, because he had formed a Member of the Committee of Inquiry into the abuses of the Revenue of Ireland. He (Mr Peel) was not prepared at the present moment to enter upon the consideration of the system; not because he was reluctant to do so, but that he wished to see the evidence which applied to the Report, and to obtain all the information within his reach before he came to a decision. He was far from saying, that the system did not require correction—nay, it ought not to be extinguished altogether.—(Hear, hear) keeping in view a compassionate consideration towards the individuals who were at present Members of the Charter Schools. The Report had not appeared two days before an intimation was made by the Government, that no more boys should be admitted. (Hear.) Such gradual and proportionate reductions were also to be made in the annual votes suitable to the reduced number of children; and it was anticipated by the Government, that in a short time the gratuitous system of education which prevailed in the Charter-house Schools would entirely disappear. But, while he agreed with his Hon. Friend in thinking, that the system ought to be altogether abandoned; he was decidedly of opinion, that the people in the schools ought not to be made the victims of our policy. If public prosecutions were to be the result, which, in his opinion could not be avoided; he would not trust himself with commenting upon the fraud, cruelty, and oppression, which would be developed, although he fully participated in the feelings which had been expressed by the House. (Hear, hear.) He should vote for the motion of the Right Honourable Baronet, for he thought that, by opposing it, he would subject himself to the suspicion of countenancing the cruelties of which he complained. Unless the subject of that motion were, however, to hold up the system, and not the individuals, to condemnation, he conceived that it would be most unfair towards the accused persons to accede to it. If the object of the Right Hon. Baronet were to do away with the Charter Schools, he saw no objection to the proposed resolution; but if it were to constitute a criminal proceeding against the masters of those schools, it would, in his (Mr Peel's) opinion, be an extremely harsh proceeding to send them to their trial, with a vote of the House of Commons registered against them.—That such would be the case was obvious, from the terms in which the motion of the Right Hon. Baronet was couched. It commenced by expressing the regret and indignation which the House felt at the cruelty exercised towards the children by the Trustees of the Charter Schools, and concluded by declaring, that such conduct called for some mark of their reprobation. If, therefore, these unfortunate men were sent to their trial, what hope of an impartial verdict could they have from a Jury, influenced as they necessarily must be by a previous verdict of the House of Commons? If the object of the Right Hon. Baronet was the prosecution of these individuals—that object would, in his opinion, be best attained by leaving them to the Right Hon. Gent, the Attorney-General for Ireland. If he was determined, however, to press his motion to a division, he was sure his own honourable mind would suggest to him the propriety of so modifying his resolution as not to send those persons to trial with a previous stigma hanging over them.

Mr FRANKLAND LEWIS said that the Commissioners, of whom he formed one, had directed their anxious attention to the subject which the Right Hon. Baronet had brought before the House; and, having discovered the existence of the abuses complained of, they had felt it their duty to make a report to the proper quarter.—The incorporated society to whom the report had, in the first instance, been submitted, had laid it before the Lord Lieutenant, by whom the Attorney General was directed to prosecute the accused individuals. It was thought, however upon investigation, that a public prosecution would be an injudicious proceeding, and the Commissioners had accordingly contented themselves with the dismissal of those individuals to whom the charge had been brought home. Without saying whether the punishment thus inflicted was adequate or inadequate to the offence, he thought that the inquiries of the House ought to be directed, not so much to the punishment of individuals, as to the reform of the system, which he for one had no hesitation in declaring to be radically bad. If it were determined, however, to institute a criminal prosecution against the obnoxious persons, he could not help agreeing with the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Peel) that it was desirable, as they had, in fact, been already condemned, to send them to their trial without the additional opprobrium of a vote of censure on the part of that House.

Mr C. GRANT said, that he felt much disposed to accede to the proposition of the Right Hon. Secretary (Mr Peel), and leave the punishment of the offenders in the hands of the Attorney General, until he heard the statement of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr F. Lewis), from which it appeared that their conduct had been already laid before that Officer, who had contented himself with dismissing them from their situations. With respect to the general question, he had long thought the system of Charter Schools in Ireland required revision. This opinion he had never disguised; and from the first moment of his connection with the Government of that country, he had not hesitated to express it. The best remedy which he could see put, and it was that upon which he had acted when in office, was to diminish the annual grant from Government. This would produce a correspondent diminution in the number of pupils, and thus the evil would of itself die away. He was aware that some over zealous advocates of the Protestant Religion imagined, that by the support of the Charter Schools they were supporting the Established Church. He (Mr C. Grant), however, thought the contrary; and he was sure that the more the Protestant Religion was disencumbered of these adventitious aids, and the more, it depended upon its own excellence, without having recourse to a system of proselytism, the more it would flourish.

Sir J. NEWPORT replied, expressing, however, his willingness to shape his resolution in conformity with the suggestion of his Right Hon. Friend the Secretary for the Home Department.

The Motion (as amended) was then put and agreed to.

The Report of the Committee on the Grant to the Duke of Cumberland was received, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Mr HUSKISSON obtained leave to bring in two Bills; one to allow a free importation of Corn from Canada for the next two years, and another to allow the sale of the corn warehoused in this country.

In the Committee of Supply, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, that it was intended to enable the Commissioners of Land Revenue to advance money for the repairs of Buckingham House; as it was intended to convert Carlton House into a National Gallery and Royal Academy.

COBBETT'S HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION.

(*From the* MORNING CHRONICLE!!

Cobbett's History of the Reformation is certainly a curious production in its way. Its author has chosen, no doubt, rather a hackneyed subject for his first attempt in this important department of literature; but he has by no means gone to work in a hackneyed manner. We shall take the liberty of surprising our readers with the way in which he dashes off the characters of the leading Reformers.

"Perhaps the world has never in any age seen a nest of such miscreants as Luther, Zuinglius, Calvin, Beza, and the rest of the distinguished Reformers of the Catholic religion. Every one of them was notorious for the most scandalous vices, even to the full confession of his own followers. They agreed in nothing but the doctrine, that *good works were useless*; and their lives proved the sincerity of their teaching; for there was not a man of them whose acts did not merit a halter."

And this is history!

The first of these Reformers, Luther, was one of the best of men that ever lived. The Catholics of Germany are as eager to do justice to his memory as the Protestants. Schmidt, a Roman Catholic clergyman, who was placed by the Catholic Prince Bishop of Wurtzburgh, at the head of education in his territories in 1771, and was made a dignitary of the Church, and who wrote the best history of Germany, deemed, however, by the Protestants, too favourable to the Catholics, allows 'that Luther possessed undeniably a great fund of honesty, disinterestedness, and a love of religion and of country coupled with the utmost firmness of resolution;' and expressly says of him that 'among his other good qualities, it was not the smallest, that he abhorred war, and never advised it, as far as is known." The best proof of his disinterestedness is offered by the circumstance of his leaving his wife and four children utterly unprovided for. A more generous kind hearted man than Luther never existed.—He was a gentleman as well as a theologian, social and hospitable, fond of music, poetry, and whatever gives a charm to life.

All the Reformers, however, mentioned by this new Historian of the Reformation, as meriting a halter for their vices, were men of excellent lives, though some of them, it must be confessed, were not merely sour, but too fond of burning heretics - the great vice of the times. Calvin was an excellent logician, but he was too fond of resorting to the arm of flesh.

Now is it not amazing that, in the year 1825 such a work as the above should be written? It becomes of importance, not with reference to the Author, but as indicative of an astonishing degree of ignorance in those for whom it is intended—Making every allowance for Mr Cobbett's honesty and love of truth, we hardly think he would have proceeded through seven numbers without the certainty of something besides the reward of a good conscience. No man knows better where pig's meat is most wanted.

EYRECOURT CATHOLIC CHAPEL.—On Sunday week rather a novel circumstance took place. It appears that the Popish Chapel in that town is rented from the landlady at the annual rent of four pounds, who, the last three years, has been unable to get one farthing of her rent; not being inclined to give any further indulgence to her tenants, she proceeded, on the day mentioned, to the chapel, before the commencement of Mass, and having procured the key of the door, waited until the Priest appeared, and then demanded her rent. No money appeared. She told him that "no persons should enter unless her demands were satisfied,"—that "she was badly treated," and that the more indulgent she was to her tenant, the further she was from being paid"—that "it would have been more honest of the Roman Catholics to pay the rent of their own chapel, with the *rent* they collected in Eyrecourt than to be giving it to O'Connell, to keep him at the "Tavistock." The lady then went off, "the chapel with all the paraphernalia inside, being locked up," and the Priest and the Congregation were obliged to decamp, and as yet her demands remain unsatisfied.—*Galway Independent.*

In the new Customs Duties Bill, we observe with surprise that British Slates are to be subject to heavy duties on importation into this country; and slates sent from one port in Ireland to another port in Ireland, are also to be subject to duty! Those called *Ladies* per 1000, 13s; *Countesses*, £1 2s 6d; *Duchesses*, £1 15s 6d; Slates delivered by weight, viz., *Queens* 13s; *Imperial*, 15s 6d; *Slab*, 13s; *Block*, [illegible] *Westmoreland*, 14s 6d; per ton. Slates not otherwise enumerated or described, for every £100 of the value thereof, £25.

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