The Mail.

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

VOL. III.—No. 85. WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1826. PRICE 5d.

WATERFORD AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in quarto and octavo, may be had of BENJAMIN DOYLE (Agent for the Society), Henrietta Street, corner of the Churchyard, at the following prices:—

BIBLES—No. 24, 14s 6d; No. 18, 8s; in boards, 7s 7d; No. 17, 5s 5d; No. 15, 3s 3d; No. 14, 2s 2d; No. 12, 2s 6d; No. 10, 1s 8d.

TESTAMENTS.—No. 7, 2s 1d; No. 6, 1s 5d; No. 3, 10d; No. 4, 1s 1d; No. 2, 1s 1d; No. 1, 6½d.

FOREIGN LOTTERIES, PRIVATE LOTTERIES, LITTLE GOES, AND RAFFLES.

Lottery Office, Somerset Place, 6th May, 1826.

LOTTERIES being to end on the 18th day of July next, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Laws against the Sale, or advertising for Sale, of Foreign Lottery Tickets, or for any other Lottery Tickets, not authorised by Parliament, and against Little Goes, and Private Lotteries will be strictly enforced.

It is requested that the outstanding Prizes may be brought in for Payment with the least possible delay, that all the Lottery Accounts may be finally closed.

L. HESSE.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

I AGAIN offering myself as a Candidate for the honour of Representing you in Parliament, I do so, as a Member of a Family with whose political conduct you are well acquainted, and I hope I am warranted in thinking you have been well satisfied.

As to my conduct in Parliament, I beg leave to say that I have, on all occasions, acted to the best of my judgment, having no object whatever in view but the interest and welfare of my Country, and more particularly of the County of Kilkenny, with which my family has been so long and intimately connected, and now so completely identified.

From the very kind and flattering reception I have experienced in my canvass, I cannot but feel the most perfect confidence as to the result of the approaching election.

I have the honour to be,
Your obedient humble servant,
C. H. BUTLER CLARKE.

Newtown, May 16, 1826.

TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF DUNGARVAN.

GENTLEMEN,

THE impending dissolution of Parliament will shortly divest me of that Trust with which you honoured me four years ago. I shall then venture to solicit a renewal of your confidence, and may, I hope, without arrogance presume, that I am not less worthy of it, than when it was first bestowed.

During these four years the attention of Parliament has been in an especial manner directed towards Ireland—Committees have been frequently sitting, inquiries constantly carrying on, and questions repeatedly discussed in protracted debates, exclusively relating to the State of that Country. If such benefits have not resulted as might fairly have been anticipated from so much zeal and labour, the reason is simply this:—every research that has been made, every information that has been obtained, every Committee and every Debate has proved that the day-star of Ireland's happiness, the foundation stone of Irish prosperity, must be Catholic Emancipation. I mean not to impeach the motives of those who have hitherto resisted the admission of Catholics to the equal rights of the Constitution; but if, after the clear and unerring lights which have exhibited their principles of Loyalty and Patriotism in undeniable characters of Truth, after the unvarying proofs poured in from every quarter, of the indispensible necessity of the Measure, it is to be resisted much longer, it can only be by the most obstinate blindness of prejudice and bigotry.

I hope I may truly say, that neither on this great question, nor on any other, have I swerved from the professions which I formerly addressed to you. I shall hasten to pay my respects personally, as soon as my Parliamentary duties are finished,

And have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most faithful servant,
GEORGE LAMB.

Whitehall, May 22, 1826.

IMPORTANT NEW PUBLICATION—THE CHEAPEST ENCYCLOPÆDIA EVER PUBLISHED.—This day is published, Parts I. to V. of the

LONDON ENCYCLOPÆDIA, or UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY of the ARTS, SCIENCES, LITERATURE, &c., illustrated with 260 entirely new Engravings; a general Atlas of forty royal quarto Maps, and appropriate Diagrams, and every new discovery and modern improvement in the Arts, Sciences, and Literature, to the present day.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

1. This work will be completed in forty parts, or half volumes, royal 8vo., price 8s in boards, each part containing as much matter as any part of similar works published at one guinea.

2. A part, containing 384 pages and seven engravings, will be published on the first day of every month, until the whole is completed.

3. The Work is in so forward a state, that the publisher can confidently engage for its regular and punctual publication, and that the whole will be completed within three years and a half from the 1st of January 1826.

4. It will be printed on a superfine paper of the best fabric and closest texture, manufactured by Messrs. Longman and Dickinson; with types cast expressly for the work by Messrs. Caslon and Livermore.

Subscribers' Names are received by
JOHN BULL, Waterford,
where a detailed Prospectus of the Work may be had on application.

ADDRESS.

Hitherto, the public have had much reason to complain of the want of a commodious and cheap Encyclopædia; to supply this deficiency, the publishers have undertaken the present Work; and when it is considered, that each part contains 384 pages of letter-press, printed in double columns on fine paper, and accompanied with seven engravings executed in the best style of the art, at the moderate price of Eight Shillings, it may be justly estimated as the cheapest publication of the kind which has yet appeared.

This work aspires to take the very first place, as a compendious Encyclopædia. It will be the study of its writers to blend conciseness of manner with copiousness of matter; to be full, and yet brief. Where elaborate works must be consulted, references will be given to the best on every subject. To every principal science, art, pursuit, or trade, a distinct treatise will be devoted; to which a short separate index will be at once subjoined. Next to plenitude of information, easy and expeditious reference will be considered. Thus the arrangement will be alphabetical; the convenience of the reader will in all cases be consulted; all that is elementary will be amply provided; and where professional and complete knowledge of a science is wanted, every means of obtaining it will be pointed out. So that to all classes of students, it will afford the readiest and best method of acquiring the knowledge of which they are in pursuit: while to the traveller, the voyager, the colonial resident, the artisan, the mechanic, and the tradesman, it offers peculiar advantages. The scientific articles will be brought down to the latest discoveries and improvements; under the generic description of arts, not only the ornamental but the manual, and those of general utility, and of daily practice, combining the callings of the artisan, the mechanic, and the practical tradesman, will be introduced; and instead of a verbatim copy of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, it it intended to make that great work the basis only of the lexicographical department. That the words, though alphabetically arranged, shall be connected in all their principal inflections under general definitions; that the etymologies shall be revised and compared with all later works; that the definitions of Dr. Johnson shall be examined and simplified; the authorities or quotations arranged chronologically; and new authorities, including quotations (when required) from the works of all eminent writers deceased, inserted; together with accents to guide the pronunciation, after the manner of Walker's Pronouncing Dictionary. In preparing this work, some important objects have been strictly kept in view—to make it comprehensive, and to make it cheap—to be in itself an independent and principal work, that those who purchase it should be placed above the necessity of procuring any other—to be in all respects so conducted, as to claim its place in the splendid library of the opulent, and to be at the same time of price so moderate, and so copious in its information, that the humble mechanic may obtain it, as almost within itself a sufficient library for him. The work will be completed in twenty volumes, royal octavo, each page containing printed matter equal to that of any preceding quarto Encyclopædia; and its conductors stand pledged to publish the whole in a much shorter period than that in which any similar undertaking has ever appeared: thus avoiding the delays, the contradictions, the changes of plan and contributors, ever incident to works of this kind when long protracted.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

HOME CIRCUIT.—The Chief Justice and Lord Norbury.
LEINSTER CIRCUIT.—The Chief Baron and Judge Johnson.
NORTH EAST CIRCUIT.—Baron M'Clelland and Judge Moore.
NORTH WEST CIRCUIT.—Judge Jebb and Judge Burton.
CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.—Baron Smith and Judge Vandeleur.
MUNSTER CIRCUIT.—Judge Torrens and Baron Pennefather.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

IRISH CURRENCY.—Butter continues to maintain a steady price in our market; yesterday, farmers were looking for an advance, and upwards of 100 firkins ware withdrawn by them unsold—the general price for best qualities was from 83s to 83s 6d, though in some instances 84s was given, and even 85s per cwt. was paid for one prime Kilkenny lot; weighed at the crane on Saturday 459, Monday 172, yesterday 342 firkins. Nothing doing in grain. Bacon pigs 42s per cwt. Other articles at our last quotations.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 2.

Not much grain at market to-day, particularly wheat, which has advanced 1s; some prime red brought 37s. Oats also on the advance, best feeding 15s. Flour in good request, and 1s higher. Oatmeal looking up. The following are the quotations in British currency:—red wheat, 32s to 37s; white, 36s to 38s; grinding barley, 14s to 15s; oats, 12s 6d to 15s; 2d flour, 18s to 21s; oatmeal, 13s to 15s.

DUBLIN CORN MARKET NOTE

Week ending June 2. *British Currency.*

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. P. s.	d.
941 Wheat, per barrel....20 stone	28	0	37	0	34	6½
50 Bere, per barrel.....16 do..	12	0	13	0	12	10½
240 Barley per do.....16 do..	14	0	15	0	14	11½
3222 Oats per do.....14 do..	11	9	15	0	12	4½
11061 Flour per cwt.....	11	0	26	0	00	0
998 Oatmeal per cwt.....	11	0	18	0	13	11½
0 Wheaten Meal, per do.....	00	0	00	0	00	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
9055 Cwt. of Flour.....	17	0	26	0	19	8½

Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, 50s 0d per Sack 20 Stone.

Receipts of Flour (cwts.) 13,214 — 1st, from 24s 0d to 26s 0d
Sales of Flour..... 11,061 — 2d, from 16s 0d to 22s 0d; 3d, from 11s 0d to 15s 0d

PRICE OF BREAD NEXT WEEK.

Quartern Loaf.....9½d.
Half-Quartern.....4¾d.

CLONMEL MARKETS, JUNE 3.

Oats was, in yesterday's market, in fair supply, at 12½d; and wheat, which was very scarce, from 16d to 16½d per stone. There has been neither bere nor barley in the market. Flour, 2nds, 38s; 3ds, 33s; 4ths, 26s per bag. Bacon pigs from 38s to 40s; and oatmeal, 16s per cwt. For butter which is very scare, 80s per cwt.

CORK MARKETS, JUNE 5.

BUTTER.

To the Merchants.....	76s	74s	62s	54s	46s
To the Country.....	66s	62s	52s	42s	34s

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 2.

Our market continues in the same lifeless state, the business transacted being scarcely worth mentioning, which was confined solely to the oat trade, prime samples of which with difficulty maintained Monday's quotation. Wheat is nominal in price—but the currency of Monday is demanded for fine samples. Importations during the week, 3,400 quarters of wheat, 295 quarters of barley, 26,400 quarters of oats, and 5,600 sacks of flour.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford—June 12, Kilgobenet; 15, Carrickbeg. County Tipperary—8, Silvermines; 9, Borrisoleigh; 21, Roscrea. County Kilkenny—9, Innistiogue; 10, Fiddown; 12, Caljan, Graigue, Rathbeagh; 15, Barrowmount. County Wexford, 9, Camolin; 10, New Ross; 12, Clahaman, Coolgreney; 17, Newtownbarry. County Limerick—7, Glyn; 8, Ballysanlan; 10, Court and Curraheen, Mountpelier; 12, Ballybrood, Kilmallock; 16, Patrickswell. County Carlow—17, Palatinetown, Saint Mullins.

LAW KALENDAR.

Waterford City Sessions—July 10. County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, June 30; Lismore, July 3. County Tipperary Sessions—Nenagh, June 26; Clonmel, July 4. County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, June 26; Castlecomer, for that part only of the Division of Kilkenny, 30; Thomastown, July 3. County Wexford Sessions—Gorey, June 26; Wexford, 29

BIRTHS,

Wednesday last, in William street, the lady of Alderman Henry Alcock, of a son.

In Mountjoy square, the lady of Mr. Justice Torrens, of a son.

MARRIED,

In Dublin, on the 30th ult., Joseph Langrishe Nicholson, Esq. of the city of Waterford, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Aldwell, Rector and Prebendary of New Chapel, county of Tipperary.

On Monday last, at Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Joseph C. Rea, Daniel Osborne, Esq., of Kilmacoliver, county of Kilkenny, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Wm. Nicholson, of Wilmar, county of Waterford, Esq.

DIED,

On Friday last, at Grantstown, the residence of her father, the Rev. France Reynett, Mary, wife of Wm. J. Tulloh, Esq. R.N. Eminently qualified for the discharge of the various relative duties of wife, daughter, parent, and friend, she lived in the love and esteem of all who knew her. She has left eight children to the widowed care of her inconsolable partner.

Wednesday, Benjamin Swete, of Ballinascarthy house, near Clonakilty, Esq. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, while riding home to dinner, from Courtmasherry.

On the 23d ult. at Castlefin, the residence of the Rev. Robert Spence, Hamilton Moore, Esq. barrister at law, in the 64th year of his age.

At Roscrea, greatly lamented, Mrs. Hamilton, wife of the Rev. John Hamilton—she died of irritative fever brought on by a hurt in one of the ancles.

Friday, at Littleton, county of Tipperary, the Rev. Thomas Grady, Treasurer of the Archdiocese of Cashel, and Rector of Borrisoleigh, county Tipperary.

In Patrick street, Limerick, on the 1st inst., aged 72 years, Mr. Thomas Lewis, nursery and seedsman.

On the 26th ult., at Warrenpoint, Wm. Dudgeon, Esq. late Assistant-Surgeon of his Majesty's 86th regiment of foot.

May 30, the Right Hon. Lady Louisa Boyle, the youngest daughter of the Earl of Cork and Orrery, aged 19.

At Paris, on the 3d ult. the Countess D'Arcy, relict of the late Mathew Talbot, of Castle Talbot, Esq.

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS the time limited by our proclamation of the 13th day of April last, for prohibiting the exportation of Gunpowder, Saltpetre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, to any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa, (except to any Port or Places within the Streights of Gibraltar) has expired.

And whereas it is judged expedient that the said prohibition be continued for some time longer.

Now we, the said Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, do therefore hereby order, require, prohibit and command, that no person or persons whatsoever (except the Master General of the Ordnance for his Majesty's service), do at any time from the date hereof, to the 30th day of March next, presume to transport any Gunpowder or Saltpetre, or any other sort of Arms or Ammunition to any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa (except to any Ports or Places within the Streights of Gibraltar), or ship or lade any Gunpowder or Saltpetre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition, on board any ship in order to transporting the same into any such Ports or Places on the Coast of Africa (except as above excepted) without leave or permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective forfeitures and penalties inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain, in the thirty-third year of his late Majesty's reign, entituled—"An Act to enable his Majesty to restrain the exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the exportation of Saltpetre, Arms, and Ammunition, when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council."

And the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs are to give the necessary orders herein as to them may respectively appertain.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 14th of December, one thousand eight hundred and twenty five.

R. Cashel. Charles Kildare. Wm. M'Mahon. D. Brown. G. F. Hill. W. C. Plunket. J. Radcliff.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

LONDON.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

We have been favoured with a file of Antigua papers to the 7th of April. The greatest sensation has been produced by the Collector of the Customs of that Island having seized all slaves who have been in England since the year 1807, according to report, at the express desire of the English Government, on the ground they were entitled to their freedom. The magistracy of Antigua issued a warrant against the Collector. He refused to give bail, and was imprisoned.—*Globe.*

Earl Talbot and family are in a state of the deepest distress, in consequence of the melancholy intelligence received yesterday from Vienna, of the loss of the Earl's eldest son, Lord Ingestrie, on Tuesday, the 23d ult. It appears that his Lordship was taking his usual ride in the park at Vienna, when the horse ran away with and threw him, he was taken up dead. The hand of providence has within a few years passed heavily on Lord Talbot. His Lady, to whom he was devotedly attached, died during his Vice-Royalty. Lady Dartmouth and his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Talbot, have died subsequently, and now, within a short period from the last melancholy event, he has to lament the loss of his son. The Earl and family mean to leave town immediately for Ingestrie.

The works at the New London-bridge are advancing rapidly. Two of the piers are already above water, and the abutment on the South side is nearly of the same height; the workmanship is beautiful.

Mazurier has lately appeared at the Theatre de la Porte St. Martin, in a new Pantomimic Ballet, entitled *Gulliver*. Mazurier mounted on stilts, and standing twelve feet high, dances with two fair Brobdignagians, each often feet. His performance is said to be a miracle of boldness and agility.

A report is very prevalent in the Green-room of Drury-lane Theatre, that Mr. Price, the American Manager, will take the lead in the direction of that Theatre next season. It is likewise rumoured that Charles Kemble retires from his present situation at Covent-garden at the end of the present season, and that Mr. Henry Harris will again take the command of the *corps dramatique* of that Theatre. Kean has received an offer of engagement from both of the above establishments, but it is not yet known to which of them he will accede. Weber, the eminent composer, has so much increased his constitutional complaints by visiting our climate, that he is recommended to return to his native country as speedily as possible. He is attended daily by an eminent German physician, at his apartments at Sir George Smart's, from whom he receives every attention in his present feeble situation. He will leave England the moment he is sufficiently convalescent.—*British Press.*

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

A letter was issued yesterday by Mr. Freeling, from the Post Office announcing that, in consequence of Parliament being dissolved, the franks of last evening were necessarily charged with postage.

The General Election, and the general scarcity of money, are expected to have a more than usual effect this season upon most of the English watering places, and the lodging-house-keepers in most of them are, consequently, lowering their terms.

The expired Parliament may be distinguished as "the Joint Stock Parliament," from the number of its Members implicated in those combinations called Joint Stock Companies, and from the additional circumstance that the whole body of Parliament, in its aggregate capacity, did not think proper to inquire into those transactions, in which so great a portion of its Members were concerned. In the dishonesty which we do not control or punish, we participate. The South Sea Bubble was investigated by the Parliament of that day; and so many of its Members as were stained with fraud, expelled the House.—*Times.*

Very active exertions are at present making in France in favour of the Greeks. The French ladies are said to have risen *en masse*; they are to be seen wandering in search of contributions from house to house in all quarters of the town, and among all classes of society. Numerous volunteers have enlisted in the cause, and large purchases of arms and military stores are said to have been made by the Committee of Philhelenists, not a whit discouraged by the taking of Missolonghi.

The Thames Tunnel.—This singular and extraordinary undertaking has recently attracted the notice of several of the Nobility, Members of the House of Commons, and many other scientific and intelligent gentlemen. Most of the engineers on being acquainted with the progress of the undertaking, or the nature of the machinery by which the excavation is carried on, expressed themselves highly favourable as to its ultimate success. Indeed, the arrangements have been adopted with such perfect security, and the arches have been proceeded in so far under the bed of the river, that Mr. Brunell, the projector, who is daily on the works, has no doubt, whatever, of its successful completion. In consequence, however, of the extent of the machinery, which is about to be erected, the Directors have determined to exclude all casual visitors for the present.

A Supplement to the *Gazette* of Tuesday last has been published this morning, containing copies and extracts of despatches which have been received at the India House, from the Governor General in Council, all of which relate to the operations of the army employed against the Burmese Empire, but are of a prior date to the accounts which have been previously received. We are sorry to say that these despatches confirm the report which reached us some time since, of a body of native troops which had been sent in advance, to dislodge the enemy from a position which they occupied, on the route by which the British army were to move from Prome, having failed in its object, on the night of the 15th of November, and having been compelled to return with the loss of its gallant commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Macdowall killed, and 13 officers wounded—the names of which we subjoin:—

22d regiment Madras N. I.—Major R. S. Evans, severely; Capt. C. M. Bird and Lieut. J. P. Hay, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. F. Darby, J. Shepherd, and M. Poole, slightly.

28th ditto—Capt. Coyle, severely.

43d ditto—Capts. H. Wiggins and A. M'Leod, slightly; Lieut. T. C. Ranken, dangerously, since dead; Lieut. E. C. Hanning and Ensign W. Elsey, severely; Soubadar Soobiamoony, slightly.

We know the Dublin Catholic leaders too well, to feel surprise at anything which proves them destitute of common sense or common feeling. When Mr. O'Connell gave notice that he would submit a motion with respect to a grant of money to relieve distress, to the Catholic Association, we had no difficulty in stating what course he would take. Though, generally, he is as perfect a weathercock as his old "fine animal," we must do him the justice to confess, that he has ever been a careful guardian of the association fund, and, excepting indeed when, as Mr. Mahon hinted, he had "*to provide for a friend, or to silence an enemy*," all the powers of his mind have been exerted to swell its amount, though, thanks to the wise interference of the legislature, with very little effect, during the last twelve months. According to promise, on Wednesday, Mr. O'Connell, after praising Mr. O'Gorman to the skies, for having refused to call a meeting to consider of "allocating" two thousand pounds to relieve distress, moved a vote of thanks to that person for his great services on this occasion. Mr. Mahon, with whom the humane proposition negatived by Messrs. O'Gorman and O'Connell had originated, did not silently allow the motion to be carried. He ably defended the course which he had thought it his duty to take, exposed the paltry shuffling by which it had been attempted to prevent him from bringing the question forward, and glanced, with just scorn, at the folly, cruelty, and inconsistency, of spending thousands to ascertain the number of the Catholic population, while they were resolute not to advance a shilling to prevent those numbers from being diminished: of purchasing burial grounds to afford them an asylum after death; but refusing them one ray of comfort while living. He commented, with manly freedom, on the outrageous opposition which he had had to encounter from Mr. O'Connell's tools, of whom he remarked,

"Like angry wasps they drive
To guard the entrance of their common hive;"

and he finished by vindicating himself from the charge of rejecting the advice of those who had wished him not to act in this instance, and by stating under what circumstances he should stand in need of an adviser.

"Were I the man," said he,—we quote from "*The Freeman's Journal*,"—"who for years preached civil and religious liberty, and in the end recommended measures tending to sap the foundation of both, I should regret that no kind friend was near to prevent such a woful lapse; were I the man who extolled a distinguished reformer to the skies on this day, denounced him on that as a miserable miscreant, and on the next seconded a vote of thanks to that miscreant, I should indeed regret that no consistent friend was by, whose wholesome influence might correct the meteoric eccentricity of my course. Were I the man who exulted in the ruin of the English commercial body, the most liberal and enlightened in the British empire, I should regret that no person of common feeling or understanding, was at hand to point out the indiscretion and inhumanity of such language. In fine, were I the man who systematically insulted every one opposed to me, and gave credit exclusively to those who thought with myself, I should deeply lament the want of a sincere friend to point out that by such a system moderate and respectable men were scared from our councils, and the management of a select junto, by a monopoly too flagrant to be longer tolerated in a body seeking to be free."

This pithy hypothesis furnishes a picture of the leader of the Association, as well as of that body, strikingly faithful to truth, and one on which we cannot improve.—*Courier.*

FATAL DUEL, and TRIAL for MURDER.

(From the *Newfoundland Gazette* of April 18.)

SUPREME COURT—ST. JOHN'S, APRIL 17.

THE KING v. MARK RUDKIN, GEORGE FARQUHAR MORRIS, AND JAMES STRACHAN, FOR MURDER.

At eleven o'clock the Honourable the Judges appeared on the Bench, and the court was opened in solemn form.

The prisoners, Captain Rudkin, Captain Morris, and Dr. Strachan, were then placed at the bar, having been previously arraigned. The impanelling the Jury immediately took place, when eleven Jurors were peremptorily challenged.

The Attorney-General then opened the pleadings, and stated to the jury, that the prisoners stood indicted for murder, committed on the body of John Philpot, in a duel, on the 30th of March last; and after citing several authorities on the law of the case, called

Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Rowland Burke, of the Veteran Companies:—Witness knows the prisoners at the bar; Captain Rudkin is under his orders; Dr. Strachan is Assistant-Surgeon of the same corps; Captain Morris commands the Governor's yacht. Had lately in the corps under his command Ensign Philpot, who is recently dead; on the 30th March last, about three in the afternoon, Captain Rudkin rushed into the witness's room in a very agitated state, and informed witness that Philpot was dead; witness immediately asked for an explanation, thinking from his manner that he was insane; Rudkin then informed him that Philpot had kicked him the previous evening, and that a duel ensued, and he had shot him dead. Philpot had been with witness several times in the morning, and appeared in perfect health. Captain Rudkin told witness that Dr. Strachan and Captain Morris were the seconds; at the same time he said Dr. Strachan was his.

C. Willock, sworn:—Knows the prisoners; knew Ensign Philpot; knows him to be dead, and how he came by his death; he was killed in a duel by Captain Rudkin, on the last Thursday in March; witness was in an enclosure at the back of West's Farm, within a mile of the town; saw there Captain Rudkin, Philpot, Strachan, and Morris; saw Morris and Strachan measure a distance of fifteen paces and upwards; at that time Captain Rudkin was standing about 100 yards distant, and Philpot close to the seconds; Philpot took his station first, and took off his coat; Captain Rudkin, upon being beckoned to by the seconds, took his station without taking off his coat; the pistols were then given them by the seconds, who tossed up, and the signal of "ready"—"fire," was given by Doctor Strachan; they instantly fired, but without effect. Mr. Philpot then reached his pistol to his second, Capt. Morris, who took it; Capt. Rudkin kept his pistol by his side until his second, Dr. Strachan, took it from him; the seconds then entered into conversation. Witness does not know its contents; but each second approached his principal. [Witness supposes the conversation of the seconds related to an accommodation of the dispute, because he heard Morris say, after the duel, that it was a pity Philpot would not apologize after the first shot.] The seconds then came together, and re-delivered the pistols to Rudkin and Philpot; Strachan and Morris again tossed up, and the same word was given by Morris as by Strachan the first time. Instantly on the word "Fire" being given, Philpot fell. Witness ran up to him, and caught him by the hand: Rudkin also took him by the hand, and appeared very much agitated, and said he hoped he was not much hurt, and that he believed it was only in the arm. Witness, with Strachan, asked Philpot where he was struck; but he never spoke, nor uttered even a groan, except when he fell. Witness, Strachan, and Morris, then turned him on his side, and on opening his shirt, found the ball had entered his right side opposite the heart. Strachan then said the wound was mortal, and that he was dying. Rudkin then said, that he would go and inform the Colonel what had happened, and send persons to take away the body. On perceiving he was quite dead, witness covered over the body with his coat, and then went away; it was between the hours of one and three. Witness was not more than 14 yards from the parties; went into the enclosure with Philpot and Morris; knows positively that Rudkin, Morris, and Strachan, were the persons on the ground.

Edward Kielly sworn: Is a surgeon; knew Ensign Philpot; was sent for by the coroner to inspect the body of the said Ensign Philpot during the inquest; discovered a wound on the right side, between the fifth and sixth rib, through the membrane and lining of the chest; a pistol ball wound, which had penetrated the third lobe of the lungs, and the principal vessel of the heart; has no doubt of its being the cause of deceased's death

Cross-examined—The wound was between the fifth and sixth rib, and was in such a situation that the deceased's arm must have been extended in the act of firing when received.

Here the prosecution closed.

Mr. Dawe, for the prisoners, addressed the court, and read their defence and justification of the crime charged to them.

Matthew Henry Willock sworn—Witness had a party at his quarters on the evening of the 29th March last, consisting of the prisoners at the bar, Mr. Stanley, witness's brother, and the deceased, with the other officers of the corps, except the Colonel, Lieutenant Wieburgh, and Mr. Clark. Rudkin, Morris, Philpot, Stanley, witness, and brother, remained after the rest had departed. Philpot said he would remain and take a glass of grog. Cards were then proposed, and Philpot, Rudkin, and witness played, during which Stanley said, "Come boys, let us go home, we are only keeping Willock up, and annoying him." Philpot replied to Stanley, "there is the door—be off—don't be disturbing us;" Stanley answered, "I can go if I please, Sir, without consulting you." Philpot then said, "don't' Sir' me—if you do, I'll pull your nose and kick you out of the door"—at the same moment rising from his chair; witness seized him by the arm, and said he would not allow such language or conduct in his quarters. Captain Rudkin then addressed himself to Ensign Philpot, and said such conduct was highly improper, and both uncalled and unlooked for on the part of Stanley, as he had done nothing to subject himself to such a remark. Stanley then left the room. Morris afterwards observed to deceased, that he had behaved excessively ill to Mr. Stanley, and that he ought to apologise to him immediately; deceased then replied, "The Nincompoop! I'd rather have a shot at him than not." Morris then left the room. Witness remonstrated generally with deceased on his frequent ill-humour and conduct. After the departure of Captain Morris, Rudkin was in the act of dealing cards, in the game of Lanscolet; the first card was thrown out, the second for company, and the third for self; the card for company was five; for self six; the card next, six, by which Rudkin won the pool, which deceased disputed, declaring that as it was a tie, the company was entitled to half the pool; it was referred to witness, who gave it in favour of Rudkin; deceased then seized the stakes on the table, and put them in his pocket. Captain Rudkin, addressing himself to witness, said, "Good God! do you mean to submit to treatment of this sort!" Witness said it was only a nine-penny or ten-penny matter, and not worth squabbling about. Rudkin then said, "If you submit to that kind of treatment, I shall not; neither will I allow that money to be taken from the room." Upon this, deceased rose from his chair saying, "Curse you! I would think little of taking you by the nose, kicking your———, and throwing you out of the window." Witness then said he thought he had been used excessively ill, and desired the parties to retire, stating, that in the morning he expected an apology for such conduct. After opening the door for their exit, witness went to stir the fire, and, whilst there, his attention was called by hearing deceased say "Curse you," and accompanying his exclamation by throwing a jug with water after Rudkin; and, whilst in the act of doing so, rushed into the passage after Captain Rudkin. Witness then followed him to the door, and there saw the deceased in the arms of his brother, who brought him back to the room, and remained there all night, where he kept him for the purpose of remonstrating on his highly improper conduct. Witness also told him, that if he did not check his violent temper, he would either be killed or be obliged to leave the service. Deceased then asked witness to act as his friend, if Rudkin should call him out, which witness refused to do, stating his reasons for it. Witness is of opinion that deceased ought to have fired in the air, under the circumstances. Has known Rudkin since 1812; during that period his conduct has been that of a good officer, and a perfect gentleman, and has never known him to be placed in the like situation, nor ever known him to be in a quarrel of his own seeking. Witness has known Strachan since September, 1824, who has always been considered by the corps as a good tempered, obliging brother officer; and witness has known him, by his mediation, to have prevented one or two duels.

C. Willock sworn—Was present at a party at his brother's on the 29th of March last. At the proposal of a game of cards by deceased, Mr. Stanley said it was time to go home; deceased told Stanley that if he "Sir'd" him again, he would pull his nose. Captain Morris left the room—witness with him; on his return found Rudkin at the door; and deceased having thrown a jug of water at him, which hit him, deceased then immediately ran after Rudkin, and kicked him; upon which witness caught the deceased, and forced him back into the room, where he remained all night. Called on deceased next morning, to apologize to Mr. Stanley, and was told by him that he had sent for Captain Morris. Witness and Morris brought that dispute to an adjustment. Witness had a conversation with Morris about the dispute between deceased and Rudkin; witness then told Morris what had passed the night before between Rudkin and deceased; Morris said he was very sorry for it, but hoped he would be able to adjust it. Supposes Morris must have been half an hour in the garrison at the time the ground was chosen by deceased; he objected to the first ground saying it was too near the road; that on the other side of the hill was better adapted for the purpose. Rudkin did not assist in marking the ground. When the parties fired, the attention of witness was particularly fixed upon the deceased, expecting he would fire in the air. Witness had frequently told deceased that he ought to fire in the air, as the only atonement for the gross insult he had given Rudkin. The words, "ready—fire" were given as quick as possible, and the pistols were not raised until the word "fire" was given. Witness observed deceased, after the first shot, to draw himself up, and direct his eye in a particular manner towards Capt. Rudkin. In the first shot Rudkin fired in a very careless manner; so much so, that witness supposed the other would fire in the air. From the deceased retaining his place, and at the same time handing his pistol in a particular manner to his second, witness inferred that it directed him to re-load it. Deceased's pistol was discharged the second time—witness saw the flash, and saw the pistol afterwards on the ground, with the cock down and the pan back. Rudkin, in taking deceased by the hand, appeared to be much concerned and agitated. Immediately after the deceased fell, witness heard Morris exclaim, "What a pity it was that he refused to apologize." Rudkin's arm was not raised till the word was given. During the interval of the first and second fire, Rudkin stood with a stick in his hand, forcing it in the ground; during the same interval deceased altered his position, and fixed his eye intently upon Rudkin. The pistols used on this occasion were common ones, and not such as are called duelling pistols. The distance at which the parties fought was more than 15 paces; saw the ground measured. Deceased told witness he had taken off his flannels, which he had not been without for 9 years before. Saw him also throw off his coat on the ground. Captain Rudkin kept his on. Witness had a conversation with Captain Rudkin, who appeared to have no animosity towards the deceased. Has frequently been in company with Rudkin; always considered him a gentleman, and by no means inclined to quarrel or offer an insult to any one; has known Strachan and Morris also; always considered them to be of a strictly peaceable disposition; knows of a dispute happening lately, where Morris was a mediator, and adjusted the difference; recollects Strachan asking him the nature of the dispute between deceased and Rudkin; and on being told, he said, he would go to Philpot himself. Morris expressed to witness an anxious desire to make an amicable adjustment between the parties.

After the examination of some other witnesses, who spoke to the mild and gentlemanly character of the defendants, the hon. the chief judge summed up the evidence, and stated the law of the case in the most clear and perspicuous terms; drawing a wide distinction between the law of England and that which duellists falsely call honourable contest. He held that the second of the deceased, Captain Morris, from the best law authorities, might be acquitted—but that from the evidence and the admission of the prisoners themselves, the fact of killing, on the part of the other two prisoners, could not be doubted by the jury. It, however, he said, was matter of the most material inquiry for the jury, whether a sufficient time had elapsed to show that the defendant was not still actuated by those feelings which at first gave rise to his resentment, if so, the jury must then bring in the prisoners guilty of manslaughter. If, on the other hand, they were of opinion that Captain Rudkin, and Dr. Strachan his second, had sufficient time to reflect, and to know the awful situation in which they were placed, the Jury could not find against those unfortunate individuals a less crime than that of murder; and having charged the Jury, in the most expressive terms, they retired for about an hour, when the foreman informed the Court, that the Jury could not agree upon a general verdict, but upon a special one, subject to the law as laid down by the court. The court said, they were certainly at liberty to give in a special verdict upon the principles set forth, but that great care must be taken in wording such verdict, to enable the court to proceed upon principles of law. When the special verdict was brought in, it appeared, from what we could learn, that the jury had acquitted the prisoners of every thing like malicious intention; but the court was of opinion, that such a special verdict could not, agreeably to law, be recorded; that the jurors must reconsider their verdict, and if they were satisfied no malice existed on the part of the prisoners, they must then find them guilty of manslaughter, or acquit them altogether.—The jury then retired for about 20 minutes, and returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The verdict gave evident satisfaction to an extremely crowded court, and was received by the multitude with repeated cheers.

The prisoners were then discharged from the bar, after a trial of nearly ten hours, which excited the most intense interest.

CALAMITOUS OCCURRENCE AT WHITEFIELD COLLIERY.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, JUNE 1.—A frightful explosion has taken place, at Whitefield Colliery, in this neighbourhood. About 40 men and boys have lost their lives! A Coroner's Inquest was held this day, and a verdict of *Accidental Death* returned upon all the poor sufferers. It is supposed that as soon as the men had descended to their work on the awful morning, that on setting of the lights being kindled, the inflammable air had almost immediately ignited, and thus in one moment caused a scene of death and desolation past all thing to describe.

The sound of the explosion was heard for a great distance: and, indeed, so dreadful were its effects, that the details seem scarcely credible. Waggons full of coals were propelled with indescribable velocity from the bottom of the pit to a considerable height in the air, and all the brattices in the colliery were sent forth in the same destructive manner. Several horses were thrown to the top of the shaft; and some men, in the act of descending at the time the explosion took place, were, by the force of the concussion, cast from a considerable depth up to the surface, and sustained much injury, though none of their lives are despaired of. The machinery, &c. within the range of the explosion was all blown to atoms.

THE LAWYER'S DECLARATION.

Fee simple or a simple fee,
And all the fees in tail,
Are nothing when compared to thee,
Thou best of fees—fe-male.

…ly wher… …sky-blue—
…merely to mar her … the delightful needle,
…ng those stitches in her maiden heart,
That only should have made REBECCA smart,
Or robed young ISAAC in a silken fleece!
Was there no willing LOVE,
With roving eyes,
More gay than wise,
To bend with thy removal to remove?
Couldst thou not calm the doubt
Of FOOTE twice asked in vain, and ask her out?
There's Madame VESTRIS—but she has a mate,
And PATON hath as bad—
But thou might'st add
A single CUBIT to thy single state,
Take such and welcome to more wives than BUNCLE
Or gentle OLI —that Princess of No-Land!
She owns some great expectancies in Poland—
And has no follower—I mean no *uncle*.

…TAIN MAITLAND'S NARRATIVE.

…ain Maitland, the Commander of the Bellero- …he ship which first received Bonaparte after …t from France, has published a curious narra- …ll that passed on board his ship on that occa- …is a volume of singular interest, arising …m the simple manner in which the facts are narrated. These facts are, for the …t, entirely new, notwithstanding the mul- …blications with which the press has groan- …fall of Napoleon. We allude, more par- …the official details of the measures taken …rnment, after the battle of Waterloo, his escape from France. We shall …portunity of selecting some exceeding- interesting passages from this volume, …content ourselves with the following …r.

…naparte, when he came on board …n the 15th of July, 1815, wanted …of completing his forty-sixth year, …of August, 1769. He was then a …well-built man, about five feet …is limbs particularly well formed, …d very small foot, of which he …he always wore, while on board …s and shoes. His hands were …d the plumpness of a woman's …ss of a man's. His eyes light …hen he smiled, the expression …ighly pleasing; when under …ntment, however it assumed …s hair was of a very dark …t to black, and, though a …ront, had not a grey hair …t was a very uncommon …olour: differing from al- … From his having be- …rch of his personal ac- …it to those who attend- …ortion of his mental …in his habits were …n the Bellerophon; …n eight and nine …se till about the …ly fell asleep on …f the day. His …an rather older …were extremely …ry conversation, …ndeavoured, in …e even admitted …d I saw one or …n in the most …ted him with …erful degree, …ession upon …ation: this …g the sub- …s address- …he could …effect of …r which …nsfer …nsio-

…ed … high …n, and …wi… I seen …if … h the …Hig… he had …ess. in

…c best friends in command of tem- had greater trials he remained on my presence, or captious expres- received the no- …hat it was deter- chatted and con- as usual. It has part all the time …ven allowing that …mand of temper …ined such a part

…brother, an of- effect:— …for want of a go- …he world, and see be in your power to …asters, I require a …drawing, dancing, … She must not … must be able to …ge of Italian would …s it is almost un- …ust be a gentlewo- …led, and very good …g to retirement; …and myself like to be about 25. The … as follows: …etter, and should …y power. In the …y hopes of being been looking out …holly in vain. I …o fortunate as t… …iot make the l… …ear sister, …

…now
…rD
…s

… in the …rogheda, a …lar war. He …Hervey, Bart. …chess of York's …was present in every …distinguished corps was en- …nglander (the horse's name) is now …y-five years old; and, notwithstanding his age and unparalleled service, he is in as fine condition and spirits as when he first embarked for Portugal, in 1808.

…ed man, as a genuine … Ireland and … they purposed to be, the con- …upwards of 5000 adult Roman Catho- …trict, under the Irish Society, expressive of …est desire for Scriptural instruction through their native tongue.

If these resolutions be a fabrication, the fabrication ought to be exposed, and the fabricators held up to just and unmerited odium—but if genuine, originating with Roman Catholics themselves, and signed by the persons whose names are affixed, without Protestant influence used, then I do conceive them to be the most important documents that ever came before a British public. If these resolutions have been fabricated, it is undoubtedly the most daring and astonishing imposition that ever was attempted in any country. What! resolutions regularly formed—signed by 375 names—brought forward by a regular deputation of Roman Catholics—publicly presented at the annual meeting in the Rotunda—exposed for inspection—and yet all a "Protestant forgery," a "Biblical cheat!" Is it not strange, that such "a stupid, ill-contrived fabrication" has not long since been detected! Might not the priests have summoned the Irish masters and scholars, in their respective parishes, into their presence, and discovered, whether or not they had ever heard, seen or signed such resolutions? The priests have done so; and a detection has been made—they have discovered that these resolutions are a wise, well-contrived Roman Catholic document, of pure Irish origin, without Protestant influence or interference of any kind—for the truth of this I appeal to the finding of the priests themselves, to the affidavits of Owens and M'Kittrick, and to Dr. Curtis's own letter. The finding of the priests themselves proves the genuineness of the resolutions. Throughout this district the priests have not only accurately inquired into the matter, but have severely punished some of the poor masters who acknowledged their signatures. One poor man has been turned out of his situation as a teacher, at the priest's interference—another poor Irish master went lately to be married—he met both his priest and his bishop—he was asked had he signed the resolutions—he acknowledged he had; he was then informed, that he would not be married, unless he signed a paper to the following purport:—

"I, A.B. declare my sorrow, for having signed a certain document, entitled resolutions of Irish masters, and if I had known that said document had been contrary to the laws of the holy Catholic Church, I would rather have suffered death than affixed my name." The poor man was astonished at such a document being presented for signature; he refused, adding, that death was an awful thing; and that if he signed it, he would commit a mortal sin; for he would sign what was false. The priest then threatened to break up his English school (the man was educated at the Kildare-place model school)—this threat was executed; for immediately the Catholic children were removed, and the poor Irish master remains unmarried until this day. Several other masters and scholars have been interrogated on the same subject; but none as yet, that I have heard of, have either denied their signatures, or renounced the resolutions.

The genuineness of the resolutions is also established by the affidavits of Owen and M'Kittrick, Roman Catholics of character irreproachable, and veracity unimpeached—men who, if necessary, shall lay before the public, testimonials the most satisfactory; some of those signed, not merely by Roman Catholic priests, but even by a Roman Catholic Bishop. Doctor Curtis's letter, published in the *Evening Post* of the 30th March last, is likewise corroborative evidence. In this letter his lordship seems to be aware that there are among the Roman Catholics of his diocese, many who are determined no longer to be held in the trammels of priestly dominion, but are resolved to assert their rights to look on the Book of Revelation, as they view the book of nature, with their own eyes. Speaking of the manner in which Roman Catholics should give up their judgment and their faith to the guidance and direction of their spiritual teachers, and not dare to think for themselves, he says, "This is, however, not what some proud and obstinate spirits seek for, but to abound in their own folly and to yield to no control—it is then from hostile minds of this description that the calumnious document now under consideration proceeded. F… the church, however, they are still allowed to retain and ex… some reverence, but just so far only as it may be com… with their believing, professing, teaching and acting… please, or as their new light instructors prescribe. … what they chose to say, for we shall only judge th… own shewing, in their very resolutions they ack… their adversaries, namely, their legitimate … agreed in accusing them of duplicity in thei… ment to their new teachers; because they … further rewards for their schismatic co…

Now we would wish to know by… foregoing could be made to ap… sition that the resolutions … forgery? Protestants … tholic Archbishop to … Church? He cou… "In their very r… saries, namel… cusing the… new te… H… lo…

…or …press …patible …as they …Let us hear …em from their …nowledged that …Catholic pastors, …pretended attach- …e paid and expected …ect."

…what … process of reasoning the …ply to … Protestants, on the suppo- …ere n… genuine, but a Protestant …ld not b… imagined by the Roman Ca- …be under … the control of the Catholic …not mean Pro…testants when he states that …resolutions they ack…nowledge that their adver- …y, their legitimate Ca…tholic pastors, agreed in ac- …n of duplicity in their pr…etended attachment to their …eachers."

…could not mean Protestants, … when in another part of his …ter he thus writes, "They own h… …ving been apprised by their Pastors that the Irish translation of … the Bible so delivered to them was neither faithful nor correct …; and if Dr. Curtis's lan- guage to the above quotations from …is letters be inapplicable to Protestants, and can only be re…rred to Roman Catholics, it is evidence satisfactory, that this … Roman Catholic Archbishop, did look on resolutionists as members of his Church, and did believe the genuineness of these resolutions. Hence far Mr. O'Connell, most respectable proof both for the authenticity and genuineness of the resolutions of the Irish Masters. 1st. The finding of the Priests themselves: 2dly, the affidavit of both Owens and M'Kittrick; and 3dly, the letter of the titular Primate of Ireland, Dr. Curtis, a Roman Catholic Archbishop

As Mr. O…'Connell, promised in the Association, to cont…bute to the Com…mittee of the Irish Society, the sum of £50 … he did not prove the… resolutions a forgery, I hope he will since they are proved genu…ine, at least give an order … banker, for one half of the pro…mised sum, for the su… that institution. This he is bound… in consistency to … hostile as he now seems against these …or Irish te… expressing their humble opinion, "That notes or c… objectionable, and not essentially necessary for … the morality and plain truth of the Gospel," … years ago to have coincided with these humb… have been nearly of the same opinion; this … speech of his on December 4th, 1817, in … Hugh O'Comor, Esq. in the Chair. I… red, "that if the abominable notes to t… dently inculcating hatred to, and t… whose effects were so injurious in … in England against Catholic Em… remain without a public disavow… authentic, the Catholics woul… mined hostility than was yet … Union. That he was a st… viction, that it was the b… therefore to his religion… Irishman, and to his … nounce the damnab… Rhemish Testame… Catholic Faith t… ants, or that f… such were th… Testament … ved, ther… with, … the d… mer… ta…

…now …on his …pport of …do; for …achers, for …omments are …understanding …e seems some …le men, and to …conclude from a …a full Catholic Board, …this speech he decla- …he New Testament, evi- …e murder of Protestants, …prejudicing the public mind …ncipation, were suffered to …al of them, both explicit and …d have to encounter a more deter- …arrayed against them since the …dfast and sincere Catholic from con- …est form of religion; that he owed it …, as a Catholic, to his country, as an …feelings, as a human being, to utterly de- …le doctrines contained in the notes of the …t; but that if he thought it essential to the …believe that it was lawful to murder Protest- …aith might be innocently broken with them, yet …e doctrines laid down in the notes of the Rhemish …; he would not remain a Catholic one hour; he mo- …efore, that a committee of five be appointed, forth- …o prepare a denunciation of the Rhemish Notes; and …enunciation, so prepared, should be transmitted to every …mber of the House of Peers and Commons, to all the Digni- …ries of the Established Church, to the members of the Church of Scotland, and to the Synod in Ulster."

Now I would here ask, was Mr. O'Connell justifiable in thus speaking concerning the notes in the Rhemish Testament? If so, how can he or others, assert that the Irish masters and scholars are blameable for mildly pronouncing the same notes objectionable. Is it not objectionable to have such a note as this in the book of God? "That the translators of the English Protestant Bible ought to be abhorred to the depths of hell," yet this note you will find in the Rhemish Testament, Hebrews, 5th, 7th. Is it not objectionable to have such a note as this to the book of God? "Christians should have such zeal towards all Protestants and their doctrines, though never so dear to them as to give them the anathema, nor spare even their own parents;" yet this note you will find in Gal. 1st. 8. Is it not objectionable to have such a note as this to the book of God? "Christian people, Bishops especially, should have great zeal against heretics, and hate them even as God hateth them, and be thus zealous against all false prophets and heretics of what sort soever, after the example of Holy Elias, that in zeal killed 450 false prophets"—yet this note you will find in the Rhemish Testament, on Rev, 11th, 6, 20. Is it not objectionable to have such a note as this in the book of God? "All Protes-

…death and allows …blood is no more than …yet this note you will find in … on Heb. 13 16, and Rev. 17, 6. Is … this objectionable in the book of God? … the fate of Elias was not reprehended, neither is the Church nor Christian Princes blamed by God, for putting heretics to death"—yet this note you will find in the Rhemish Testament, on Luke 9. 55. Now will any one reading those notes dare to say that the Irish masters have gone too far in pronouncing them objectionable? or that Mr. O'Connell went too far when he termed them "abominable" "damnable" and appointed a committee of five to prepare a denunciation of them! Are they publicly denounced? If not, must they not wield a most direful influence over an ignorant mind?—Even so late as last week I knew of these very notes being justified and strenuously supported.

I am sorry that Mr. O'Connell who seemed so anxious to expunge such notes from the Rhemish Testament should have imbibed such prejudices against the Irish Society for circulating the pure word of God without note or comment. Here the objection cannot be that the word of God is put into the hands of children—for those reading the Irish Scriptures are chiefly adults; and adults advanced to 40, 50 and 60 years.—Here the objection cannot be, that the Irish is a proselyting Society; if it be, it is Catholic proselyting Catholic, in this district at least. I can affirm that our masters are Roman Catholics, our Inspectors are Roman Catholics—their duty is in those districts, where either the Irish is exclusively spoken, or the English but imperfectly known, to teach the uneducated adults to read the Scriptures in their native tongue; not attempting to expound or explain, but leaving the word of God to effect its own work, and the Scholars at least capable of being benefited by the comments of their Clergy.

But Mr. O'Connell seems to think that there are not 100 in Ireland now capable of reading the Irish Testament—here he has certainly fallen into an error. Within the last three years there were upwards of 8000 Irish scholars in this district on the books of the Society, out of whom I will engage to produce to Mr. O'Connell several hundreds who will render any part of the Irish Testament into English, and also read and translate any fair Irish manuscript in the Irish character.

Mr. O'Connell has asserted that no one can learn Irish except through the medium of English; this is true if confined to those whose mother language is English, but quite incorrect, when applied to such as speak Irish exclusively, he might just as correctly have asserted that a Frenchman could not be taught French except through the medium of English. But as facts are preferable to reasoning, in matters of this kind, I will feel happy (if Mr. O'Connell permit me) to enclose him a letter written by a native Irishman, in the Irish character; and the writer of this letter can neither read nor speak, nor write English, nor is he acquainted with any other language than Irish. For the truth of this statement I will refer to the Catholic and Protestant Clergymen of the parish in which the m… resides.

Many other things connected with this society, I would feel inclined to notice, but must refer them to another o… …here …casion, as I feel already that my letter may have exceeded … the space reserved for such communications.

Meantime I shall conclude with the sincere d… …esire that both Protestants and Catholics, as created by the … …ame God, nam-ed after the same Saviour, and travelling … …o the same tomb, may act more in the spirit of Christian … …arity and forbear-ance towards each other, "that Ep… …may no longer envy Judah; nor Judah vex Ephr… …!" with the sincere declaration, that from my actual k… …of the beneficent tendency of Irish Scriptural sch… …the uneducated adults in Ireland, whether or … …ciety were under the direction of Roman Cath… …s, that my time and humble exertions shou… …t its altar, and devoted to promote its o… …bjects.

Believing the Sc…ptures the word of the Living God, I have always recei…ved them as Heaven's best gift to man- under this impre…sion, I have, within these last three ye… distributed som…e thousands of Scriptures, and portions of S… tures among … both my Protestant and Roman Catholic bret… in doing s…, I conceived myself their best friend—in doi… conceive…d myself leaving with them the most valuable … in doi…ng so I conceived myself introducing them to t… ciet…y—to the society of the holy Patriarchs—to th… t…e inspired Prophets—to the society of the Apost… nay, to converse with the Lord himself.

…atten… …ng so, …ressure; …best so- …ciety of …es of J…sus—

Kingscourt, 25th May, 1826. ROBERT …

WINNING…

MR. DALY AND MR. O'…CONNELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WA…TERFORD MAIL.

Sir,—Few papers but your o… …n have given us Mr. O'Connell's letter to Mr. Daly, … and I have heard it as- signed as a reason, that thei… editors did not believe it genuine, deeming it next… to impossible, that such strange stuff could delibera…tely issue from the pen of a polite, liberal, learned, … elegant and distinguished member of the Irish bar… as the gentleman is acknow- ledged to be. In one t…hing I believe they were right— such a letter could n…t deliberately issue from the pen of such a barrister—…but it may appear under O'Con- nell's signature, … notwithstanding, that learned gen- tleman tells us, …himself, that his professional and po- litical toils are … very great, and that he is incessantly engaged in ag…itating his unfortunate clients in one kind of assem…bly, and his unfortunate countrymen in another. No…w, Sir, I need not tell you, that recreation must succ…eed to labour, nor have you occasion to be told that … the favourite recreation of a jolly Irishman is a jovial … evening glass to the health of his mistress, the succes… …s of his friends, and the downfal of his enemies. A ge…ntleman whose throat is dry from talking all day, and … who moistens his clay with a tipple at night, if he do…es take pen in hand, must do it, *plenus Bacchi*, a k…ind of inspiration which may produce good *chansons à boire*, but is not so well fitted for the gravity of theological discussion. I can therefore easily believe that the letter however impossible to be written by a polite, elegant, learned and SOBER barrister, may nevertheless be the production of the vivacious gentleman whose name it bears. I think the composition bears internal evidence of ebriety—the starts—the ramblings—the incoherencies—the oddity of some parts—the nonsensicality of others—all bear ample testimony to the peculiar state of mind in which it was composed. One property of the drunkard is to think others as drunk as himself. This is whimsically exemplified in this whiskey punch letter. The writer extremely angry, extremely abusive and utterly incapable of clear arrangement and argumentative process, imputes to the other's cool and lucid statement, those very faults which exist so glaringly in himself. Upon my word, Mr. Editor, only one does not like to laugh at the absurdities of his own countrymen, it would be a very entertaining sort of epistolary farce. Considered by itself and without reference to the circumstances under which it was written, a reader, I will not say of taste, but who has regard for common decorum will necessarily feel disgusted and shocked: it is only when he figures to himself the ludicrous picture of a drunken barrister, endeavouring to write down the infallibility of God, and to write up the infallibility of a decrepit old Italian bishop, that he can be induced to wade through its pages for the purpose of laughing at so grotesque an exhibition. Could the writer be supposed sober or serious, we should certainly be obliged to believe him ironical—affecting to be a defender of what he really oppugned because he knew it to be false. Of this a few specimens may suffice, for though we may laugh at the whole of this preposterous letter it would be too bad to recite it.

The very first section affords an instance of excellent humbug—"Parson Daly, you are not polite" (i. e. you don't write like me) then he proceeds in a strain of what our neighbours the English call Billingsgate, and *his* neighbours the *Americans* call considerable incivility, to revile the said Parson Daly, by way of shewing him the mode of writing *politely*, a-la-mode d'Iveragh. In the same happy style of exemplified instruction, he shews him, first, how to be *discreet*, and next how to be *wise*. There are, as my intelligent readers know, two modes of conveying useful instruction—by example—One is by exhibiting a pattern which all the good will aspire to imitate, and another by shewing an example which every man who regards truth, decency, and virtue, will to the utmost of his power, despise, detest, and avoid. Of this negative instruction, the letter before us is most singularly illustrative.

Take now a specimen of ebrious argumentation. Mr. Daly makes a statement—that statement appears to me very improbable—I am so competent a judge of …possibilities, that what I deem improbable, is almost impossible to be true. Ergo, Mr. Daly stated what was false.

Again—God might have made the Pope and his Church infallible—it would be mighty convenient for said Pope and all who like me pin up their faith upon said infallibles—what God *might* have done for such worthies, it is most likely that he *has* done—I for one am perfectly convinced of it. Ergo, the Pope and Church *are* infallible.

Encore. There can be no riot where there a… …his two parties, or open and injurious acts of viol… at Carlow there was but one, for the Protest… gymen ran away and so escaped. Ergo, the… riot at Carlow.

Aliter. No tumult raised to prevent an … …e not …ence— ious as the reading of the word of God, … …ant eler- Catholic language be deemed riotou… …re was no was no riot at Carlow. …cts so obnox- …can in Roman … Ergo, there

Again—There has been a great i…ncrease of popula- tion in Great Britain within th… last thirty or forty years—there has also been an in…crease of crime, and many are annually hanged and …onfined—but the Bri- tish are readers of the Bible. … Ergo, the reading of the Bible has caused that increa…se.

To give full strength to th…is argument it should be shewn, (but this the *mode*…sty of the writer declined) that the subjects of the ho…ly Roman Catholic church of Ireland, are exempt fr…om criminality of greater or smaller degree, that th…ey never steal, rob, pilfer, lie, swear, or get drunk, … and that all the burnings, mur- ders, and barbariti…es, said to be committed by these pious sons of the … church, the followers of Captain Rock, are lies in…vented by Orangemen to degrade the national charac…ter. It should also be proved that the committers of … crimes in Great Britain are not pupils of his friend…s Cobbett and the Radicals, but—Bible readers.

One m…ore—There can be but one true faith—that exists in … the Catholic church—and is founded on unity of opin…ion. Unity of opinion can only be effectually prese…rved by unity of ignorance; for knowledge i… ever…y free agent will judge for itself. Ergo, the p… ple… ought to be kept in ignorance of the word of G… a…nd in all cases forbid to construe any part of i… …ording to their own understandings.

He forgot that if difference of opinion da… opinions but one, St. Peter will be obliged t… door on a great majority of his own church. … nists, Jansenists, Jesuits, Dominicans, F… &c. &c. the difference of opinion is great have been violent.—Which of them has … of salvation I leave to this great casuis… if the scriptures be a rule of faith th… bad enough.

I shall present your readers w… …ore—which if it … be not ironic… …fallible to th… …infal'… …at … …ng and … …I must give …ort. …n this species …he Bible) "do …, *cut the throa*… because it is …vince the g… …d in Spain (… …ively forbidd… …Ireland er… …herishes th… It is I… …sease… Rom… m…

…n …co- …od: …ac- …mns all …shut the Of Mali- …ranciscans, and the feuds the best chance …t to determine— …e best may prove …ith but one passage …l, is at least cruelly …ible church he is affect- it entire. "The persons …of persecution" (viz. the …not as did the ancient French …of their Catholic neighbours, no longer in their power. But …the spirit of persecution which …the Pope had not twice and autho- …en) *continue the Inquisition*; and which …ected the Orange Lodges, and still fondly …members of that base and bloody faction."

…think quite unnecessary to tell any man of …nd information that the greatest enemy to the …an Catholic church could not have put together a …ore severe and bitter animadversion on its tenets, and practices than is contained in the foregoing lines. I do not suppose that in the whole series of history, from the time of Nero, to the present, a more cruel, treacherous, unchristian and sanguinary scene of religious per…secution took place than in the well known massacre o… St. Bartholomew (1572) where (I use the words of Hum…e, no friend to Protestants.) "The Admiral (Coligni) hi…s son-in-law, Teligno, Soubize, Rochefoucault, Pardai…llon, Piles, Lavordin—men who during the late wars … had distinguished themselves by the most heroic ac…tions, were miserably butchered without resistance …; the streets of Paris, flowed with blood, and the peo…ple more enraged than satiated with their cruelty, as i… repining that death had saved their victims from fu…rther insult, exercised on their dead bodies, all the r…age of the most licentious brutality. A- *bout five hundr*…*gentlemen and men of rank* perished in the massacre, … and near ten thousand of inferior condition; order… were suddenly dispatched to the pro- vinces for a … like general execution of the Protestants, &c."

This, g…entle reader, is the age which this drunken dreamer h…as been pleased to select as affording proof of the m…erciful unity of his Church, her abhorrence of perse…cution, her imitation of the meek and compassionat…e Saviour of the world, her mild, rational, consider…ate and apostolical mode of making converts to the t…rue faith, and her laudable difference of spirit fro…m that of the *persecuting* Hugonots.—Every liberal P…rotestant would wish to keep it in the back ground—would wish for the credit not of Christianity but human nature it could be for ever forgotten—yet it is wantonly, stupidly—I hope not wickedly—brought forward by an advocate for the purity, innocence, forbearing and anti-persecuting spirit of that very church under whose auspices and management it took place!!

The subsequent passage being glaringly false, or simply ridiculous—viz. "that the Roman Catholic spirit of persecution (would to God it *was* like that of the Orange faction) would if the Pope had not twice interfered to forbid it, keep up the Inquisition in Spain! Now it is just as notorious a fact that the Inquisition *does* continue in Spain, as that the New Catholic Association continues in Ireland—it is perfectly well known, that that hideous and horrible tribunal could not exist any where but under the authority of the Pope—it is perfectly well known that it is existing in Italy, under his Holiness's nose, or if you please, under his sacred toe, and it is no less well known, that if he and his merciful church had no obstacle to its establishment but their own will—it would exist in all countries where they had sufficient power, and in little Ireland among the rest.

With one, and but one observation, I shall take my leave of a subject, which, perhaps you will say, merited none—How can we account for this singular fact, that in these days of light, of learning, of literary talent, of reasoning powers, and of free inquiry, the absurdities of prejudice and ignorance are mentioned, with a pertinacity worthy of the darkest ages, and endeavoured to be supported by the most gross and shameless falsifications? The question at issue hinges upon this—The Holy Scriptures are the word of God, and therefore true, or they are not—if they are, study, obey, and follow them; if they are not, set them aside, and if you choose to profess the thing called religion, transfer your worship to the Virgin, the saints, the holy relics, the Roman Catholic priests, and the Pope of Rome!

I am, Sir, &c.
DETECTOR.

Places of Worship in London.—The following is a list of the number of places of worship in London, and the different sects to which they belong:—Protestants, 158; Foreign do. 19; Baptists, 39; Calvinists, 21; Independents 51; Methodists, 28; Presbyterians, 9; Jews' Synagogues, 7; Quakers, 7; Bavarians 1; Jerusalems, 5; Moravians, 7; Sandomanians, 3; Unitarians, 3; Welsh, 4; Burghers, 5; Anti-Burghers, 3; Roman Catholics, 12; Total 337.

China and Crockery.—A lady of rank, one day, descanting on the superiority of the nobility, remarked to a large company of visiters, that the three classes of the community, *nobility, gentry*, and *commonality*, might be very well compared to *china, delf*, and *crockery*. A few minutes elapsed, when one of the company expressed a wish to see the lady's little girl, who was then in the nursery. The servant was despatched with orders to the nursery maid, to whom he called out, from the bottom of the stairs—"Hollo! *crockery*, bring down little *china*."

MELANCHOLY SUPERSTITION.

(From the *Belfast News Letter*, June 2.)

We have been favoured with the follow…ing curious narrative by a gentleman of respec…tability, upon whose veracity we can fully rely:—

"On Monday 15th May inst. early in the morning, I visited Struel, with the intentio…n of seeing a young man who has travelled baref…oot from the county of Galway to perform wha… he terms stations. The following is the substa…nce of a conversation that took place between … us at the foot of the mount called Struel, … in a little cabin, after that he had done his first station for the day.

What is your name? Joh… Lalley. Where are you from? The county of … Galway. What induced you to come so fa… to do stations at this place? Last November … a spirit, in the shape of a man, appeared to me e…very night for three weeks, near the house in whi…ch I lived in the county of Galway, and one ni…ght I took courage and spoke to it, saying, "In the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, … do me no harm, nor any one belonging to me, and tell what is it that troubles you?" The s…pirit then replied, "I am glad you spoke for thi…s is the last night I would have appeared to y…ou. I have been dead these nineteen years, and … you were but three years and a half old when I d…eparted. Before my death, I promised to do st…ations at Struel, but never performed my vow, … and because I did not do them I cannot rest."

D…id you inquire what was his name? Yes: his … name was Paddy Brady. Where did he say he li…ved when he promised to do the stations? In the neighbourhood of Downpatrick near Struel.—What was his calling when living? A carpenter. Have you made inquiry since you came to this county, if ever such a person lived about Struel? Yes, but no one recollects him; some labourers, indeed, who are werking at Down gaol, to whom I was speaking last Friday night, thought they had some slight remembrance of him.

Is it not strange that no people about this neighbourhood remember him when he is only nineteen years dead? There are none living here now who were in this part of the county when he was living. Did the spirit acknowledge that he had done any very bad act before his death? No, he was a harmless boy, but neglected to do his stations, and therefore could not be at rest. Where did he say his spirit had been for the last nineteen years? For the first five years he was up to his neck in water, under a bridge, in this county; and for the last fourteen he has been in a sand pit in the county of Galway. Are you certain that no person ever attempted to impose upon you in this affair, were you ever inclined to doubt about it? No, never; for the night he was going away he took hold of my hand and left a black mark on it, and went off in a flash of light. Have you been in a bad state of health lately? No. Have you felt your head ever uneasy or in pain? Never in my life. Where do you believe that the spirit is now? In Purgatory. And was he in Purgatory all the time he was under the bridge and in the sand pit? Yes. Why did you not come sooner to do the stations? Because he told me that the proper time to do them would be from May to mid-summer.

Have you ever spoken to your parish priest respecting this strange affair? Yes, I have. What did he advise you to do? He advised me to do the stations What is your parish priest's name? Coyne. Has the Bishop of Galway ever heard of the matter? Mr. Coyne is the under Bishop of the diocese. Were there any masses said for the soul of this man after he died? Yes, his mother got two masses celebrated for him, for which she paid. And could not the masses get him out of Purgatory? The masses will hold good, and if he had not promised to do the stations, they would have fully answered.

Have you seen the priest of this parish since you came? I have. Have you told him all about the matter? Yes. Did he say any thing against you doing these stations? Oh, no. Did he say that he would write to your priest about you? Yes. Has he done so? Not yet. Have you brought any letter from your parish priest to the priest of this parish? No. How long have you been here? To-morrow will be the tenth day. What time do you begin your stations? At six o'clock in the morning, and I do six stations before I break my fast, I have not done until seven o'clock in the evening.

I see you are taking a smoke; do you never take a drink of water through the day? No, neither bite nor sup till the six stations are finished. Do you believe that you will get any benefit for your own soul in consequence of your doing these stations for the spirit that you supposed you have seen? Yes, I do, for the spirit told me if I would do this for him, that he would do five hundred times as much for me when he would be happy. If you had not engaged to do these stations, what do you think would have been the consequence? The spirit said that if I would not consent to do this for him now, he would have to remain in the *sand pit fifty-five years longer*. Could he get no one but you to do the stations for him? I was the person fixed on since I was three years and a half old.

Have you made any agreement to see the spirit when you go back? No, for as soon as I am done he will be happy. Do you believe that he is now in pain? I bless my Lord that he is not now in pain, but he is in total darkness. Do you think that the Lord Jesus Christ could have saved him without either the masses or the stations? To this he made no direct reply, but, in a hesitating manner, expressed a persuasion that the masses and stations were really necessary.

Can you read? No. How do you earn your bread? I am a brogue maker. Is your father or mother alive? My mother is alive. Have you walked from the county of Galway here? I have, barefoot. How do support yourself while you are here? I have no means of support but what I get from the poor family of this house; they are very good to me. Will you go home as soon as you have done all the stations? I will not be able, my feet are so sore. He then showed his feet, they were much bruised, and when he pulled up his drawers, his knees were nearly in a state of complete ulceration.

There is around the intellect of this infatuated man, an incrustation of ignorance and of superstition that renders him inaccessible to every attempt which sympathy could devise to ameliorate his degraded situation. Let the friends of Sabbath school instruction carefully meditate upon his pitiable case, and arouse themselves to yet greater energy in behalf of our unhappy country. It is education alone that can raise our fellow creatures from a mental slavery, in which, in too many instances, they are completely sunk. On Saturday the 20th, in company with a venerable brother in the ministry, I visited this wretched man …

when we found that he had completed thirty-six stations for the soul of Patrick Brady, and was at that time engaged in doing a few more, solely for his own benefit.

In order that the public may have an idea of what he has gone through, I shall here give a brief description of what is termed a station, as performed by John Lalley, from the county of Galway.

The doing of a station at Struel is a most degrading and laborious ceremony. The devotee in the first instance, falls down upon his knees before a small gathering of stones placed against the ruins of an old chapel, where he repeats one Pater Noster and ten Ave Marias. In this posture of profound humiliation, he frequently kisses the ground and passionately beats his breast; then rising, he proceeds to another heap of stones, where he repeats acts of humiliation. When he rises from his knees he walks round the heap, seven times, reckoning his beads, as he goes, and apparently absorbed in deep devotion. There are, near the ruins, three of those heaps which are called cairns, round each of which the penitent when he prays goes seven times. Then he perambulates all the cairns seven times. Near these heaps are two wells walled in, at each of which he performs, as at the cairns. Then he proceeds to a little hillock of grass and stones near a large well or kind of house walled and roofed, which contains a stone spout or shoe within about three feet from the floor, whence the renowned streams proceed that are reputed to possess extraordinary healing virtues on mid-summer eve. Here he repeats his prayer as before; then taking the large well, the two smaller, the cairns with the little hillock, he walks round the whole seven times. From these he proceeds to a mountain on the right of the wells, and at the foot of it he goes through the same round of duty as the cairns and the wells. He then takes a circuit of a most rugged part of the hill seven times, after which he enters between two or three large stones, that form what is called St. Patrick's chair. Here he prays most fervently. Then rising from his knees he turns round several times, after which he climbs over the chair, descends the hill and so completes a station. The doing of one station occupies nearly two hours; frequently poor Lalley, while his knees would bear it, took a round of the hill on them bare. There are different methods of doing stations, but this is the manner that the above character proceeds.

CLAUDIUS BYRNE.

Downpatrick, May 22d, 1826.

LONDON POLICE.

BOW-STREET.—THE GENERAL ELECTION.—The magistrates, George Rowland Minshull and Thomas Halls, Esqrs. were occupied until a late hour on Wednesday evening, in a case, in which some disclosures were made of an extraordinary nature, and possessing particular interest just at this period, when a general election is about to take place. A person, named *William Collins*, who has been living, for some time past, in considerable style, in the Clapham-road, keeping livery servants and a dashing equipage, was brought before the bench in the custody of James John Smith, one of the principal officers, on a warrant in which he stood charged, with "unlawfully, knowingly, and designedly, by false pretences, obtaining of and from Colonel William Camac, the sum of £1700 (to wit), thirty-four Bank of England notes, for the payment of £50 each." Colonel Camac was attended by his solicitor, Mr. Wells, and Mr. Adolphus appeared as counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Collins was accompanied by Mr. C. Phillips, as his counsel, and Mr. Harmer, and his assistant, Mr. Butler. Mr. Collins was in custody in the early part of the day, and was taken for a few moments before Mr. Minshull, in a private room, when it was agreed that the examination should take place in the evening. The prisoner, meanwhile, was taken to a neighbouring tavern, in the custody of Smith.

About eight o'clock in the evening, Mr. Minshull had despatched the ordinary business of the office, and Mr. Collins was brought in, and placed in front of the bench, by Smith; and Colonel Camac, who is, we believe, of the Guards, with his legal advisers, took a seat by the side of the magistrates.

Every thing being prepared for the commencement of the investigation, Mr. Minshull said, "Now let the office be cleared of every one not connected with this case, officers and all, except one to keep the door, and let him see that no one enters." The office was soon cleared according to order, and the examination began. It should be observed, that a strong degree of anxiety was shown on both sides, but particularly on the part of Colonel Camac, that the investigation should be private. It was not, however, so strictly so, as he seemed to wish.

Mr. Adolphus stated shortly to the magistrates, that he appeared on behalf of Colonel Camac, who had to complain of a fraud to a considerable extent which had been practised upon him, as he alleged, by the defendant. The defendant, it seemed, had given out that he had interest sufficient to procure the return of a Gentleman to Parliament, and Colonel Camac being desirous of obtaining a seat in the honourable house, an introduction took place, through the medium of Mr. Wells, the Colonel's solicitor. At that interview, the defendant stated, that a gentleman of the name of Pitts, was the present high steward (representative), of Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, but that the alder men and burgesses were extremely anxious to get rid of him, and return some gentleman, who would be inclined to enter more cordially into their views of certain subjects. It happened, however, that Mr. Pitts had lent the corporation £1,700, for which he held their bond, and, of course, had them somewhat in his power. Now, if any gentleman could be found, who would advance that sum, and release the corporation from their obligation to Mr. Pitts, the majority of that body, whose influence was so great as to be certain of carrying any measure originating with them, would guarantee the return of the individual who furnished the cash, and who should himself hold the bond, as a security for his money. This offer appeared so very advantageous, that Colonel Camac had no hesitation in accepting it, and, after several interviews, the nature of which would be detailed in evidence, the Colonel was induced to give a cheque upon his banker for the £1,700, which the defendant received at Messrs. Drummonds. Subsequently, however, the Colonel discovered that the defendant had not the interest which he pretended to have in the borough of Malmesbury, and that, instead of applying the money to the purpose for which it was expressly advanced, he had appropriated it to his own use and benefit. It would, in convenient time, be proved that the pretences made use of by the defendant, were false in every particular, but at present, from the distance at which the necessary witnesses resided, he (Mr Adolphus) would only be able to make out a *prima facie* case, so as to warrant the magistrates in committing the defendant for re-examination.

Mr. Wells was then sworn, and stated, that, in an interview which he and Colonel Camac had with the prisoner, the latter said, that Mr. Pitts, the present High Steward of Malmesbury, had made himself obnoxious to the leading men of the Corporation, and that any gentleman, who would feel inclined to advance £1700 to redeem a bond which Mr. Pitts held of the Corporation for that amount would be certain of being returned. This first interview took place in the month of April. The defendant said, that he was on terms of intimacy with most of the burgesses, and particularly with a Mr. Seale, who was the leading member of the corporation; and that he had their authority to enter into the negociation. It was proposed by the witness, that he, or Colonel Camac, should go down to Malmesbury—but to this the defendant objected, repeating, that he was well known to the burgesses; that he had resided there for a considerable time last year, and adding, that he was perfectly in their confidence, and would, therefore, go down himself, as it was extremely probable, that, in a matter of so much delicacy the parties might be reluctant to treat with a stranger. This arrangement was agreed upon, and, in three or four days, the defendant called at witness's office, and said he had been down to Malmesbury, and that the burgesses were perfectly satisfied with the reference he had given them, and were ready to conclude the negociation at once. The witness again suggested the propriety of himself or Colonel Camac going down, but the defendant objected, and said, he should like to know first whether the parties would be willing to see any one but himself; and, in order to ascertain that point, he would write to Seale, "and," added he, "the answer shall be sent to your office." In two or three days a letter came, bearing the Malmesbury post-mark, and which the defendant opened in the presence of the witness. The letter appeared to be signed by a person of the name of Seale. The defendant read the letter, and said, "you see, by this letter, that they will trust no one but myself, and unless you have sufficient confidence in me, to trust me with the money, the matter must be at an end." The witness related what had passed to Colonel Camac, and delivered to him the letter of which he had spoken, which the Colonel read, and returned, saying, "I am satisfied." Witness then saw the defendant, and told him that the money would be advanced immediately. He asked if Colonel Camac wished to see him, and was told he did not. He then said, that the money, as soon as he received it, should be sent to Malmesbury, and the answer, from thence, be addressed to witness's office, as before. At one of these interviews it was mutually agreed, that all correspondence which might pass between the parties on the subject of the negociation should be destroyed. The defendant then wrote again (at least so he said) to Malmesbury, and another letter was received, purporting to be written by Mr. Seale, in which it was stated, that the burgesses were perfectly satisfied; and it was in that letter appointed, that, on the following Thursday, Mr. Seale, and certain others of the burgesses, should meet the defendant "at a place in Wiltshire, close by a church-yard," where the money was paid down by Collins and the bond given. The witness had only a cursory glance at the letter, and could not say where the spot was, but from what he read, he supposed it to be in the neighbourhood of Malmesbury. On the 10th of May, Colonel Camac being, from the representations of the defendant, perfectly satisfied he was dealing safely, gave the witness a cheque upon Messrs. Drummond for £1700, to be paid over to the defendant. The witness presented the cheque, and obtained 34 £50 notes, which he handed over to the defendant on the same day, to be applied to the purpose before-mentioned. The defendant, on that occasion, undertook to be at Malmesbury on the following day, and deliver the money to the burgesses. He was to return on Thursday or Friday last. The witness did not give the money to the defendant with any power to dispose of it in any other way, than to give it to the burgesses of Malmesbury, and he would not have parted with it but for the representation of the defendant, that he had the interest which he pretended to have in that corporation. The defendant gave the witnesses no receipt or security, but a mere common memorandum that he had received the money, for the satisfaction of Colonel Camac. On the Wednesday following, the defendant called at witness's office, and then he said that he had been at Malmesbury on the Thursday preceding, and had paid the money to the burgesses, or to Seale and others, their representatives, according to the arrangements entered into in the last letter already mentioned. The witness saw the defendant no more, until he was in custody. In consequence of certain circumstances (the witness was not allowed to state what these circumstances were, as the knowledge of them avowedly rested upon hearsay), Colonel Camac went down to Malmesbury, and there received such information as induced him to return very speedily to London; and, upon his arrival, he and the witness went to the Bank of England, and there saw five of the £50 notes which he had repaid to the defendant, on which was endorsed, "F. W. Collins," in the prisoner's hand-writing. On the same morning, the witness and Col. Camac called at the defendant's house, and he came down to them in his dressing gown. He appeared much agitated when he saw them. Colonel Camac, when he saw Collins, said, "This is a very bad business, Collins; I have been down to Malmesbury, and you have not been there." The defendant answered, "I am very sorry—I could not help it. I had taken my place on Saturday afternoon, when I received an express, informing me that it would be useless my going down, for that my life would be in danger if I appeared. I did not hand the money over, as agreed upon, to Mr. Seale, but paid it to his nephew, who has robbed me of it, and ran away; but I know where he is, and I will find him and bring him forward."

This was all the evidence gone into for the present. Colonel Camac was not called upon. There seemed to be a previous understanding that a further hearing must take place.

Mr. Phillips said he wished to know whether the case was to be fully gone into then or not, because he should have to cross-examine Mr. Wells at considerable length, and probably Colonel Camac also; but he had not yet an idea to what length that gentleman's evidence would extend.

Colonel Camac—"I shall be very short, Mr. Phillips, depend upon it."

Some conversation then took place, as to the most convenient time for a re-hearing; and it was ultimately agreed, that the defendant should be remanded until an early day in the next week, as the necessary witnesses could not be brought from Malmesbury, Mr. Adolphus pledging himself to produce evidence to negative all the pretences used by the defendant.

The accused did not attempt to enter into any defence, and was remanded accordingly, with leave to go into a watchhouse.

LONDON FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

(From *La Belle Assemblee.*)

EVENING COSTUME OF URLING'S LACE.—This beautiful specimen of Urling's unrivalled manufacture is worn over a white satin slip The petticoat of this lace, fine as the threads woven by the fabled Arachne, is of the most superb pattern, in sprigs on a sort of tulle-net ground, of delicate texture. Three flounces of the same material, of a pattern exquisitely rich, ornament the border, and are set on in slight festoons; over the upper flounce is a design of flowers and foliage, entwined in costly profusion, all in lace work, forming a fine completion of this charming dress. The corsage is of white satin, made to fit close to the shape; the sleeves are short, and are ornamented downwards with double jabots of Urling's lace, placed separate, but very near each other. The hair is arranged in the newest style of fashion, in bows and curls, and adorned with strings of pearls, richly ornamented combs, and full-blown roses. A necklace of Egyptian pebbles set à l'Antique, in finely-wrought gold, encircles the throat, and the ear pendants are formed of long pear pearls.

MORNING VISITING DRESS.—A high dress of gros de Naples, of a beautiful cerulean blue; the border of the skirt ornamented with three flounces, pointed at the edges, and there finished by a delicate embroidery in chénille, and bound with a narrow rouleau. The body is quite plain, and surmounted at the throat by a very full ruff of stiffened gauze with blond edging. A broad sash, the same colour as the dress, confines the waist, with two long ends, directly in front, the ends handsomely fringed. The sleeves sit almost close to the arm, and have mancherons of quite a novel kind; they are loose, but are made stiff, and pointed, with one point fastened down with a small rosette; at the wrists the sleeves are elegantly fluted; the the flutings are lengthwise, and wadded, which gives to them a richly embossed appearance. A hat of white chip is trimmed with pink and canary-yellow ribbons entwined; the strings twisted in the same manner, and fastened to the sash with a rosette composed of each colour; the hat is ornamented with a simple bow of the two ribbons, on the elevated side, under the brim—for it is placed very much on one side over the left ear; each side of the crown is ornamented with light bouquets of corn flowers. The shoes are of black satin, and the gloves of yellow kid.

(From *Ackermann's Repository of Arts, &c.*)

DINNER DRESS.—Dress of Pomona green gros de Naples; the corsage made moderately high, and slightly full in back and front, and ornamented with folds of shaded grenadine, which diverge from a cameo in the centre of the crepe lisse tucker, pass across the bust, and meet in a bow behind. The sleeves are short and rather full, with sleeves en gigot in white crepe lisse over them, which are confined at the wrist with tartan bead bracelets, fastened by a cameo. The skirt has two rows of fluted lozenges in shaded grenadine; the longitudinal points connected by a broad flat band of gold coloured grenadine; beneath is a broad wadded hem or rouleau. The head-dress is very large, and composed of shaded barege or grenadine, with a profusion of white ostrich feathers on the left side. The hair parted in front, and arranged in large curls. Gold ear-rings a la Flamande; gold chain and necklace. Circular reticule of ponceau velvet, edged with gold, and trimmed with British lace; strings of ponceau and white satin. Short white gloves, white satin shoes, painted gauze fan.

BALL DRESS.—White tulle dress worn over a "Haiti blue" satin slip; the corsage high across the bust, very full, and set in a band; the sleeve short and full, with a wreath of China roses down the centre, from the shoulder to the band round the arm. The skirt is decorated with cornucopian of blue and white satin, and a wreath of flowers, emanating from the top of each, falls gracefully, and unites with the point of the next cornucopia; a full puffing of tulle, over a rouleau of blue satin, terminates the edge of the dress. Ceinture of Haiti blue; the ends long, the one of white, the other of blue satin, ribbon, entwined and brought across to the opposite side, just above the border, and fastened with a bow and end of each. Head-dress of blue gauze lisse; a bow on the right side, confined by a broad plait of hair, which passes behind a small chaplet of roses, placed rather forward on the head; the hair in large curls. Pagoda ear-rings of highly wrought gold; necklace and bracelets of the same; the latter outside the gloves, which are long, and of white kid. Grenadine scarf, with white satin shoes.

New Peers.—We hear, on authority on which we can place reliance, that the following distinguished persons are to be raised to the British Peerage:—Lord Balcarras, Mr. James Stuart Wortley, Mr. Charles Rose Ellis, Mr. Duncombe, Sir J. Leicester, Sir C. Stuart, Sir C. Long, Lord Northland, and the Lady of Sir H. Halford. We also understand that the mother of the Right Honourable Vesey Fitzgerald is to be created an Irish Peeress, and that he is to succeed Sir Charles Long as Paymaster of the Forces. There being no precedent of a physician raised to the British Peerage, and it being the gracious intention of his Majesty to ennoble the family of Sir Henry Halford, it has been found necessary, for the accomplishment of that purpose, to confer the title upon Lady Halford.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

Merrion-Square, 3d June, 1826.

Sir,—Parson Daly's last letter has at least this grace—it does not attempt to maintain his pretensions to veracity. In that he has shewn more prudence than good feeling, and having branded him with impositions in mere matter of fact, I now gladly abandon that part of the controversy.

How I regret that I have not leisure to follow at once, the well paid, but badly instructed Parson, through the miserable mass of misrepresentation and chicanery with which he has sought to cover my plain and simple, although hasty reasonings. It would take more time than I can at this period bestow, to expose the natural movements of public pity and contempt, the wretched repetition (which his letter contains) of assertions more than one thousand times refuted—and of *observations*—for I can not call them arguments, which indeed prove nothing, but either the total ignorance or the wilful misrepresentation of the man who uses them. There is one source of pity which ought to flow unchecked—it is for the unhappy persons, who, placing a confidence in this man's assertions, are the victims of his wretched delusions.

But although I cannot, in the hurry of Term, and at once, follow him through the easy but tedious task of unravelling the web of his sophestry, HE SHALL NOT ESCAPE ME. He has convinced me, that he is not so much deceived himself, as that he willfully and knowingly intends to deceive others. Would he, if he had one particle of candour, have repeated the foolish assertion respecting the Abbot of Corbie? Does he even know who that person was? But Sir, I have at present only leisure to promise that as it is already conceded, or at least clear, that Parson Daly is a man upon whom no reliance can be placed, respecting mere matters of fact—so I will demonstrate from his own letter, that he is a wilful deceiver in Spiritual matters—a religious impostor, who puts forward topics of awful importance, while he must be convinced of their total futility. I will reduce the controversy between us, which might otherwise be interminable to that one point—"Parson Daly, you are a spiritual deceiver, and you intend to deceive."

I am, your obedient Servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

BEAUTIFUL and AMAZING MECHANISM.

A discovery has lately been made of the *chef d'œuvre* of the celebrated Tompion, which has been so long lost. It was made for "*The Society for Philosophical Transactions*," and is a year-going clock. It is a singular circumstance, that a record exists, which states that Tompion was at work on this clock when the *Great Plague* broke out in London; and on the day he finished it, he himself was attacked with the pestilence. His friends removed him to the Continent; where he died. On the dial there is this inscription—"Sir James Moore caused this movement to be made with great care, anno Domini, 1676, by Thomas Tompion." Tompion was paid *one hundred guineas* and the clock was removed to the Society's house, and there in the confusion of the moment, it was placed in a lumber-room, where it lay, without a case, exactly a century and a half. One thing wonderful attends this discovery—all the steel pins, on being cleared from dust, were found to be as brilliant as ever. We need scarcely add, that the other machinery, is as perfect as if finished yesterday. When placed in a new case, this clock will be exhibited to the public.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF THE FORCE OF MORAL FEELING.

The following narrative is from a respectable nurseryman in a country town, at a considerable distance from London:—

"May 25, 1826.

"Dear B.—I think you must recollect Robert A. my foreman; he died the other day, and under so extraordinary circumstances, that I believe I cannot, in the present dearth of news, do better than give you an account of them. You were here, I believe, about the time that I received a commission to plant several acres of ground for Mr. F—n. I was in the habit of visiting the workmen three or four times a week, and H. resided for a considerable time on the spot. When H. left me, I gave the general superintendance to Robert A., as I had done of many jobs of the kind. For the last three or four weeks, he was left to finish it, assisted by one labourer only, whom he discharged on Saturday fortnight *in my name*. This fact I learned incidentally, and I did not think much of it, as I concluded that he had found that he could manage what remained by himself. On Saturday se'nnight he came up to inform me that the work was done, and to ask his wages. I must notice here, that he had been in my service as labourer and as foreman for above ten years, and that in every case (and he had been often tried) I had found him a most honest conscientious man. You will guess of my astonishment, and grief, I must add, when on asking the amount of his wages (you know our work-days consist of ten hours each), he charged me with his own wages as foreman, and also with the wages of the labourer he had discharged. I was not angry with the man, for I entertained a great kindness for him; I, therefore, merely replied, looking him steadily in the face, "Robert, do you want to cheat me by asking wages for a man that you yourself discharged eight days ago?" I had no sooner said this than the miserable conscience-stricken man's blood forsook his face, as if he had been stabbed at the heart. When I saw him so much affected I told him that I should not discharge him; that he might still labour as he had done, but that, after such a manifestly dishonest attempt, his character, and my confidence in it, were gone for ever. On Monday, as my custom is at this time of the year, I was in the nursery early, and soon after Robert made his appearance, but he was an utterly altered man. The agitation of his mind had reduced his body to the feebleness of an infant's. He took his spade and tried to use it, but in vain, and it was with difficulty that he reached his home. He went to bed immediately, medical aid was procured, but to no purpose, and the poor fellow sank under the sense of his degradation, and expired on Wednesday forenoon! I did not see him, nor was I informed of his danger, but his neighbours who attended him, have told me, that a short time before he died, he declared, that the agony consequent on the loss of his character as an honest man, which he had for so many years maintained, was the sole cause of his death.

I have often heard of heart-break, but I cannot say that I ever met with any instance that might so justly be classed under that head as Robert A.'s death.

J. R.

Suicide and Stuffing.—A nursery-maid, who had swallowed half an ounce of laudanum, was last week saved by means of a stomach-pump. The girl had taken the poison in a fit of jealousy, after having made a hearty dinner of roast pork, greens and potatoes! we are extremely happy that the maid has done herself no mischief by the laudanum; but we are grieved that she has somewhat prejudiced the sublime passion of jealousy, by her very ill-chosen, and ill-timed excess of roast pork, greens and potatoes. It alarms one to think that such ingredients can enter into tragedy. Who can imagine Othello making a hearty meal of pork, greens, and potatoes, before he smothered Desdemona? There is but one recorded case in which despair and appetite are sublimely combined—and that is the case of the gentleman who loved muffins to distraction, but could not enjoy them without afterwards suffering the torments of indigestion. At last finding life without muffins unendurable, he resolved on suicide, and having eaten thirteen muffins, buttered to his heart's fondest wish, he blew his brains out before the beloved grease began to trouble his stomach. We have often thought that this romantic incident would furnish fine matter for the stage. A very striking scene could be worked up, where the bilious muffin lover determines on eating his last meal, and cheating the indigestion. We may fancy him seated at the tea-table—a lump of butter, a flask of powder, a tower of muffins, a brace of pistols, and a toasting fork before him, debating the desperate measure in his mind. "To be or not to be—that is the question. Whether its better to forego the greasy joys of richly buttered muffin, or to eat up a dozen and a half, and by a pistol cure the indigestion." He then loads his pistols and butters his muffins, eats his bilious meal, and ends his life, amidst the hysterical sobs of the female spectators, the blowing of noses, and the flourishing of much cambric.

BRITISH CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to the above Society was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand; the Duke of Norfolk in the chair. There were present Lords Clifford and Stafford, Hons. Mr. Jerningham, Mr. Clifford, Philip Stourton, and Edward Petre; Sir E. Blount, Wm. Gerard, E. Smythe, Mr. Howard, of Corby, &c. The chairman addressed the meeting at considerable length; after which the report of the committee was read by the secretary, Mr. Blount, and approved, on the motion of the Hon, Mr. Petre. Lord Clifford, Dr. Collins, Lord Stafford, and several others, then addressed the meeting, and proposed a variety of resolutions, which were severally adopted. Mr. French, a barrister, on the committee for the ensuing year, being named, objected to the name of one gentleman, and, in allusion to a speech he recently made at a meeting, called him a blasphemer. The gentleman immediately rose and asked if the observation was meant personally. Mr. French attempted to explain, but could not obtain a hearing. A scene of confusion then ensued that baffles description, during which the terms "liar" and "coward" were applied by Mr. French to a gentleman present. The chairman, in vain, endeavoured to restore order, and declared repeatedly that he would quit the chair if order was not obtained. At length something like comparative order was restored, and the remainder of the business was gone through, after which thanks were voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

GENERAL ELECTION.

DUBLIN.—Sir John Kingston James has declined offering himself for the representation of this city.

DOWN.—Viscount Castlereagh is canvassing this county.

WESTMEATH.—The report of Mr. Tuite's having declined the approaching contest for this county has been contradicted. It is stated to be his determination to use every exertion in his power to attain so enviable a situation.

SOMERSET.—On Friday Mr. Henry Hunt entered the county of Somerset for the purpose of commencing his canvass. On the 27th he arrived at Taunton in his barouche, four-in-hand, attended by a great many of the yeomen of the county, whose dislike to Sir Thomas Lethbridge was testified by the cheers which they bestowed on his antagonist. There were also some unequivocal symptoms of hostility manifested. Mr. Hunt was asked, whether he came to blacken the shoes of the electors; to which he replied, that he would have no objection to do so, if he could only succeed in his more important object of enabling the poor to get plenty of the other articles in which he dealt. Some declared, that he was a disturber of the peace of the county, and deserved to be sent to Ilchester gaol again. Near the White Hart Inn, he addressed between 3,000 and 4,000 of the yeomanry and inhabitants, from his carriage. "I am determined," said he, "to appear on the day of nomination for the county, and in the mean time I shall canvass in person, or by my friends, the whole of the extensive and populous county of Somerset. With the blessing of the Lord I'll stand the poll as long as my opponents are able to bring a vote against me. (Laughter) A question has been frequently asked about me: What, say those who are in the confidence of the other candidates, could Hunt do in Parliament? Give we leave before I answer that question, to ask what had either of your present members done? (Voices in the crowd, 'Nothing.')—Have they ever proposed or carried a measure for the public good?—(Cries of 'Never.') Have they ever lightened the burdens of their own particular county, even to the amount of a halfpenny in turnpike tolls? (Cries of 'Never.') Or in any other shape? Mr Hunt then produced a squib, in which some political foe had thought proper to attack his blacking trade. He was not, he said, ashamed of that trade, and Mr. Dickinson's friends had certainly acted injudiciously in thus throwing the first stone, for Mr. Dickinson it could be proved, himself carried on the 'blacking trade,' under the most revolting circumstances. Notwithstanding his high philanthrophy, Mr. Dickinson dealt in 'blacks.' (Cheers and laughter.) Nearly the whole of his revenue, by which he kept up so respectable a show amongst his neighbours in Somersetshire, was drawn from amidst the groans and anguish of poor creatures whose colour was their only crime. It would be shown by him also, since his enemies had begun to calumniate him, that Sir Thomas Lethbridge likewise dealt in 'blacking.' With the blessing of the Lord, he would prove that the Hon. Baronet had dabbled in the filthy blacking of borough politics. (Roars of laughter.)—And he believed the use made by him of that odious material was not confined to Taunton. Indeed the elegant structure opposite to him (the market-house) was scarcely cleansed from the effect of a foul exhibition which had been lately made there. He hoped his own blacking concern would not any more be compared to the two blacking establishments of his honourable competitors. (Loud laughter.) His blacking was not allied to that most dreadful of all burdens—a black heart. It would not soil the hands, but its source was not the source of corruption." (Loud cheers.)—It is expected that there will be more fun at this contest than has been witnessed for many years. Mr. Hunt, whether he succeeds or not, will have the satisfaction to know, at the termination of the election, that he has been the cause of the circulation of a good deal of money in the county; and as the expenses attending his two attempts at Bristol amounted to less than £40 he may calculate upon getting out of the present struggle upon equally moderate terms.

MR. COBBETT.

The following has been sent to Mr. Cobbett:—

Sir—You are requested by a would not be Constituent of yours to answer the following—

First Series of Interrogatories in your Address to-morrow evening, or at your first convenience:

Were you ever a Corporal in any, and what regiment? and were you drummed out of that regiment, and for what? and when? N.B.—You recollect cutting the buttons off Billy!

Why did you leave the land of liberty (America), the first time? Was it not for *libelling Judge Rush?* If not, how otherwise? Why did you return thither? Was it not for libelling the government?

Did you not, before you ran away, offer to write in support of government, provided that government would not enforce the fine?

Has not a statute of bankrupt (as your friend Tommy Smith calls it) been issued against you? and has a single farthing of dividend ever been, or ever will be, made to your creditors?

In your famous letter to Sir Francis Burdett, did you not state that a man was under no *moral* obligation to pay his debts, if it should interfere with his domestic comfort? or words to that effect?

Have you not in your Register called the Electors of Preston, yes, now the "honest," the "virtuous," the "intelligent," the "independent" electors of Preston, *Geese?* Would you like to *hear them* sing now?

If you be the "open," the "candid,"—as you call yourself, but as no one else calls you, save Tommy Smith—you will give us the *Latin* for Goose (not *Radius*, but)

Oh! by the bye, you may as well tell the Geese at the same time, how much you have pocketed for writing in favour of the Roman Catholics.

Should the Preston Geese not return you, won't you call them *Noodles*, and if they should, *Doodles*?

N.B.—What is Latin for a Goose? Answer.

To William Cobbett, Esq.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL.

FURTHER PARTICULARS—PRIVATE LETTER.

Cork, Thursday evening.

The parties were Daniel Connor of Manch, Esq., a magistrate of this county, and Captain Daunt, of Kilcuskin; and the difference had its origin in the following manner:—A short time since a servant of Captain Daunt's summoned him before the petty sessions of Ballyneen, for non-payment of wages. The case was tried, and, I believe, in strict point of law, decided against the servant. Mr. Connor, who attended at the Board, remarked it would seem, in a careless and (some would have it) friendly manner, that "Daunt ought to have paid the man, rather than bring it before the board." This was communicated; and Captain Daunt immediately sent a friend (Mr. Atkins) to demand an explanation, which was declined by Mr. Connor, on the grounds of the words being used while discharging his duty as a magistrate. The friend departed seemingly not satisfied, at least so it appeared to Mr. Connor, who soon after conferred with his brother magistrates, and they were of opinion that the words were used in his magisterial capacity, and, consequently, that he was not called on to defend them personally. Captain Daunt felt the force of the observations, and coming from a friend annoyed him much more; he again sent Mr. Atkins, who, on waiting on Mr. Connor, was informed that if his visit was of a hostile nature, he would bring the parties into the King's Bench. This had its effect, and the affair dropped without any further explanation. The friendship of two such men being severed, was the cause of great regret throughout the neighbourhood; and accordingly, a most excellent and esteemed man (the Rev. Dr. Hickey, Rector of Morragh) resolved to bring the parties together, in order to effect a reconciliation. For this purpose he gave an entertainment, to which both were invited, and, in the course of the evening a gentleman present approached Captain Daunt, and said, that as Connor was in the room, and as they had a trivial difference, he considered it would be well to make it up between them. The reply (I am informed) given by Captain Daunt was, "Oh! damn the coward," which being overheard by Mr. Connor, who was then at a short distance, he immediately inquired if such an epithet was used to him? And being answered in the affirmative, he waited the opportunity of Captain Daunt retiring out of the drawing-room, and delivered the message himself for the next morning. The friends of both parties again interfered, but all to no purpose—and Lieutenant Bernard Beamish, cousin to Mr. Connor, and brother to Arthur Beamish Bernard, Esq. of Palace Ann, was deputed by Mr. Connor to arrange the preliminaries for a meeting. The negociations that were entered into continued for a nearly a week: when all proving fruitless, and the parties being determined, the magistrates interfered and bound them over. It was then agreed that they should proceed to the county of Waterford: and accordingly they arrived in Cork on Monday, in a private manner, and that evening posted off for Youghal, where they remained that night; the next morning, at a very early hour, they went to the opposite side of the river, where, having taken their places, the word was given, and in the first shot Captain Daunt's hat was knocked off, his adversary's ball having passed through it. An attempt at reconciliation was resorted to, which, having proved ineffectual, they fired again, and Mr. Connor's ball passed quite close to his adversary's second, who stood rather too close to his friend, while Captain Daunt's ball tore the ground from under the feet of Mr. Connor. The efforts at adjustment were again had recourse to, but with as little success as before, and the word was given the third time, when Mr. Connor's ball entered the centre of Captain Daunt's forehead, and killed him on the spot! Thus terminated a trifling difference between two friends, in the ushering of one of them into eternity! The parties instantly left the ground; Captain Daunt's body was put into a chaise and brought into this city at nine o'clock in the morning, where it remained until an early hour this morning, when it was removed to his residence in the west. He has been only recently married to a highly respectable and amiable lady (Miss Gumbleton), who is near her confinement. On the whole it is one of the most tragical circumstances that has occurred in this county for some time. Mr. Connor, I am informed, is deeply affected by the melancholy occurrence, and it is said he will leave the country, as his house is just opposite to Captain Daunt's.

The *liberals* here were striving to give the affair a political complexion in reference to the O'Conner family; but that is not the fact: it solely had its origin as I state. Lieutenant H. Beamish is one of the four brothers who attacked and defeated a party of Whiteboys, about three years ago, in the West, after killing and wounding several of them.

MR. THEODORE HOOK AND MR. LOCKHART.

It is curious to compare the two leaders of the two periodicals of the pretending school. Mr. H**k . . . is a plain looking stout man, whom you might take for a stock broker, rather respectable than gentlemanly in his person. In conversation he is any thing but forward; there is not a bit of the lion about him; he takes his part in conversation, and takes it well, and lets others take their parts. You would never suspect him to be a wit but from his hits and racy style, for there is not a particle of pretension, or assumption of any kind, in his manner. We speak of him as we have seen him sobered by years: when young, we are told that he merited a different description. The man here is not in keeping with his writings, not so with the Corypheus of Blackwood. You would here unerringly argue the style of writing from the style of the man. He is a provincial dandy in appearance—all stiffness, and ill-imagined finery. He wears an immense quantity of neckcloth, which has been exploded for fifteen good years in London, and fancies it the *thing* to carry his chin in ambush; a dark accusation is also afloat, that he wears frogs on his coat. The enormity of the imputation renders it improbable; but of braiding, or some such excess, he is undoubtedly guilty; he further abounds in trinkets; his fingers are loaded with rings, and he carries a rope of gold round his neck, which guards a watch and tackle worth half the kingdom of Scotland. In discourse he is costive, speaks little, and slides his words out of the sides of his mouth, lest they should come forth broad and Scotch; he cuts them as thin as a wafer, and accomplishes something very like a lisp; in a word, he is pretension all over. He is an Edinburgh dandy, and Sir Walter Scott must have had him in view when he descanted on that unlucky anomaly.—*London Magazine.*

The Duke of Buckingham, it is said, is reprinting, at his own expense, the whole of the Ancient Irish Chronicles, with Latin translations.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

We insert in another place his Majesty's proclamation dissolving the late parliament The Writs for Ireland are issued by the Irish Chancellor, and will most likely bear date of some day this week.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

We live in a blessed state of society, indeed, when a Nobleman or Gentleman dares not follow his own inclinations, on the penalty of incurring the displeasure of the Catholic Association, and suffering all the abuse and ill usage to which faction can expose him. The Duke of Devonshire is now, happily for himself, safe in St. Petersburgh—the denunciation cannot effect his life, but we call the attention of Colonel Curry to the terms in which that distinguished person and his agents are held up to the detestation of the country, and rendered obnoxious to the excited feelings of a fanatical rabble.

Mr. O'Dwyer, at a late meeting of the Catholic Association, denounced "the neutral policy of a great landed proprietor and *soi disant* patriot—the Duke of Devonshire. It may be wrong, he said, to give the Noble Duke all the *odium* of the present *scandalous* policy that appears to direct him. He has *agents* and *advisers;* probably *these* may share the *obloquy* that would otherwise be too heavy for the shoulders of any one individual, and he too, a *patriot,* to bear. The Duke or his counsellors, it appears, has issued his mandate that no one of his *serfs* should vote for Mr. Stuart; in other words, that his tenants must give, to use electioneering phraseology, *plumpers* for Mr. Power! Now, he (Mr. O'D.) 'did not understand the *honesty* of such a proceeding,' *nothing could justify it.* It was a *base barter* of the public rights." After this we are further informed, that "Mr. O'Connell commented very severely upon the Duke of Devonshire's conduct respecting the election in Waterford." It should seem, then, that the Duke of Devonshire and his agents must stand to the Catholic Association in the same relation as they say his Grace's tenants stand to him—that is, as "serfs;" And that he must give his interest and require his tenants to give their votes just as his task-masters please to appoint. We fear that the Duke, together with the "sixty-eight liberal and enlightened Peers," will find that, in taking part with that association, they have been cherishing a viper in their bosom, that will one day sting them to the souls, if they do not hastily cast it from them. Mr. Power's conduct upon this occasion is more than equivocal. It is evident that the Duke is his patron; and yet he ungratefully flies in his face, and forms a *coalition,* unauthorised, nay, discountenanced by his benefactor. Nay more; though he knows the disinclination of the Duke that any of his tenantry should vote for Mr. Stuart, he sanctions with his name, all the mean arts and popular excitements which are used to seduce those tenants, and suffers them to be tampered with for the purpose of opposing his noble patrons wishes! The meeting at Dungarvan was called "a meeting of the *friends of Messrs. Power and Stuart.*" Now, Dungarvan and its neighbourhood are principally the property of the Noble Duke—and the freeholders there his tenants.—Mr. Power knew well that the object of the demagogues was not to promote *his* interests, but those of a *pretended* ally, whom he will shortly find to be a *rival;* and yet he consented to the plot for seducing the Duke of Devonshire's tenants to vote against their landlord's inclinations! Colonel Curry should take special note of these things, and we trust the much abused nobleman will learn from this, a lesson of placing his future confidence where it will be more faithfully preserved.

"MEETING OF FREEHOLDERS AT PASSAGE."

"And the few words that reached the air,
Altho' the HOLIEST NAME was there,
Had more of *blasphemy* than *prayer.*"

This meeting of which we have the usual veritable report in the *Chronicle,* was distinguished by an act of blasphemy, which by its own heinousness redeems all past violations of the Sabbath and the House of God. We are informed, that a certain fanatical priest in the course of his harangue told the multitude (for there were no freeholders of that parish present), that "the present contest for the county was no longer a contest between man and man, but between man and God"—and laying his hand on the crucifix, an image of our blessed Redeemer on his cross, informed the awe-struck crowd that *the contest was now a* PERSONAL *one between* THAT and Lord GEORGE BERESFORD!!!

We have little doubt that the being who uttered these words—or words to the like effect—will deny them. Nevertheless, we believe that our statement is true, and may be verified on affidavit.

Need we add that the pious were shocked, when even the indifferent were disgusted.

The tenantry of the Marquis of Waterford need no vindication from us. They have done it for themselves. Few of them attended the Chapel that morning—and even these few retired immediately after divine service from the scene of profanation, leaving two or three however to protest against the resolutions and the entire proceedings of the day. One respectable tenant addressed the most prominent of the speakers—and in the name of the tenantry disclaimed any connection with, or approbation of the resolutions—told him that he doubted not the resolutions would be passed as the Chapel was packed for the purpose; but solemnly protested against their being considered the resolutions of the freeholders of Gaultier. In truth the whole Barony is highly and justly indignant at the gross imposition attempted to be palmed upon the public in their name—and we believe nothing but their respect for the laws and their cheerful compliance with their noble landlord's wishes prevented them of punishing the aggression on the spot. The day is coming, when their honour will be vindicated at the hustings.

The congregation really consisted of the rabble of this city—and the resolutions, whatever they were, are the resolutions, not of the freeholders of Gaultier, but of the very same crew of ruffians which are carried about the country, from the lanes and alleys of this town, at considerable expence, and who have already played audience and passed resolutions for the same set of demagogues at Dungarvan, Clonea, Tramore and Newtown.

THE 5TH OF JUNE,—98.

The anniversary of a domestic rebellion, it strikes our humble judgment, it would be as well to let glide down the stream of time unmarked, and un-honored. The day of the Battle of Ross, for a few years after the event, was commemorated in Waterford; the victory gained on that day having most probably saved this city from the horrors of civil warfare and bloodshed. As the event receded, the associations connected with it became more faint, and a sense of the impolicy of reviving irritating recollections, and a growing good feeling at length put an end to the practice. It was not without great surprise, therefore, that on Monday we found ourselves reminded of this almost-forgotten æra by an ambitious display of green flags at the News-room on the Quay, bearing the following inscription:—

"IRELAND MUST EXTINGUISH THE *Beresfords,*
OR THE *Beresfords* WILL EXTINGUISH IRELAND"!!!

Thus we find that what is conciliation in the North, is quite another thing in the South of Ireland; *there* it means the disappearance of the orange insignia on the 12th of July; *here* it signifies the hoisting of a green flag on the 5th of June, with an incitement to assassination on the minds of an inflamed rabble.

Mr. O'Connell's last reply to Mr. Daly, which will be found in another place, is very nearly in keeping with the productions of all the controversialists of his school; and only singular in this respect, that he does not attempt even the shadow of an argument to veil the impotence with which he stands rebuked. Silence would have better become his defeat; his abuse proclaims it.

We understand that two troops of the Scots Greys are to be stationed in this city for a short time.

The 29th are to embark immediately at the Cove of Cork for the Mauritius.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Duncannon, with his family and suite, came over in the Milford packet on Saturday evening, and proceeded immediately to the family seat, Bessborough House, in the County of Kilkenny.

On the night of Monday the 29th ult., the door of the dwelling house of a man named Pierse Butler, at Annscourt, in this county, was broken open, and entered by six ruffians with their faces blackened, armed with pistols and short guns; who after threatening the inmates, rifled the house of a quantity of wearing apparel, &c., and 9s 11½d in cash.

On Monday night, Pilltown in the county Kilkenny was illuminated, and a large bonfire lighted, on account of the arrival of Lord Duncannon and family from England, at his seat Besborough Court. The Noble Lord and two of his daughters graced the evening's merriment with their presence, and were enthusiastically cheered by the inhabitants of that delightful village.

Orders have been issued from the recruiting department to suspend further recruiting for the following regiments stationed in India, their establishments being over complete, viz. The 2d, 14th, 20th, 30th, 31st, 48th, and the 67th regiments of infantry.

The 56th (West Essex) regiment of foot, having been relieved by the 99th regiment of infantry, at the Mauritius, is on its return to England.

The left wing of the 63d regiment have moved to Spike Island, Cove of Cork, preparatory to embarking for Botany Bay—the head-quarters of this corps are at Windsor.

The Caledonian Canal, after undergoing a complete repair, is to be re-opened, with 15 feet of water from the German Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, on Thursday, the 8th inst. This notice is of considerable importance to the shipping interest throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

The Archbishop of Cashel holds his triennial visitation for the archdiocese, the latter end of June; for the diocese of Limerick, on the 20th June; diocese of Killaloe, the 22d June; and for the diocese of Cloyne, at Fermoy, on the 6th July.

There are no less than *nine* steam packets employed by the post office department alone, running constantly between England and Ireland; namely, three from Holyhead to Dublin—three from Milford to Waterford—three from Portpatrick to Donaghadee. Independently of these, the post office is about to establish some very fine steam packets between Liverpool and Dublin; and there are war office steam vessels constantly running between Bristol and Cork. This surprising facility and certainty of communication between the two kingdoms, which has been so lately established, cannot fail to prove extremely beneficial in its results to the sister country.—*London Paper.*

Mad Dogs.—We beg to call the attention of the Magistracy to the great danger incurred by dogs being allowed to go at large, without some precautionary measures to prevent them doing mischief. Every day we hear of some accident occurring from want of this precaution. On Saturday last a dog, in a rabid state, ran through the centre of the town, and bit two children and a woman, and every dog it met with; and though pursued by several persons, it escaped into the country. Early on Tuesday morning another was pursued through the Faith, and other parts of the town, by some country people, who did not succeed in destroying it until it had done considerable mischief, having snapped at and bitten almost every living thing it met with.—*Wexford Paper of Saturday.*

Delightful Specimen of Mr. V. Stuart's Popularity in Dungarvan.—On Wednesday last a fish-woman, of no small dimensions, was laying on her back, at full length, with extended arms, close to the fish-market, and vociferating, now and anon, as intelligibly as her whiskified situation would admit—"Stuart for ever! oh my darling Villiers." After this it is impossible but this popular young candidate will be returned.—*Clonmel Paper.*

The riots, provoked by the insolence of the Jesuit and Court party, yet continue in France. The popular rage appears to increase with the means taken for restraining it, and some inexcusable outrages have followed, at Rouen and other places.

The crop of apples in most of the cider counties of England, is said to be the largest which has been known for many years.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION, FOR DISSOLVING THE PRESENT PARLIAMENT, AND DECLARING THE CALLING OF ANOTHER.

GEORGE R.

Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which stands prorogued to Wednesday the fourteenth day of June instant: we do for that end, publish this our Royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said parliament accordingly: and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens, and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on the said Wednesday, the 14th day of June instant. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects our Royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament: And do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our Privy Council, we have given order to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, and our Chancellor of Ireland, that they do respectively, upon notice hereof, forthwith issue out writs, in due form and according to law, for calling a new Parliament. And we do hereby also, by this our Royal proclamation under our great seal of our United Kingdom, require writs forthwith to be issued accordingly by our said Chancellors respectively, for causing the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, who are to serve in the said Parliament, to be duly returned to, and give their attendance in, our said Parliament; which writs are to be returned on Tuesday, the 25th day of July next.

Given at our Court at Carlton House, this second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six, and in the seventh year of our reign. GOD SAVE THE KING.

Major Marlay has been appointed Barrack-master of Bantry, in the room of the late Robert Kenney, Esq.

Fourteen Magistrates of the county of Tipperary met at Cashel, on Wednesday, in consequence of the recent atrocious outrages in that part of the country. Major Wilcocks submitted some communications from government, and the meeting adjourned to Wednesday, to consider further the disturbed state of the baronies of Middlethird, Kilnemanagh, and Slievardagh.

On the night of the 30th, or morning of the 31st ult., a man named George Johnson, who was employed by Mr. Sherrard, of Blessington-street, as a keeper of the lands called the Folly, Barony of Balruddery, County Dublin, was found murdered at Palmerstown, within a quarter of a mile of his residence. The unfortunate man exhibited marks of the most savage cruelty on the part of the assassins; he had fourteen cuts in his head, one arm and several ribs broken. An inquest was held by Mr. M'Carthy, Coroner, and a verdict returned—Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown.—*Dublin Paper.*

A meeting of Magistrates was held at the County Court-house, Cork, on Friday last, to appoint thirty-three additional Sub-Constables.—Lord Viscount Doneraile was called to the Chair—and it was unanimously resolved, to invest the appointment in that active and efficient public officer Major Wilcocks.

BRISTOL.—The late members for this city, R. Hart Davis and Henry Bright, Esqrs. will be re-elected. The former gentleman had determined on retiring on the score of ill health, but has acceded to the wishes of the freemen in again coming forward to represent his native city in the next parliament.

The following is an extract of a letter from an Officer in the army, dated April 30. This is one of the many instances of the kind which daily occur of young men respectably connected enlisting as private soldiers: Capt. H———, of this garrison, has now in his company twelve gentlemen of the first families in England. Our hospital serjeant is a man of very uncommon talents and accomplishments. He was the son of a French emigrant, was born in Jersey, and educated like a Gentleman. He speaks and writes, with great fluency, English, French, and Italian; understands the ancient Greek and Latin; and having been an Ensign in the Greek service, (which, by the way, was of no service to him), he speaks the modern Greek with facility. He came a private soldier to the hospital, and has since been promoted to the rank of staff serjeant, with about 4s 6d a day of pay. He is now preparing for the press his campaign in the Morea. I have read several sheets, written with great ease and perspicuity.—*Scotch Paper.*

Foresight.—A letter from the Isle of France, quoted in a Calcutta paper, gives the following particulars of a species of foresight for which this island is celebrated: "In my next letter, I must tell you of the abilities of some few here to discover ships some days before they appear above the horizon. You may remember the phenomenon having been noticed some time ago in a voyage in the Northern Ocean; I forget the name of both the ship and the captain (Scoresby), on that occasion; but the ship appears in the air inverted, and of course, the appearance is accounted for on the common theory of reflection. It is, however, peculiar to certain situations, or at least certain latitudes. One of the men at this place was invited to Paris, by the Institute, but he could not observe the same appearance there, and came back. He here makes a daily report, and is rarely out. He has been known to announce a ship dismasted for five days before any other person could discover her (the Dunira, Chinaman); and among many other incontrovertible proofs, he not long ago announced the approach of two brigs unaccountably lashed together; and in three days after, a ship, with four masts, made its appearance—a thing that had not been seen for twelve years before. There are two old men that have the skill to discern very accurately, but they have many pupils whom they are teaching, and who can see the objects, though they cannot yet perceive distinctly the particular characters of them.

STATE OF THE FEVER HOSPITAL FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1826.

In the House 1st May	77	Dismissed	132
Admitted in May	166	Died	11
		In fever	64 } 100
		Convalescent	36 }
	243		243

The admissions for this month have been to such an alarming degree numerous, as to require more ample accommodation than this institution could supply. This accommodation has been afforded in a part of the Leper Hospital, which is now occupied by fever patients. The proportion of cases affected with malignant symptoms has been unusually great.—But five of the cases above reported fatal were affected with typhus fever. The remaining six were irregular, but could not be dismissed, being from the country, and having no other institution to receive them.

WM. CONNOLLY, M. D.

The committee, in submitting the above alarming account of the state of fever in this city, have to remark on the number of irregular cases which have gained admission into the Hospital, and in order to prevent as much as possible their recurrence, they particularly request medical gentlemen will provide themselves at the Hospital with the printed forms of admission, and fill up all the blanks therein:

On behalf of the Regulating Committee.
J. D. LAPHAM Chairman.

SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY.

Under this head an article appeared in our paper of the 24th ult., the following is an explanation of the process by which it may be done as given in a Belfast Paper:—

Load a musket with the usual quantity of gunpowder, on which place some wadding—then drop into the barrel a bullet which very nearly, but not completely fills the diameter of the bore. After this place a small quantity of tow, *loosely* at the very muzzle of the piece; but yet with a sufficient hold to enable it to bear the weight of the bullet, if suffered to roll down to it. Matters having been thus prepared, stand opposite the mark with the muzzle a little elevated. Then, if you are desired to make the bullet rebound off the wood, lower the muzzle gently, so as to allow the bullet to run down to the tow—then fire, aiming somewhat below the horizontal or point black line, and the bullet will strike the object with slight force and fall to the ground. If you are desired to fire *through* the mark, elevate the muzzle of the gun above the horizontal line—so as to keep the bullet directly on the wadding above the powder—then fire, and the object will be attained. If you are desired to make the bullet *stick* in the wood—you must very gradually lower the muzzle till you find the bullet has descended about half way towards it, then fire instantly. This part of the experiment requires some previous practice. Great care must be taken not to fix the tow *tightly* in the muzzle of the gun, lest the resistance may burst the barrel.

"EMANCIPATION."

TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

MY FRIENDS—It is quite certain that the majority of you are either the tenants of the Marquis of Waterford, or of his attached friends; and that if you be true to your landlords, Lord George Beresford the brother of the Noble Marquis, must be again returned to Parliament at the approaching election. His opponent on this occasion will be Mr. Henry Villiers Stuart. Now, if there were no *principle* set up to interfere with the claims of the two candidates, I would be glad to ask you, which of the two would have the best right to your votes? I believe there is not one of you that can hesitate in answering. You will say at once Lord George Beresford has the best right to our votes—We know nothing of Mr. Stuart. But if things stood thus, Mr. Stuart would not attempt to set up for the county. He would only have to look at the registry books to see that he could not poll within five hundred of Lord George Beresford. How then does it happen that he means to try a contest in the face of such fearful odds? I will tell you; he calculates on prevailing upon my Lord Waterford's tenants to vote against his brother, and the tenants of others to go against their landlord's friend, or what is just the same thing, tempting them to keep away and not vote at all. If Mr. Stuart can do this, he will be bringing a great deal of trouble on the country; and very likely help to ruin many a poor tenant who was fool enough to listen to persuasion manifestly at variance with his own interest and happiness. Let us now see what is the nature of the argument which has been used to persuade people to do an act which hitherto has been rare in the country, and which is plainly repugnant to common prudence and to good feeling. It is shortly this, Mr. Stuart promises and pledges himself to vote for Catholic Emancipation—Lord George Beresford neither does nor probably will do any such thing. I will not stop to ask what the most of you have to do with Catholic emancipation, or how many of your gentry would derive any benefit from it; but I will tell you this, that Mr. Stuart's voice will never obtain it: nay more, I can tell you that nothing could be more injurious to the chances of its success than your voting for him in defiance of the wishes of your landlords. But your priests tell you otherwise; and they talk to you about voting for and against your *religion;* because they know that word makes a strong impression on your minds. You should however guard against being deceived by a word. "Emancipation" is emphatically the object sought by all your leaders, and in all the petitions sent to parliament by the Roman Catholics of Ireland as well as Great Britain; and that word has been repeatedly interpreted to mean relief from political disabilities. If any thing further be implied, it is directly contrary to the most express declarations and disavowals an hundred times made, by the Catholic gentry and their friends in Parliament. They cannot honestly tell you one thing and Parliament another. It must then be inferred that when they apply the word religion in talking to *you,* they mean emancipation and nothing else. Bearing this in mind you must perceive that when your priest takes leave to advise you on the subject of your votes, he is stepping out of his proper sphere, and meddling with what is strictly a political and not a religious question; and give me leave to tell you, that if the priests meddle in politics, and dictate to you what line you shall take, and you consent to submit to their authority you will become participators in confirming the chief objection by reason of which parliament has refused hitherto to concede emancipation. You are taught to believe, I know, that those who oppose emancipation are your enemies and the enemies of your religion. Those who teach you so, deceive you. I believe the government of the country would do every thing in their power for your benefit. I am quite sure the people of England are most anxious for the improvement of Ireland, and I never heard or never knew that those who oppose emancipation are the worse friends or the worse landlords on that account. As to "enmity to your religion"—these words, my friends, are a mere snare for your passions. Religion is a matter of the mind and the heart, or as is commonly said, of opinion. Now *enmity* to what is matter of opinion is a great misapplication of words, or at least in this case a use of them for an insidious purpose. Those who oppose emancipation do so without any enmity whatever to you, and solely on grounds which appear to them of great moment in the settlement of a great political question. I will tell you of one of them in another letter, from which however, I think you will see that emancipation, is a question to be gained only by the removal of serious difficulties in the way of argument, and considering the number of those who honestly and conscientiously consider them of a very weighty character, a question which Mr. STUART will be just as much likely to carry, as he is now or will ever be to carry the mountain of Slievegrine on his back. X. X.

Letters from New York, of the 30th April, received at Havre, contain accounts of a most destructive fire in the former city. The loss in houses and property is estimated at 250,000 dollars. It is stated to have broken out in the Exchange buildings.

CANAL ACROSS the AMERICAN ISTHM... AND ITS EFFECTS UPON TRADE.

The United States of America appear to ... gage somewhat earnestly in the proposed sch... for making a navigable passage across the Isthm... into the Pacific Ocean. The undertaking ... physical obstructions to contend with, whic... will employ the labour of years to abate in ... considerable degree; the existing generations ... ver can witness its completion, even though ... failure of necessary resources should suspend ... progress. It has long been talked of—indeed i... hardly possible to fix the eye upon any of *D'A...ville's* Maps of the Americas, without the idea ... such an undertaking being suggested; but, if ... ever be attempted, it will owe its origin altogeth... to the application of steam to the uses of navig... tion—a power which is every day laying op... new views to mankind, and in the present st... of civilization, seems destined to produce the m... important changes in commerce, and consequently ... modern society.

The first change of importance which would res... from the opening of the canal would be the prom... communication with the Western Coast of Americ... the voyage from the Havannah and the Unite... States to Manilla, the expeditions made from En... land, and the Massachusetts to the North West Coa... (or fur coast) or the islands of the Pacific Ocean,... visit afterwards the markets of Canton and Mace... Another change will be, the bringing of Eastern As... into more intimate connections with the nations ... European race, which dwell upon the shores of t... Atlantic. China and Japan, now insulated, and s... cure from attack by that neck of land which has be... the bulwark of their independence for ages, will b... rendered exposed and accessible to all the modifica... tions of European enterprise; and, in spite of th... jealous and stationary policy of those countries, the... will be forced into new relations, not only conducive... to changes in their internal as well as external con... dition, but to other changes also in the commercial c... territorial interests of those whom they may attract by... peace, or excite by war.

At present the trade of North America with China is carried on in the three following ways:—1st.—The vessels of the United States loaded with piastres, go directly from New York or Boston, by the Cape of Good Hope, to Canton, where they purchase teanankeen, silks, china, &c., and return by the same route. 2d.—The vessels that go round Cape Horn either for the seal or sea horse fishery in the South Sea, or to visit the north west coast of America, if they have not obtained a sufficient quantity of furs, they take sandal wood, or ebony in Polynesia, carry those productions to Canton, and go back by the Cape of Good Hope. 3d.—Other vessels carry on a smuggling trade for several years, visiting successfully Madeira, the Cape of Good Hope, the Isle of France or New South Wales—some ports of South America, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean. In going, they sometimes double the Cape of Good Hope; sometimes Cape Horn—but as they constantly touch at Canton at the end of this long voyage; they return to the United States by the Southern extremity of Africa. An immense influence must be produced by the opening of the Isthmus on the two latter passages; and there can be no effect produced upon American trade, which must not spread and communicate to British trade also; for such is the state of modern civilization—so nearly do nations touch each other in a community of interests—that the trade of the world can undergo no great changes which are not felt in the organization of society. But the canal alluded to, the trade of the western coast of Lima would be considerably augmented—assuming, as a necessary consequence from the opening, that the coasting be carried on in steam vessels. But the most immediate great changes which would follow, from the perforation by human perseverance and energy of that territorial barrier which has so long defied the enmity of the equinoctial current, would be, as has been already stated, the bringing of China and Japan within the sphere of European influence, in what shapes or forms those changes may exhibit themselves, it is hardly within human foresight to predict.

A Lover's Stratagem.—Acontius fell in love with the high born Cydippe at the sacrifices in the Temple of Diana, an oath uttered in which was, by a law in Cea, irrevocable. The youth having procured an apple, wrote upon it to this effect—"*By Dian, I will marry Acontius.*" He then watched his opportunity, and flung it into Cydippe's bosom. The virgin read it, thus inadvertently pronouncing the oath! and Acontius gained by this apple almost as much as Adam lost by his.—*Monthly Magazine.*

The late Rev. Wm. Russell, of Arran-quay chapel, has bequeathed £500 to Maynooth College; £400 to the Poor school attached to Arran-quay, and £500 to complete the Chapel on the Circular-road, Phibsborough.

PORT NEWS. PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—June 3, Perseverance, Richards, Newport, coals; Barbara, Donovan, coaster, ballast (for Ross), 4th, Favourite, Duck, Portsmouth, ballast, 5th, Caractacus, Harris, Glasgow, coals (to Dunmore).

SAILED—2d, John and William, Primmer, Newhaven, oats; Hero, Murphy, Swansea, ballast; Atlas, Power, (from Ross), ditto, cattle. 3d, Edward, Turner, Liverpool, butter and flour; Active, Jervis, Newport, ballast; Elizabeth, Lynch, Youghal, do. 4th, Catherine, Thomas (from Caernarvon), Dublin, slates; Agile, Evans, ditto, flour; Catherine, Stack, Cork, coals; St. George, Goodland, Bristol, bacon, butter, flour, wheat and oil; Elizabeth, Bond, Newhaven, oats, butter, bacon, &c.; Clonmel, Davis, London, bacon, butter, &c. 5th, None.

6th—Wind, N. by E.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD—At London, May 31st, Liberty, Gregory. June 4, Erin, Allen.

ARRIVED FROM YOUGHAL—At Portsmouth, 30th, Mary Simkin, Cox.

SHIP NEWS.

Captain John Maxwell, of his Majesty's ship Aurora, died on board that ship, just as she was on the point of sailing to the West Indies. Captain Maxwell had been ill but a few hours, and is much regretted by his officers and ship's company. Captain J. C. Austen has been appointed to succeed him in the Aurora.

The African steam vessel, which was lately fitted out for the use of the governor of Sierra Leone, arrived there in 33 days from Falmouth.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Satur.	Mon.
Bank Stock	——	254½	253½
3 per Cent. Consols	——	78	77⅞
Gov. Deb. 3½ Red	88¼	89½	——
Do. Stock 3½ per Ct.	85 11/16	85 11/16	85 11/16
Do. New 4 per Cent.	94¼	94¼	94 11/16
G. Canal Loan, 6 p. Ct.	——	——	——
Royal Canal Stock	25¾	25¾	——
Royal Irish Insur. Sh.	——	4¼ dis.	
St. Patrick's In. Co.	——	5½ dis.	5½ dis.
Mining Co. of Ireland	——	1½ dis.	1½
Hibernian Bank	——	——	——

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS, JUNE 5.

Red. Three per Cents.	79¼	Bank Stock	201½
Cons. Three per Cts.	shut	Long Annuities	19
Three and a half per Cts.		India Stock	7 8
3½ per Cents Red.	85¾	India Bonds	9
Four per Cents.	shut	Ex. Bills (1½d)	
Consols for Acc.	80½ ⅜ ½ ⅝		

*** This Journal is extensively circulated in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow, and is taken at all the public news rooms. It is filed at the Commercial Buildings, and at Johnston and Co.'s, Newspaper agents, *Dublin*—at the Chapter, and Peile's Coffee Houses, and at Newton and Barker's, agents, *London*; at the Exchange News-room, *Liverpool*; and at various other places of public resort in both kingdoms.

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