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. 90. WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1826. Price 5d.

CATHEDRAL OF WATERFORD.—A CHARITY SERMON will be preached on SUNDAY, by the Very Reverend the DEAN of WATERFORD, and a COLLECTION made in aid of the Funds of the Protestant ORPHAN-HOUSE, which are at present in a very low state. Benefactions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Very Reverend the Dean of Waterford, the Venerable Archdeacon of Waterford, the Rev. Richard Ryland, and John Harris, Esq.

BENJAMIN DOYLE begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received an assortment of the most interesting WORKS, neatly bound in Boards and otherwise, at moderate prices, to which he would call their attention. Amongst them may be found the writings of the most esteemed Authors, on Divinity, condensed into a convenient size, SERMONS, RELIGIOUS NOVELS, and PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS. As these have all been selected with care, he can offer them with confidence to inspection, at his shop, corner of the Church-yard, Waterford.

TO AN IMPARTIAL PUBLIC.—I heard with indignation, that during the last few months a certain class of Gentlemen assailed my character by the most plausible, vile, and false statements. I did not intend for the present to notice them, but that it was mentioned, in the hearing of a certain public person, who had not either the candour or independence to contradict it, that I embezzled Lord Bessborough's rents.—The only mode now left to me (and which I with reluctance adopt, from the duty due to the integrity and honour of myself and family) is, thus most publicly, plainly, and unequivocally, to assert, that the remittances and disbursements I made, by his Lordship's orders, equal in amount all his Lordship's Rents and Fines that I received, or could have received from the day I became his Lordship's Agent to this hour.

PETER WALSH.

Belline, June 24.

EAST INDIA TEA WARE-HOUSE, HENRIETTA-STREET.

Good Black Tea, at 4s 0d per lb.	Best Black Tea, 7s 10d per lb.
Do. Green do. 7s 0d	Do. Green do. 11s 8d
Do Coffee 1s 7d	Do. Coffee 4s 2d

Packed in leaden cases, in quantities from an ounce upwards.
Waterford, June 17th.

TO ARCHITECTS—The DEAN AND CHAPTER of LISMORE, purposing to build an additional AISLE to the Cathedral of Lismore, will receive PROPOSALS for the completion of this work.—Application to be made to Doctor TUCKEY, Œconomist near Clogheen.—The Rev. Mr. Parks, residing in Lismore, will show the Cathedral, and point out the works which are to be done.—June 17.

YOUGHAL, 16TH JUNE, 1826.

R. COX begs to inform his Friends and the Public, that in his long and varied experience of the Woollen Trade, in this and other countries and during the many years he exclusively conducted the Sales of that most PATRIOTIC, POPULAR and NOBLEST ESTABLISHMENT that ever existed in Ireland—the MERINO FACTORY, CO. of KILKENNY—he was altogether unacquainted with the system at present practised in YOUGHAL, viz. of paying Tailors per centage FEES, or premiums: that in conformity with his ideas of Right and Wrong, he could not reconcile himself to exact from the unsuspecting Customer that Extra proportion of Profit, that would enable him to do so—the consequence is the opposition given his House by that class of people, is Unceasing and Unmitigated, and compels him reluctantly, to offer his well chosen Stock of WOOLLEN DRAPERY, comprising every description of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and WAISTCOATINGS,

AT FIRST COST.

A Tailor from England, who has hitherto given universal satisfaction, can with confidence be recommended.

R. COX is as usual well supplied in the several departments of Linen Drapery, Carpettings, Blankets, Moreens, Silk Mercery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, &c. &c. &c. and every requisite for *Family Mourning.*

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 of any other Lottery Tickets, not authorized 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.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DUBLIN, JUNE 9.

THE respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance will receive PROPOSALS until Twelve o'Clock at Noon of TUESDAY, the 27th Inst., from persons desirous of becoming TENANT for the CANTEEN, at YOUGHAL BARRACKS, to 31st December next.—Particulars may be known upon application to the District Barrack-Master, at Youghal, Cork, and Waterford, or at the corresponding Office, between the hours of TEN and FOUR o'Clock each day.—Proposals to be sealed up, addressed to the respective Officers, Ordnance Office, Dublin, and Endorsed, "PROPOSAL for CANTEEN."

By order,
JOHN DOWDALL for C. R. O.

MOST ELIGIBLE SITUATION.

To be LET, the very capital PREMISES of STRANG'S MILL, within 2 miles of the city of Waterford, in a good corn country, the tide conveying boats of the largest size to the front of the concern, to which there is a constant supply of water. Any Lease that may be agreed upon can be given. There is a Dwelling House, with garden, coach-house, stabling, and out-offices detached. This property possesses many peculiar advantages; it is an especially suitable site for a distillery, no establishment of that kind being situated within 25 miles around, and lying as it does, contiguous to the extensive consumption of the City of Waterford and its vicinity, as well as, commanding from the very door the facility of import and export to and from all parts of the united kingdom, both by sea and in and navigation.

Application to be made to S. W. Fayle, Esq. at the premises; or Thomas Nevius, Waterford.—April 21, 1826.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, 35, CORNHILL, LONDON; and 111, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN; ESTABLISHED FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES, PURCHASE AND SALE of ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENT of CHILDREN, &c. &c.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. Sergeant Adams,	Richard Heale, Esq.
Sir William Betham,	S. M'Gillivray, Esq.
Edward Down, Esq.	

DIRECTORS.

Simon M'Gillivray, Esq. Chairman.	Richard Heale, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
Thomas Benson, Esq.	George Kilgour, Esq.
Sir William Betham	Sebastian G. Martinez, Esq.
John Cattley, Esq	George Marx, Esq.
William Cawthorn, Esq.	William Henry Porter, Esq.
John Cox, Esq.	James B. Rayner, Esq.
Maurice de Courcy, Esq.	G. E. F. Schwieger, Esq.
William Frampton, Esq.	Denzil I. Thomson, Esq.
Lemuel Goddard, Esq.	John Williams, Esq.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
EBENEZAR FERNIE, Esq.

The DIRECTORS beg to submit to the Public the following advantages of Insuring with this Company, which are deserving of attention:—

Their Rates are generally from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than those of other Companies, whereby their friends receive a certain annual bonus to that amount, without incurring the possibility of a participation in the losses, as would be the case with Companies established on the Equitable plan.

They receive their Premiums Yearly, Half-Yearly, or Quarterly, at the option of the Insurer.

At any period after three years Premiums have been received, they will Lend, at an interest of six per cent., and merely upon a deposit of the Policy at their Office (for which an accountable receipt will be given), any Sum not exceeding one third the amount of the Premiums paid up to each period; thereby enabling the holder of the Policy to renew his Insurance without drawing upon any other fund, which at the time might be attended with loss or inconvenience.

They will purchase on liberal terms the Interest in Insurances effected with them, after three years Premiums have been paid.

They lend Money on well secured Annuities at seven per cent., redeemable by the borrower on giving six months notice.

No expence whatever in transferring Insurances to their Office.

A liberal allowance to persons bringing business to this Office.

They have Agents in all the principal Towns in Ireland, who have their Tables of Rates, and will give every information respecting the very liberal manner in which they transact business.

Agent for Waterford, BENJAMIN M'LEAN
April, 1826.

THE COMMITTEE of MANAGEMENT of the WATERFORD and BRISTOL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY will receive PROPOSALS in writing on or before the 20th instant, for a person to act as AGENT to the affairs of the Company in Waterford.

The undivided attention of such person will be necessary, and security will be expected for the due performance of the trust.

All other particulars which will be required may be known by applying to

J. D. LAPHAM, Chairman.

Waterford, June 13.

General Election.

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

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are now called upon to exercise the proudest birth-right of British subjects, and I again solicit at your hands, the restoration of that sacred deposit which you have so often confided to my care, conscious that I have always preserved it unsullied, and that however my judgment may have erred, my inclinations at least have been pure.

It may be expected that I should avail myself of this opportunity to contradict the many falsehoods which have been circulated concerning me, that scarcely merit refutation; but I will select two from the heap—the one, that I proposed to form a coalition with Mr. Power; the other, that I am pledged to oppose Catholic emancipation. Both these assertions have been publicly made, both are utterly untrue. I have not sought to fetter the county by any coalition, nor have I shackled myself by any pledge. If I shall be again honoured by your choice, I will once more take my seat in the House of Commons as a free Representative of a free county; but dearly as I prize your suffrages and the honour to which I aspire, I would rather forfeit both, than condescend to be pushed into Parliament as the political puppet of any party.

The flattering reception which I have experienced upon my canvas would upon any other occasion leave me little else to say, than to express my deep and heartfelt gratitude for your cordial and most efficient support; but Gentlemen, this is no ordinary contest.—A few itinerant Orators emanating from a scarcely legal association, aided by a portion of the Roman Catholic Clergy, subservient to its views, claim a right to impose a representative upon the legitimate Electors of the County, and temporal power is usurped by a spiritual body, whose interference in politics should ever excite the jealousy not only of a Protestant Government but of a Roman Catholic people. The Sabbath is profaned and the Altar polluted for the almost avowed purpose of excluding the rank, the wealth, and intelligence of the County, from a share in its Representation, of defrauding the landlord of his influence, and the tenant of his freedom, and of erecting a spiritual despotism upon the ruins of civil and religious liberty.

Under such circumstances I devote myself to your service. I call upon my friends, and upon the friends of my House, to persevere in those exertions which have inspired me with the confidence of success I feel: I call upon every independent elector to support in my person, the freedom of election, and the independence of the county of Waterford.

The honour which I court is deeply enhanced in value by the nature of the struggle in which we are engaged, and I shall deem it the proudest and the happiest circumstance of my life to be made the instrument of vindicating your influence, your station, and your independence, against the machinations of an usurping and intolerant combination.

I have the honour to remain, Gentlemen,
With the greatest respect,
Your obliged and faithful servant,
GEORGE T. BERESFORD.

Curraghmore, June 9, 1826.

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

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are now called upon to discharge the most important duty of a Citizen, that of electing a Representative in Parliament.

The people have now to choose a fit person as the organ of their sentiments, to express and support in the great national seat of Legislation their wants and their wishes.

By a fatality, perhaps accidental, I am deprived of the due weight I had a right to have expected from my registered votes, but I do not with the less confidence approach the Hustings. My reliance is upon the sympathy of our feelings, and the pure and patriotic spirit of independence which has manifested itself in your County, in a manner so decided and unequivocal as to have attracted the attention of the entire Empire to the Election of the County of Waterford. Undismayed by the unfavourable moment of the date of the Writ, unintimidated by the unconstitutional appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates and military array of troops, I venture with confidence of success to offer you the poor services of my best endeavours in the cause of civil and religious liberty.

The necessity of Catholic Emancipation as a question of vital importance to the Empire at large, and as a preliminary measure to every act for the amelioration or improvement of the condition of Ireland, is now on all hands generally admitted, and I trust the day is not far distant when that great principle of Government, to make every subject of the State as useful to it as possible, will be established beyond the reach of controversy; when the laws of England shall be purged from the stigma of having grafted absurdity on the boasted wisdom and freedom of the British Constitution, and tyranny on that Religion which professes humanity. In this contest, which is indeed one of no ordinary nature, the conduct of the Catholic Clergy has been distinguished in a manner beyond all praise. A plan of bribery and corruption to an extent hitherto unknown in this County, has been rendered perfectly harmless and abortive from the well-merited influence of the Catholic Clergy, whose disinterested, pure, and patriotic exertions have been unceasing in guarding the people against the baneful effects of a most demoralising system. The day of contest is approaching, and I cannot fail to meet it in full confidence of success, supported as I am by the most liberal and enlightened of the Protestants, and by all the Catholics of the County, in a spirit of constitutional freedom and independence, which will not swerve and cannot be put down. I request my friends will afford me their early attendance at the poll.

I have the honour to remain Gentlemen,
With every sentiment of respect,
Your faithful servant always,
HENRY VILLIERS STUART.

Dromana, June 12, 1826.

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

GENTLEMEN,

IN coming forward to offer myself for the Representation of your County in the new Parliament, you will forgive in me a degree of unaffected confidence in soliciting your Support at the ensuing Election, contemplating as I do, with the greatest pleasure, the political connection of my Family with this County for many years, the principle by which that connection has been cemented, and, permit me to observe, by which alone my political conduct has been invariably regulated. As to my future exertions, in the event of being entrusted with your dearest rights, I am sensible you will not think it necessary on my part to offer any observation, submitting only a review of my Parliamentary life as the best pledge of my future conduct.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
RICHARD POWER.

Clashmore, June 6, 1826.

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

IN 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.

DANDELION.—CONCENTRATED SYRUP OF DANDELION, for Coughs, Bilious and Liver Affections, Consumptions, &c.—The Inventors and preparers of this new and efficacious specific have, at considerable expense, and a most assiduous course of experiments on that popular herb (DENS LEONIS), succeeded in bringing it to the high state of perfection in which they now offer it to the public. In doing so, it is quite discernable, two most important ends have been attained. 1st. The removal of its primitive nauseous bitterness (which has been a great objection to the use of it by many), without the least diminution of its medical properties. 2d, The advantage by concentration of affording a much larger portion of its pure and genuine virtues to a dose, than would be either convenient or salutary to make use of in its herbaceous or raw state. For centuries it has been recommended by the most celebrated physicians all over Europe; it may be, truly styled the plank after shipwreck—for when all other remedies have failed, the Syrup of Dandelion has triumphed. The following is the opinion of an eminent practitioner:

"I have examined the concentrated Syrup of Dandelion, as prepared by Messrs. Hackett and Quin, and consider it an excellent preparation; containing all the virtues of that useful Herb, and very efficacious in chronic affections of the liver, as well as in many cases of habitual and long continued cough.

"JOSEPH JOY MAGEE, M.D.

"Nov. 5, 1825."

Sold wholesale by the proprietors, at their Laboratory 47, Bolton-street, Dublin, and retail by their Agents, Messrs. Herron and Hoy, Medical Hall, 6, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; Mr. Gaynor, Athlone; Mr Hallowell, Limerick; Mr Mulcahy, Thurles; Mr. Hackett, Clonmel; in bottles sealed and signed with the signature "Hackett and Quin," at 5s British per bottle.

A large supply is just received by Mr J. BULL, Book-seller and Stationer, Quay, Waterford.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER, IN THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, FOR ASSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND SHIPS, FROM FIRE; ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

THIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from loss or damage by Fire.

Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, to the age of seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless reference required, when the life to be assured appears at this office. No extra charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants or calls, to make good Losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss.

Assurances on single Lives may be effected to the extent of £10,000.

Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 24th June are informed, that if the Premiums are not paid on or before the 9th of July, their Policies will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

☞ Persons whose Lives are assured by this Company, are allowed to pass, in Decked Vessels, from one part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to another, and to and from the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark and Man, and also to pass, in time of peace only, in Decked Vessels, between Flushing and Ushant, without extra Premium, and without being subjected to apply, as heretofore, to the Office for Special Permission.

SAMUEL CROSTHWAIT,
SANDHAM ELLY,
Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation.

Waterford and Ross, June 17.

MURDER and REWARD.—Whereas on Tuesday night the 30th May, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, a number of men came to the house of Stephen Boyle, in the parish of Palmerstown, and county of Dublin, where a man of the name of George Johnston, who was sent by Messrs. Sherrard's, Land Agents to George Carrol, Esq., as care-keeper to the house and grounds of William Rogers, on the lands of the Folly, near, and Boyle's, had gone for his own safety for that night, being apprehensive, from threats that had been made to him by some of the said Rogers' family, it would be unsafe for him to remain in his (Rogers') house, and where he had been from the Friday before, and after breaking in the door, one of the party entered and asked was there any stranger here, and immediately proceeded to the part of the house where George Johnston had taken shelter for the night; and having laid hold of him (Johnston not having taken off his clothes) dragged him out of the house, and the party then commenced beating him with sticks and other weapons, for near half an hour, and, by numerous blows on his body, broke some of his ribs and inflicting several severe wounds, thereby effected their murderous intent, after which they carried him about one hundred perches, and left him in the yard of a farmer in the neighbourhood, where he was found about three o'clock on Wednesday morning. Now, We, the Gentlemen and Landholders of that part of the County of Dublin, holding in the utmost abhorrence so barbarous an outrage, and determined, if possible, to prevent a recurrence of a similar nature, also to bring to punishment the perpetrators of the said cruel murder, do hereby promise to pay the sum of TWO HUNDRED POUNDS, proportioned out of the sums subscribed by us (as per list), as annexed to our respective names, to any person or persons, who shall, within six months from this date, prosecute to conviction the perpetrators (or any of them), of the said murder, or FIFTY POUNDS for such private information as shall lead to their conviction, within the same time. All communications to be made, personally, only, to Hugh Loftus Gordon, Peter Bourne, John Segrave, John William Stubbs, or Elias Corbally, Esqrs.

In addition to the above Reward, I hereby promise to pay a further Reward of FIFTY POUNDS for the apprehension and conviction of any of the persons concerned in said Murder.

GEORGE CARROLL.

I further offer a Reward of TWENTY POUNDS for the apprehension and conviction of any of the persons concerned in said Murder.

FREDERICK DARLEY.
Inspector General county of Dublin Constabulary.

Dublin Castle, 14th June, 1826.

The Lord Lieutenant for the better apprehending and bringing to justice, the persons concerned in the Murder committed upon George Johnston, mentioned in the foregoing Advertisement, is pleased hereby to promise his Majesty's most gracious pardon to any one of them (excepting the person who inflicted the wounds which caused the said George Johnston's death), who shall within Six Months from the date hereof, discover his Accomplices, so that they or any of them be convicted.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 14th day of June, 1826.

By his Excellency's Command,
W. GREGORY.

PORT NEWS-PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—22d, Atlas, Power, Burry, culm (for Ross); Ann, Mills, Newport, coals; Four Brothers, Booth, ditto, iron; Daddon, Beer, Swansea, coals; James, Simpson, Glasgow, ditto.—23d, Emerald Isle, Patridge, Liverpool, general cargo; Fanny, Maddix, Swansea, coals.

SAILED—21st, Pheasant, Barnes, Swansea, ballast.—22d, Constantia, Moyse, Quebec, passengers; Victory, James, Milford, ballast; Popplewell, Jones, Liverpool, wheat; Maria, Morris, Swansea, ballast.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.—At London, 15, Royal Eagle, Allen. At Newfoundland, May 16, Cherry, Mayne—and Cousins, Ellis.

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.

DIED.

June 17, at Haynes, in Bedfordshire, in the 91st year of his age, the Right Hon. Henry Frederick Thynne, Lord Carteret, brother of the late, and uncle of the present, Marquis of Bath. His Lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Lord George Thynne, now Lord Carteret.

THE CIRCUITS—SUMMER ASSIZES, 1826.

HOME CIRCUIT.

County of Carlow, at Carlow, Friday, July 7.
Kildare, at Athy, Monday, July 10.
Queen's County, at Maryborough, Thursday, July 13.
King's County, at Phillipstown, Monday, July 17.
Westmeath, at Mullingar, Thursday, July 20.
Meath, at Trim, Monday, July 24.
The Right Hon. Chief Justice, The Right Hon. Lord Norbury, } Justices.
John Domville, Peter Jackson, } Registers.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.

County of the Town of Drogheda, at Drogheda, Wednesday, July 5.
County of Louth, at Dundalk, July 6.
Monaghan, at Monaghan, Monday, July 10.
Armagh, at Armagh, Friday, July 14.
Antrim, at Carrickfergus, Wednesday, July 19.
Carrickfergus, same day.
Down, at Downpatrick, Monday, July 24.
The Hon. Baron M'Clelland, The Hon. Justice Moore, } Justices.
Hugh M'Clelland, Arthur Moore, } Registers.

NORTH-WEST CIRCUIT.

Longford, at Longford, Monday, July 10.
Cavan, at Cavan, Thursday, 13.
Fermanagh, at Enniskillen, Tuesday, 18.
Tyrone, at Omagh, Friday, 21.
Donegal, at Lifford, Wednesday, 26.
Londonderry, at Londonderry, Saturday, 29.
City of Londonderry, same day.
The Hon. Judge Burton, The Hon. Judge Jebb, } Justices.
Rowley Heyland, Esq. Samuel S. Reeves, Esq. } Registers.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, July 10.
Wexford, at Wexford, Thursday, 13.
Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, 17.
City of Waterford, at Waterford, same day.
Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Thursday, 20.
City of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, same day.
Tipperary, at Clonmel, Monday, 24.
The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron, The Hon. Justice Johnson, } Justices.
Carew Smyth O'Grady, Esq. Thomas Johnson, Esq. } Registers.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

Roscommon, at Roscommon, Friday, July 7.
Leitrim, at Carrick-on-Shannon, Wednesday, 12.
Sligo, at Sligo, Saturday, 15.
Mayo, at Castlebar, Saturday, 22.
Galway, at Galway, Thursday, 27.
Town of Galway, at Galway, same day.
The Hon. Baron Sir Wm. C. Smith, Bart. The Hon. Justice Vandeleur. } Justices.
Charles Fleetwood, Esq. John Lambert, Esq. } Registers.

LONDON.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

RECOMMENCEMENT OF HOSTILITIES WITH THE BURMESE.

Despatches have been received at the Admiralty from our naval commander on the East India station, from which it appears, that in consequence of the delay, and evasion of the Burmese authorities, hostilities had been recommenced on our part, when we gained a complete victory over the enemy on the 20th January.

The following is the official account, as contained in a letter addressed to Commodore Sir James Brisbane, by Captain Chads, of his Majesty's ship Alligator, and transmitted by Sir James to the Admiralty:—

Melloun, Jan. 20, 1826.

"The time granted for the receipt of the ratification of the Treaty for Peace, by the Court of Ava, having expired on the 18th instant, and the Burman Chiefs continuing to act with base duplicity and evasion, no alternative was left the Commander of the Forces (Sir A. Campbell) than the painful one of renewing hostilities, which was done yesterday, and was attended, I rejoice to say, with the complete defeat of the enemy, and the capture of Melloun, with all the ordnance, boats, commissariat stores, and a small quantity of treasure.

"Sir A. Campbell having made his disposition for the attack of Melloun, about eleven o'clock, and in a short time, having made the necessary impression, the the works were stormed in a fine gallant style. The enemy fled in the utmost confusion, with great loss, leaving us in possession of the stockade, with, I regret to say, the gallant Col. Sale and Major Frith, severely wounded, and about twenty casualties.

[Here follow the names of Officers who distinguished themselves, &c.]

"I have the honour to remain,
"H. D. CHADS, Capt. of H.M.S. Alligator, in command of Flotilla."

Return of killed and wounded, on board the Flotilla, at Melloun, Jan. 19 1826:—

Boats of his Majesty's ship Alligator—Killed, none; wounded, 4 severely; 1 slightly.

3d. Division Hon. Company's gun boats—Killed, 1; wounded, 6, severely.

4th Division Hon. Company's gun-boats—Killed, 1; wounded, 1 dangerously; 1 slightly.

5th Division Hon. Company's gun-boats—Killed, 2; wounded, 1.——Total: Killed, 4; wounded, 14.

(Signed) H. D. CHADS, Capt. of H. M. S. Alligator, in command of the Flotilla,

J. Brisbane, Commander.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the ever memorable battle of Waterloo, the illustrious Chief of that glorious field of victory (the Duke of Wellington), gave a grand dinner on the occasion, at his house in Piccadilly, to a considerable number of the brave officers who fought and conquered with him on that proud day. The band of the royal horse guards attended, and played a variety of grand martial tunes during the evening.

One of the Misses Waithman, of Fleet street, whose ideas of a country life were formed from reading "Thompson's Seasons," received an invitation to spend a few weeks with her aunt, about fifty miles from London; and was extremely disappointed at the total absence of that Arcadian simplicity which she had pictured to herself in a country life. One day, however, she considered herself fortunate by encountering a shepherd returning from the fields, with crook in hand. "Youth," said she, "why have you not your pipe with you!" "Bekase, ma'am," answered he, "I han't got no backee."

Rosslare Embankment.—This work has commenced with every prospect of success, and it is expected that by the 1st of August, two hundred acres of the richest ground in the kingdom will be added to the estate of James Boyd, Esq. who is giving employment to upwards of 100 of the poorer class of his tenantry. We wish that other landlords whose properties are similarly situated would follow the spirited example of Major Boyd.

We have good authority for stating that our Assizes will commence on the 11th of July.—*Wexford Herald.*

There are said to be no less than 500 attorneys employed in the Westmoreland contest; of course the candidates and constituents must witness purity and economy to their hearts' content.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD ELECTION.

FIRST DAY.

Thursday being the day appointed for holding the election for the county, the high sheriff, Henry Amyas Bushe, Esq., entered the court-house at about a quarter before ten o'clock. At this hour there were but very few persons in attendance, and the court did not fill till upon the entrance of the candidates in about half an hour afterwards. Messrs. Power and Stuart went up, followed by a numerous concourse of the populace and some particular friends, amongst whom we noticed several R. Catholic Priests. Lord George Beresford, who arrived in town from Curraghmore precisely at eight o'clock, was attended to the court-house by a band of Gentlemen, comprising by far the largest portion of the rank, wealth, and respectability of the county. The candidates took their seats on the bench—a few ladies sat in the grand jury box—and as few of the mere mob obtained admission, the court was happily not inconveniently crowded.

The proclamation having been read by the sub-sheriff,

Mr. O'DELL proposed Mr. *Richard Power* as a fit person to represent the county in parliament, observing that it was quite unnecessary to say anything of his political conduct in the presence of an assembly to whom it was well known. He would only remind them that he had been a constant supporter of Catholic emancipation, and had thereby, he conceived, entitled himself to the suffrages of every well-wisher of his country. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Thomas Wyse seconded the nomination in a speech of considerable length. The constitution he said recognised no such thing as "cherished relations"—In the exercise of the elective franchise every citizen was upon a perfect equality—and the poor man possessed the same right to convey his sentiments to the throne by this prerogative as the rich. It was by this prerogative that Ireland should make known her wants and wishes, and however numerous these might be in detail, they might be all summed up in Catholic Emancipation. The population of Ireland was increasing to an extent that in the present state of the country ought justly to excite the alarm of Great Britain, if employment were not provided adequate to the demand for it. The eloquent speaker then went into all the common places on this subject—the natural richness and great resources of the country—the rude state of agriculture and manufactures—and the means which nature has supplied for improving its prosperity. These sources were neglected—and why? Because the people were kept divided. Emancipation was the cure for all this. Neither joint stock companies, nor bibles would answer. The political disabilities of the Catholics embittered social intercourse, and marred, nay endangered the best interests of the empire. We are charged with turbulence and discontent by those who are placed at the other side of the bar set between us; but it should be remembered that the slaves of Barbadoes who were whipt in the morning, and bade at night to be thankful that their masters were so well off, were only silent and submissive because they were slaves. The bar should be removed, and though I should desire to have it removed as a Catholic, I desire it also as a friend to every man in society. The Freeholders of the county of Waterford are now called upon to contribute their assistance towards the good work. In England we have gained friends, and the "No Popery" cry has failed. In returning Mr. Power you can have no doubt of returning an advocate of your rights, for he is a known and tried friend. (Applause)

Richard Smyth, Esq. of Ballinatrea, rose and said—"Mr. Sheriff and Gentlemen Electors.—I beg leave to propose Lord George Beresford as a fit and proper person to again represent this county in parliament. (Much clamour and interruption.) In doing which I shall not attempt to enhance the well-founded pretensions of his lordship, by detracting in any manner from those of his competitors (great noise); but I must unequivocally protest against the proceedings adopted by some of their supporters in their zeal to effect the return of their new candidate. (Uproar and hisses.) I lament to find our county torn by dissensions, and boldly assert, that there is no dispassionate person, who does not conscientiously condemn the system that has been resorted to, of sowing the seeds of discord between landlord and tenant, by endeavouring to break the link that has hitherto bound them so firmly together. (Great interruption and hisses.) There can be no question as to the evils that must arise from such a means, and I ask, can those persons who may be thus induced to set their natural protectors at defiance (great noise) derive any benefit by so doing? Will it be the means of bettering their condition in any wise? or can they, in the event of unforeseen calamity, make their appeal with the same assurance of success (as they had hitherto so confidently anticipated) to that person whose fostering care, protection, and assistance, they had virtually spurned? (Increased clamour.) Intimidation has been resorted to in the most wanton manner, but I trust it will have little effect; and I sincerely hope, that before it is too late, the attachment to their landlords, so peculiarly inherent in the Irish tenantry, may determine them to consult the dictates of their own conscience, and induce them to pause before they so unequivocally commit themselves. (Continued noise and clamour.) Let us, then, my countrymen, cheerfully unite heart and hand in supporting Lord George Beresford, whose increasing exertions, I am convinced, will be always actively alive to the true interests of Ireland; and whose long tried merits, have, I trust been so duly appreciated, as to secure his lordship a continuance of that support, which hitherto has manifested, and will again manifest, the true, genuine, and constitutional feelings of the electors of the county of Waterford. (Disapprobation, mingled with applause).

Mr. Christmas then spoke as follows:—"Mr. Sheriff, Gentlemen, and Freeholders of the county of Waterford. In seconding the nomination of Mr. Smyth, I feel happy in having to recommend to your notice a member of a family, that has been long and intimately connected with your county, and whom you have already marked with your approbation, by returning him to represent you in three successive parliaments. His present claims must be known to you, and it would be superfluous to dwell upon them; but on the present occasion he has a greater claim upon your suffrages than any consideration of a merely personal nature can give him. We have arrived at an important crisis—a new and unconstitutional power has been exerted to influence the votes of electors, and to prevent the free exercise of their franchise—the natural influence of the landed proprietors has been sought to be wrested from them—and we seem to have made the first steps towards a return to the barbarism of those dark periods of early English history, when a superstitious age upheld the clergy in opposition even to the regal power, and not unfrequently triumphant. If this spiritual despotism be once established, it is impossible for any man to divine to what lengths it may be carried. History, though she imperfectly recorded the first encroachments of the ecclesiastical power, shews at least that those encroachments were made, and that when it had acquired an ascendancy over the minds of men, and invested itself with temporal power, a despotism was established more powerful than any temporal monarch ever enjoyed, while the head of the Roman Catholic church was seated in a double character on the ancient throne of the Cæsars. I mean to make no imputation on the professors of the Roman Catholic religion—they, as well as we, must be partakers of the increasing light of the age, and I do think that they themselves must acknowledge that it is the bounden duty of every freeholder whatever may be his creed, to make common cause in putting down a despotism.

(*For remainder see last Page.*)

LITERATURE, &c.

FROM SKETCHES OF PORTUGUESE LIFE, &c.

"The procession of S. Bento happens during lent, and it not being a very remarkable one, I should have said nothing about it, but that, in the course of its passage through the streets, a farce is performed, which distinguishes it from all others. This farce is as follows. A group of men in penitents' hoods very similar to dominos, precede a stand, on which are seen three men representing Abraham, Isaac, and the Angel: a wooden ram on one side completes the group. At every pause made for the resting of the stand bearers (who are occasionally relieved) Isaac lies down on the altar; Abraham lifts up his arm to strike; and the angel at the same moment jerks it back by means of a piece of tape, of which he holds one end while the other is tied to Abraham's wrist. This is done in such a manner, that very devout spectators can scarcely refrain from the most boisterous mirth. The angel generally tries to give so violent a jerk as almost to upset poor Abraham; and but that they choose for the latter character a poor good-natured fellow, one might expect to see these angelic practical jokes answered by a good box on the ear.

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"The *segé* or hackney coach is drawn by mules or horses, sometimes by one of each. The construction of the vehicle is so wretchedly imagined, that it is not impervious to rain or dust, having nothing but the leather curtain in front to protect you from either. This curtain is left open in fine weather; although you then get covered with flies, who, being disturbed at your approach, rise in thick clouds from the street dunghills, and out of revenge crowd in upon you, bringing with them small remnants of that on which they have been feeding. In some streets, where the uncleanliness is greater than elsewhere, the bodies of the horses and the wheels of the vehicle are literally covered by the disturbed swarms of these disgusting insects; and the buzzing noise which fills the air is almost sufficient to drown conversation.

"It is impossible, even in the houses, to get rid of this intolerable nuisance. At table, if you let fall your knife, such are the clustering crowds of them, that you will kill at least from twenty to thirty without counting the wounded, who limping away in all directions crec. most likely into your plate, and thus complete your nausea. Hundreds are the expedients that have been tried to effect a riddance of them. Some place, as is done in England, plates of poison near the windows; others tie bird lime strings across the top of the room for them to stick to at roosting hours. Bunches of cut paper are hung up in the rooms on which they attach themselves at night, and being then set fire to suddenly, myriads are destroyed at a blow.

"But all these are ineffectual remedies, and no other alternative remains for a stranger than to resign himself to the evil, and quietly swallow as many of them per diem as the natives, who being accustomed to it, do not feel the inconvenience. In the street it is of urgent necessity to keep one's mouth shut; and if speech becomes necessary, let it at least be articulated without unclosing the teeth.

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"The retainers in the families of the Portuguese fidalgos are very numerous, sometimes amounting to fifty or sixty. Many hang about the stables, whose abode there is altogether unknown to the family: but their object in thus passing for servants or stable boys is to enjoy the protection which appertains by right to all the dependants of a fidalgo. One of the chief privileges, indeed, of a Portuguese nobleman is the inviolability of his meanest out-houses, in cases where any of these ruffians should take refuge therein to elude the grasp of justice after the commission of murder.

"The numberless lequaios and ruffians seen basking in the sun at the stable doors; and in the court, outhouses, &c. of a fidalgo, may be regarded as instruments of his revenge on the merest occasions. Unfortunately there are but too many instances on record of the truth of this; and every one who has resided for any length of time in Lisbon, particularly previous to the war, must have witnessed hundreds of atrocities of this nature. It used (not half a century ago) to be quite a favourite amusement at night for the young noblemen to sally forth at the head of a band of their cut-throat lacqueys, called by them valentoes, and to waylay, maim, rob, or assassinate in the most cowardly manner, any one who might have incurred their displeasure.

"A Belgian gentleman, on coming from the opera, in 1800, was pursued by a gang of these heroes; but screening himself suddenly in a part of the arch near Isidro's eating-house, they passed the place of his concealment. Failing in their attempt to catch him they were bitterly upbraided and abused by one of the party; and he heard the others answer 'it is not our fault if he escaped; *your Excellency* must have seen that we were close upon his heels; but he has disappeared Nossa Senhora knows where.

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"I never attended a soiree at Rio without seeing at it one or two of these castrati. Their appearance is truly disgusting; their complexion is mealy and perfectly colourless; their hair lank, their eyes sunken, and their chin beardless. In conversation their tones are squeaking, their whole gait effeminacy, and their figures are remarkable for narrowness of shoulders, width of hip, and an extraordinary developement of length in the femur and tibia; so much so that when sitting down their knees are nearly on a level with their chin. It is a curious fact that this great and unnatural developement of the lower extremities is observable in the capon. The dress of these men when in the choir of the chapel is purple silk. I must not forget to add that most of them use an artificial complexion.

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"The dress of the lower orders of females in Portugal, when in doors, is not materially different from that of the same class of women in England; with this exception, that the Portuguese wear no caps, but merely a piece of black ribband or velvet to assist the comb in confining their immense quantity of hair, which is almost always of a jet black colour. This they usually untie about once a month, not so much for the purpose of combing it, as to destroy a part of the crowds of vermin, lest perhaps their shoulders should otherwise be eaten off their shoulders. Instead of pomatum they use olive oil, in which they absolutely soak their hair; many however treat themselves occasionally with a little clarified hog's lard, called by them banha de Cheiro.

"Nothing would be more calculated to put a Portuguese woman into a passion, than to tell her that her hair contained the unwelcome visiters above alluded to; although at the moment you might perceive them galloping about in all directions on her forehead. Indeed when knitting, the Portuguese women may be seen scratching their heads eternally with the long needles used in the work. Nevertheless, as if to attract attention to that particular part of their persons, they almost always ornament their hair with pink, which is their favourite flower.

"During the heat of summer, most of them wear no covering on the bosom, which is consequently exposed to view; but as this is the habit of the country, it attracts no observation. Perhaps the origin of this custom may in some measure be attributed, not merely to the heat of the climate, but to a certain consciousness of the superiority of form in this particular, which certainly distinguishes the Portuguese females.

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"Their chief pleasure consists in looking out of their windows almost all day long, to observe every thing which takes place in the streets or at their neighbours', and to converse with the latter, verbally, if sufficiently near, or by means of their hands and fingers, if beyond the reach of the voice. Conversations of many hours' length are sometimes kept up in this way; certain positions of the fingers standing for well-understood syllables or words.

"Thus, with the aid of expressive gestures, two inaccessible persons are enabled to communicate with all the facility of a written correspondence; and with this superior advantage, that they enjoy the pleasure of seeing each other and interchanging thoughts, without suspense or delay. Love being the pursuit which, almost to the exclusion of every other, engrosses the mind of the Portuguese people, it may be readily conceived that this digito-telegraphic intercourse is made the vehicle of amatory declarations, which the national custom of female seclusion renders it a difficult enterprise to convey in any other manner.

"When these females sally forth to church, their dress assumes quite a different appearance from their in-door costume. No people in the world are so particularly neat about the feet as they are; their stockings are always of the whiteness of snow; and their shoes, made of silk and not unfrequently ornamented with embroidery and spangles, are of a very good workmanship. They wear over their dress cloth capote, and over their heads a muslin handkerchief, both adjusted in an artful and coquettish manner.

"Thus equipped, and improving the effect of their becoming costume by the graceful movement with which they deliberately pick out their way over a dirty pavement, they never fail, if nature has been in the least propitious to them, to create an interest which women of other countries would be much longer in winning. However little general beauty of features a Portuguese young woman may be able to boast, she is sure to make conquests at first sight, owing to a single attraction which she invariably possesses—a pair of the most lovely eyes in the world, either black as the sloe, or of a clear chesnut, or of a deep hazel hue, and ever full of expression and intelligence. Such are the soul speaking features which the Moorish bard delighted to celebrate, and was wont to compare to the eyes of the gazelle. The long dark eyelash, and the finely-arched eyebrow, are likewise the distinguishing marks of a Portuguese face.

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"As love at first sight is most general, it is astonishing to what excesses it will carry individuals, who have never exchanged any thing but glances. It is right, however, to observe, that the Portuguese have been in this respect, as if designedly, repaid by nature for the inconveniences which the extreme watchfulness of parents entails upon lovers, no people being so remarkably gifted with the expressive language of the eyes. No sooner does a father discover in any way that his daughter's affections are rivetted on some object, than, if he disapproves the alliance, he puts her forthwith into a Recolhimento.* But if the lover's intentions be strictly honourable, the rank of the parties equal, and that any objection on the part of the parents appears only a matter of caprice, then there is a law, which if had recourse to in time (that is, before the father confines the lady in a recolhimento) is highly favourable to the lovers. The swain has only to make an application to a certain tribunal, describing how the matter stands, and declaring that his object is marriage. The officers of justice then go with due solemnity to the lady's house, and demanding her of her father (who dares not resist the law) convey her to the house of some parent or respectable friend, there to remain unmolested until the necessary arrangements shall be made for her union with her favoured lover. This is what the Portuguese term 'ester em deposito,' to be in deposit. In this situation the young lady may receive the visits both of her father and lover, provided it be in the presence of other persons. But visits from the parents are rare occurrences, as they most frequently, when these extremities have been resorted to, utterly discard their children; although paternal affection, here, as in every other country, produces in nine cases out of ten a final reconciliation.

(News of Literature and Fashion.

* Recolhimento:—a place of religious seclusion. Individuals forced into a recollimento, or entering voluntarily, do not, as a matter of course, take the veil. There is, however, a body of regular nuns belonging to every house of the kind.

MR. SOUTHEY.

(From the *Representative.*)

The announcement of Mr. Southey's having been returned for Downton, has excited a storm of wrath among our Whig and Radical contemporaries, and some of them speak out their feelings openly, while others attempt in vain to conceal them under a thin disguise of merriment. They sneer, forsooth, at the notion of "a laureate in parliament," or condescend to be sorry that "the doctor should hazard so rash an experiment!" It needs no wizard to tell us what is at the bottom of all this out-cry—it is a very natural compound of two very congenial passions—fear and envy. We do not see what rashness there is in the experiment, as these gentlemen choose to call it. Mr. Southey is a man of great genius, but he is also a man of the most varied and profound knowledge, and, above all, he is a man of extensive experience, mature in all his faculties, and there can be no doubt perfectly aware of the nature and character of his own talents. Such a man, entering parliament with such a reputation, can be little tempted to seek any thing which he is not likely to attain. More than all the fame that parliamentary orators in general aspire to, is already his; it would gratify no vanity of his to add to the reputation he already possesses all the intellectual glory of St. Stephen's, if we lay out of view some three or four men on either side of the speaker's chair. He could gain nothing by doing all that any secondary man in the last parliament ever attempted to do. It very rarely happens that one who has grown gray in the use of his pen makes what is commonly talked of as a great speaker; and quite as rarely that one who has practised oratory from his youth takes to writing in his advanced years with much advantage. But eloquence, properly so called, is not much in vogue in our time. He is sure to be listened to in the House of Commons, now-a-days, who has the sense to speak there only when he has something to say; and we are certain that the very same feeling which procures an attentive hearing to the merchant who speaks on mercantile matters, the landlord who speaks on rural matters, the soldier who offers the House the result, on any military question, of his own personal experience, will command the most respectful attention of the House of Commons whenever Mr. Southey is pleased to present himself to their notice—because we cannot imagine him doing so except when some great question—some question of principle, deep, grave, and serious—forms the subject of debate. In regard to the Catholic question, for example, or the question of reform in parliament—who can pretend to say that Mr. Southey has not enjoyed as good opportunities of making himself master of such a subject as any man in England? Who can pretend to doubt, that if there be a man in England who knows all that is to be known on such a subject, Mr. Southey is as likely to be that man as any of his contemporaries? and who can doubt that—granting the knowledge, the materials—the intellect of Mr. Southey is as well calculated for making a good use of them as any man in existence? Take the ten ablest men of the last House of Commons, and seat them round the same table with Mr. Southey, and which of them is it that would feel the smallest inclination to undervalue any opinion expressed by him? On the contrary, these men, the Cannings, Mackintoshes, Broughams, Peels, &c., would unquestionably be anxious and delighted to hear it; because they all equally understand and acknowledge the intellectual rank of the man. Mr. Southey, in the House of Commons, will not be treated with less respect by these persons than he has through life been treated by them out of it; and we all know what their attention implies. There never was a time at which the accession of such a man as Southey could have been more desirable. We venture to predict that his presence will have a very powerful and marked influence in the House. The Church of England wants such a man there extremely: and we are of opinion that the literature of England wants him too. As for the barking of the party prints, Mr. Southey has no need to be reminded that—

"The man who makes a character, makes foes."

NEW CREATION OF PEERS.

(From the *London Gazette* of Saturday.)

WHITEHALL, JUNE 18, 1826.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignities of Earl and Marquis of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Frederick William Earl of Bristol, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles and titles of the Earl of Jermyn, of Hornings-herth, in the county of Suffolk, and Marquis of Bristol.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent, &c. &c., granting the dignity of a Baron of Great Britain and Ireland, unto William Marquis of Thomond, Knight of the most illustrious order of Saint Patrick, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name style and title of Baron Tadcaster, of Tadcaster, in the county of York.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent, &c. &c., granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Ulick John Marquis of Clanricarde, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name and title of Baron Somerhill, of Somerhill, in the county of Kent.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent, &c. &c., granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto James, Earl of Balcarres, and the heirs male of his holy body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title of Baron Wigan, of Haigh Hall, in the county Palatine of Lancaster.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent, &c. &c., granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Thomas Viscount Northland, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title of Baron Ranfurly, of Ramphorlie, in the county of Renfrew.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent, &c. &c., granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. Sir Charles Long, Knight, Grand Cross of the most honourable order of the Bath, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title of Baron Farnborough, of Bromley Hill Place, in the county of Kent.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent, &c. &c., granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Sir John Fleming Leicester, Baronet, Colonel of his Majesty's regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title of Baron de Tabley, of Tabley house, in the county palatine of Chester.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent, &c. &c., granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto James Archibald Stuart Wortley Mackenzie, of Wortley Hall, in the county of York, and of Belmount-Castle, in the county of Perth, Esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten by the name, style and title of Baron Wharncliffe, of Wortley, in the said county of York.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent, &c., &c., granting the dignity of a baron of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Charles Duncombe, Esq. and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title of Baron Feversham, of Duncombe-Park, in the county of York.

The King has also been pleased to direct letters patent, &c., &c., granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. and the heirs male of his body law fully begotten, by the name style and title of Baron of Seaford, in the county of Sussex.

NEW SUSPENSION SAFETY COACH.

A patent has been recently granted to Mr. Daniel Stafford, of Liverpool, for his invention of a New Suspension Safety Coach, which is so constructed as to maintain its equilibrium under extraordinary inequalities of road. *The annals of Sporting* in describing this machine, observes, "The Safety Coach plies between Manchester and Liverpool, and has been just exhibited at Chester races, where its superiority in keeping its equilibrium upon uneven ground, and in turning with sharp volutions without danger, in an unusually circumscribed space of ground, was acknowledged by the numerous distinguished individuals who were present. Mr. Stafford's coach may be constructed so as to be as easy of draft as any other; that its motion may be made equally pleasant, its whole appearance as compact and ornamental, and with this additional grand advantage, that, from the manner in which the body is suspended, it is not liable to overturn, even if a wheel should fly off, or sink into a hollow, by which an ordinary coach would be thrown over. The wheels and body of Stafford's coach are built in the same manner as those of the usual stage coaches, and may, like them, be varied according to taste.—The safety principle (which may be also applied to any four-wheeled carriage) consists solely in the mode of suspension. In place of resting upon, and being attached to the springs below, the body of the carriage is suspended from the uprights rising from the axletrees close to each wheel, to nearly the height of the roof. From these, horizontal springs run across, parallel to the axletrees, and on the centre of these springs, moving by the contact of two segments of a circle, the body has freedom to swing from side to side; the smooth segments working on each other, one fixed to the coach, the other on the spring, in the manner of cog wheels, throwing the point of suspension to the left, when the body swings to the right, and *vice versa*. As the coach rests upon four springs, there are, consequently, four sets of segments. It becomes evident that, should one or both wheels on one side rise upon an eminence, or, what is the same thing in effect, sink into a hollow, the body, from its perpendicular position, will alter its point of suspension to the higher side on the segments described, and thus prevent the vehicle from upsetting, by throwing a great proportion of the weight upon the higher wheels. This operation has been tried on steep ascents with unqualified success; and so far may it be extended that, on one occasion, both wheels were taken off on one side, and the body still remained upright. As the principle is valuable only on rough or very uneven ground, and the swinging motion would be inconvenient on every slight inequality of road, the patentee has prudently left a flat space on the segments, in the middle, from which the coach will not move, except upon extraordinary cases; thus the principle is always in readiness to act, when an accident would otherwise probably occur. The uprights are of iron, neatly constructed, the crossing bands serving as steps by which the passengers may ascend to their seats outside; and beneath these seats (and the coachman's box) the larger, or crossing springs (for there are, also, side springs attached to the uprights) are placed, almost wholly concealed from view—all appearance of heaviness or complexity being thus removed."

NEW COLLEGE.

A paper, of true Hibernian manufacture, is now circulating in Rome and throughout Italy, entitled "A Project for the establishment of a new Irish College in Rome." This College, it states, is to be instituted for the reception of young Irish ecclesiastics, who shall have distinguished themselves at home for abilities calculated to promote the objects of the Romish Church. They will be maintained by the College, who will provide them with board and lodging; but less distinguished ecclesiastics will also be received at the recommendation of their respective Bishops, if they maintain themselves, or upon paying an adequate compensation. The paper says:—

"Their residence in Rome shall continue two or three years, during which they will be promoted to University honours, will acquire *a general knowledge of books, libraries, and the world; particularly of ecclesiastical and pious institutions*; they will *learn* the most judicious *notions* of good taste in *building and adorning churches, convents, &c.*; they will select the best pieces of church music, and so far as their means will permit, they will form a collection of paintings representing sacred subjects, of medals, of books, &c. which will serve, on their return to Ireland, to improve the National taste, and *edify the piety of the people.*"

"To render them not only inestimable for soundness of doctrines and gravity of manners, but also *affable and indulgent* as far as shall be compatible with the interests of religion."

It is hoped the number in the College will not be *less* than sixty!

"A single Priest" it is said, "thus accomplished, would be almost sufficient to infuse a totally superior and, as it were, Apostolic spirit in the Clergy of an entire Irish diocese!"

From the preceding extracts it is evident that the purport of the scheme is to make the Irish Popish Priests as consummate knaves, and as intolerable pests to society, as the Italian Monks, and by placing the people of Ireland under their tutelage, to render them abject instruments in promoting the political as well as religious ambition of the See of Rome. After stating the reasons for propounding the scheme, which all centre in "producing almost certain profit to the Irish Church." the document thus continues to the conclusion:—

"The proposed College will serve as a temporary residence for every Irish Bishop *having occasion to repair to Rome.* The *Rector* of said College will also be able to act *as agent for the Irish Prelates—an object most anxiously desired in Ireland.* It would be in his power to render them the most important services; and he would have a peculiar interest in facilitating the faithful execution of all Ecclesiastical affairs *between the Holy See and Ireland!*

"No difficulty with regard to the establishment of such a College is apprehended; since, in the first place, the liberality and beneficence of our Holy Father may be confided in, and an assured hope is entertained of the protection and assistance of the Sacred Congregation de Propaganda Fide.

"The undersigned has at his disposal a sum of about 15000 dollars towards the said object.

"Finally, there is no cause to doubt of the zealous co-operation and unfailing support, according to their respective means, of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland.

MICHAEL BLAKE,
Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Dublin,
and Agent for all the Archbishops and
Bishops of Ireland."

This scheme is already so far matured, that the Pope notwithstanding his well-known avarice with regard to science and art, has, with "*liberality and beneficence,*" paid off a considerable mortgage upon a large building in Rome, which is to be converted into the new gymnasium, for young Irish priests to become perfected in, as emissaries of the Holy See against the power and freedom of England!

THE TALENTS.

Old Cartwright tells us, in his posthumous work, so injudiciously for his fame foisted upon the public, that Fox, the friend of the people, held *reform in Parliament* to be a good political cry, but impracticable in operation—perhaps it may not be unamusing, to submit at this moment, an extract from the *Morning Chronicle* during the administration of the Talents—it will serve to show, through the then medium of that *then Ministerial* paper, the real feeling of Mr. Fox, when in office—upon what is called the Catholic question.

"Lord Shrewsbury, the premier Earl of England, and chief in rank amongst the Catholics of the Empire, with becoming prudence and spirit, took an early opportunity, *after the new ministerial arrangements were completed*, of desiring, for himself and Mr. Scully (another member of the late deputation from Ireland), a conference with Mr. Secretary Fox, upon the subject of the Catholic claims. The minister readily complied, and in the course of a free conversation, stated to them various considerations, *to recommend that the Catholic petitions should be deferred for the present.* He rested this recommendation *chiefly upon the public prejudices which prevail in England, and which have been, of late, widely and actively diffused.* He said, that though the ministry *have not any legislative relief in their immediate contemplation*, the Catholics of Ireland may be assured of a *just and equitable spirit*, in the new executive department—*the existing laws* in their favour *shall be faithfully executed in all respects*, and especially in the army—that the tone of public officers shall be more liberal, and the administration of justice such, as to insure equal protection to all, without distinction of sect or party—that the relief and improvement of the lower classes shall be particularly attended to—and, finally, that the high and honourable persons about to assume the Government of Ireland, are steadfastly attached to this system, and sincerely inclined *to promote the general prosperity*, by the most conciliating and beneficent measures. He repeated his cordial *good wishes towards the Catholics, and trusted that they would perceive the propriety of deferring their petitions.*

"Lord Shrewsbury and Mr. Scully replied, that they could not presume to anticipate the determination of that great body; thanked him for the explicitness of his declaration, and retired."

Chron. March 6, 1806.

This, we flatter ourselves, is strikingly indicative, either of the real opinion of Mr. Fox upon the question, or of *the tone* which would be assumed by its warmest advocates, if they could get any thing by deserting it—that he was *forced into building the wall* against which his party ran their heads, is pretty plain from this explanation.—*John Bull.*

PURITY OF ELECTION.

It may be remembered that a man of the name of James, who got in for Carlisle in the last Parliament, one night, when the house scraped and coughed him down, said he would not sit again for a thousand a year. This James is a radical, returned by the voice of the people, an advocate for parliamentary reform, and supported by radical reformers.

Pray let the admirers of patriotism and purity read the following letter from this said James to a freeman of Carlisle, dated March 6, 1821:—

"Of all persons who are ill used on this subject (of outstanding accounts) no one is half so ill used as myself. *It seems to be quite forgotten that I was invited by a body of gentlemen* who led me to believe that the expense of the contest (of 1820) would be about three thousand pounds. To this expense, and this only, did I consent, and certainly I never for one moment contemplated the treating the yeomanry, much less the freemen, which was altogether corrupt and illegal. *If it was known that such practices were necessary to the success of an election, surely I should in justice have been informed of it*; but so much was I kept in the dark, that I was utterly amazed and thunderstruck to learn, for the first time, about five weeks after my return, that £4000 had been expended in the actual and just expences of the election, and £8000 *in the most disgraceful, corrupt, and infamous bribery and treating.* However, *the money which I had placed in my banker's* hand having been improperly, for the most part, *paid away in the corrupt manner I have mentioned*, and most of the *just and lawful expenses left unpaid*, I paid a further sum into the bank, in order that the persons who in justice were entitled to payment might obtain at least a part of what was due to them. Surely when it is considered that I have paid something more than *eleven thousand pounds*, and only at first agreed to pay a little more than one-fourth of that sum, I say again, however ill any person is used, I am used the worst."

So much for the manner in which PATRIOTS are sent to parliament—here is a friend of the people and the purity of election in a passion, declaring that his return was effected by the expenditure of £8000 in *the most disgraceful, corrupt, and infamous bribery*—a declaration as flattering to the radical representative himself as to the independent sons of freedom who returned him.—*John Bull.*

THE ELECTIONS.

(From the *John Bull.*)

The elections are now so far advanced, that we think we may venture to offer some observations upon the general result.

The first, and to our feeling vastly the most important is, the triumph of Protestant ascendancy. For a long number of years, every means of misrepresentation, artifice, and even of intimidation, have been employed, and not, we are sorry to say without some success, to restrain the expression of Protestant feeling.

The public press, with we confess one or two distinguished exceptions, has joined furiously in the promotion of the Popish cause, and still more in attempts to deter the Protestants from the expression of their opinion.

That minority of the people which compose the Whig and radical parties, are not only at liberty to use, but applauded for using the most violent language on every occasion in which they feel interested; nay, when they go beyond the reach of language, and indulge themselves in riot, sedition, or even treason, they find, not merely apologists, but defenders. But, if a constitutional association rallies round the throne and the government, it is immediately nicknamed an infamous gang; and if the public voice proclaimed its adherence to the principles of the glorious revolution, to the act of settlement, and to the Protestant establishment in Church and State, it is called a brutal clamour, a senseless cry, and the vociferations of bigotry and such like.

This practice, absurd and contemptible as it really is, has, nevertheless, its effect; individuals are deterred by these libellous epithets from the expression of their real sentiments, and, wisely considering the hands which now work the pump, are as reluctant to make a declaration of their sentiments as one would have been to have sung "God Save the King" in one of Hunt's Spitalfields processions.

The "*infamous cry of 'No Popery,'*" we are therefore sorry to say, has not been, though very general, as powerful and overwhelming as we think it ought to be. It ought to have echoed as one voice through Great Britain. As for Ireland, we we know that it is as much as a man's life is worth even to drink the health of the restorer of our civil and religious liberties; we, therefore, cannot complain of the silence of the Irish Protestants, but we certainly could have wished that the people of this Island had not been in any degree deterred from expressing their opinions with that sincerity and force with which it is evident they felt insuperable objections to any further concessions to the Papists; for although "*No Popery*" has not been as much heard as it was twenty years ago, we believe it has been pretty nearly as much felt—of this we are quite sure, that the present will be the most Protestant Parliament which has been elected since that of 1805. Nay, we have confident hopes that it will be still more constitutional even than that.

In the city of London even that foolish fellow the Lord Mayor would have beaten Alderman Wood, aye, and Alderman Waithman too, if he had declared Protestant sentiments: the poor man, we believe, had no sentiments at all, and we therefore confess that we are rather glad of the success of Alderman Wood.

The defeat of the latter would have had but one consolation, namely, to prove the precariousness, the worthlessness of that kind of popularity which Alderman Wood has passed his life in labouring to obtain, which he was twenty years in acquiring, and which he lost without any new demerit on his part in twenty months—but this lesson is nearly as well inculcated by his situation on the poll. Absolute Wisdom, the master of the ceremonies to Queen Caroline, the idol of her mobs, the president of her councils, the treasurer of her subscriptions: he, who has been four times the first favourite in the election race; he, who was twice in succession forced down the throats of the citizens, as Lord Mayor; he, we are glad to say, is the last on the most numerous poll ever taken in the city of London, and we are sorry to say was hard pressed to keep the small advantage he had over that ass Wenables.

If two Tories, whose principles are identically the same, should unite their interests, it is called an infamous conspiracy against the freedom of election; but when a Whig and a Radical, whose opinions, if they are sincere, are as different as Lord Grey and William Cobbett (as good a simile, we think, as black and white)—when, we say, a radical and a whig unite, it is called a coalition of principle, an union of the friends of liberty, and a laudable league in defence of constitutional rights.

By this sort of combination, Mr. Robert Wilson is again returned for Southwark—Mr. Marshall, an Unitarian, will be returned for Yorkshire; in this latter case, the *well-disant* friends of freedom are in awkward circumstances; for Lord Milton and Mr. Marshall will evidently succeed through the influence of Lord Fitzwilliam's purse and the aforesaid Mr. Marshall's Unitarian principles. The former will secure all the venal, the latter will enlist all the discontented; and these two classes must, in so large a manufacturing county, be too numerous to be beaten, without more expense than any private gentleman can be expected to incur. We do not blame Mr. Bethel for retiring from such a contest, but we do beg the county of York to remember, for a proper occasion, that Lord Fitzwilliam has not been contented with the return of his own son, unless he should also set his mark upon the county by naming, as another of its representatives, an Unitarian rope-maker.

At Cambridge, which has for many parliaments past acquiesced in representatives favourable to the Catholic claims, a complete reversion has taken place. The attorney general with a most triumphant majority; and although Lord Palmerston was returned, it is obvious, as we foretold last week, that he owes his return entirely to the division of the Protestant [illegible]

ween Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Bankes, Lord Palmerston polled
r votes: Messrs. Bankes and Goulburn polled 944; and as
believe that not one person voted for both Bankes and Goul-
n, the Protestant sense of the University is unequivocally
nested; and that being proved, we confess we cannot bring
selves to regret the return of Lord Palmerston. He is ama-
e in private life, able in the performance of his public duties;
g in possession, never before warned that his Catholic votes
re obnoxious, and a person whom, with that single excep-
n, every member of the University ought to be proud to have
his representative. Indeed the Protestant feeling must be
nderfully strong which could have excited an opposition to
d Palmerston.

We were amongst those who, with the greatest personal
teem for, and public approbation of, Lord Palmerston, wished
t Mr. Bankes and Mr. Goulburn could have understood one
other, and sacrificed individual interests to the great public
inciple; but we now think it due to both these gentlemen to
clare, that the poll shows that it would have been unreasona-
e to expect that either of them should have resigned the chance
so great an honour as that for which they were contending;
rticularly as such a resignation might perhaps have impaired
e prospects of either at a future election.

A great outcry was raised because the bribery oath was admi-
tered to some of the electors for the university—we have the
ghest respect, indeed we have a filial duty towards that most
spectable body—but we cannot see why it should claim any
emption from the operation of a general law, even if we could
mit them to be above the suspicion of the frailties incidental to
man nature. Some of the electors thought, and not we think
thout reason, that the accepting of a sum of money under the
me of travelling expenses from a candidate is illegal. The
w which leaves to the voter the decision of that question leaves
under the responsibility of the bribery oath. A certain Mr.
ackhall distinguished himself by the tragical indignation and
mpous reluctance with which he swallowed this test; but we
y leave to submit to this gentleman's more sober and logical
nsideration the following state of the case.

If he did not receive any sum of money whatsoever, the oath
hich was administered to *all*, implied no individual disrespect
him; and if he did receive any such sum, it was but fair in
se who doubted the legality of his doing so, to afford him
opportunity of asserting that his intention at least was not
contravene the law. Those who receive this kind of *viaticum*
we have no doubt fully satisfied that they had a right to do
but it is a *question*, a very important and a very doubtful
stion, and as Committees have often refused to entertain
ections which were not made at the poll, we think that those
o contemplated a further discussion of the matter had no other
ile of proceeding than the objecting to the acceptance of such
emuneration as bribery, for if it *be* at all illegal, bribery it un-
ubtedly is.

We must cast a look to the sister University of Dublin,
here we see that Mr. Plunket's rank, station, age, and ser-
ices, have been able to protect him from the ebullition of that
Protestant spirit which he has been, we think, rather too anxi-
us in his official character to repress. The right hon. gentle-
an was thrown out of his chair, and the chair itself, with one
r two of the bearers, were deposited in a sink-pool.

We blame such excesses, but we are glad to find that there
s still a Protestant spirit so strong in that place, which must
e taken to be the focus of the learning, the talents, and the
espectability of Ireland. If our readers are curious to see how
n affront of so very grave a description as this may be pallia-
d by an impartial press, we recommend to their notice a pa-
agraph in the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, which states the oc-
urrence as follows:—that on Mr. Plunkett's getting into his
hair, he found the bearers so inexperienced, and his seat
herefore so unsteady, that he begged leave to alight and pro-
eed home on foot. All the other accounts give the fact as we
ave above stated it, with an addition, which we hope may
ot be true, that Mr. Plunkett received some personal violence.

In Coventry, we apprehend it is now certain that Mr. El-
ice and Peter Moore will be disgracefully beaten. They ex-
ected to walk over the course, and when they found that a
ontest was probable, they vapoured away about Moore's popu-
arity and Ellice's purse—we hope the latter boast has more of
ubstance in it than the former, for both these worthies are so
etcrated in the town, that they have been, as it were, im-
risoned in their inn, and notwithstanding their steady votes
gainst the army estimates, they would have been, we appre-
end, very glad to have had the constitutional assistance of a
oop of Dragoons to protect them from their former constituents.

A morning paper of yesterday states what we consider quite
visionary project, viz. that Mr. Ellice means to transfer his
rvices from Coventry to the county of Middlesex. Mr. El-
ice may possibly, like Harlequin, have his own consent to such
n union, but we doubt that he can have that of any one else.
mpudent as he is, we really doubt that he can carry it to the
itch of requiring to offer himself for Middlesex, with which he
as no connexion of property, or even personally, further than
having a house in New-street, Charing-cross.

If he does come to the poll, of two evils we shall choose the
east, and shall prefer the unobtrusive Whiggery of old Byng,
or young Whitbread, to the blustering pretensions of Mr.
Ellice.

In Surry, we regret to say that Mr. Pallmer has run a head of
Mr. Sumner. We have a great respect for Mr. Pallmer personally; we well recollect, when he was formerly in parliament, that his votes on general subjects were the right way, and that he distinguished himself by some speeches in favour of the West Indian interests, and in exposure of the hypocritical quackery by which they have been assailed; we therefore should be most happy to see Mr. Palmer in Parliament, but not in the room of Mr. Sumner, whom we look upon as one of the most useful and truly independent country gentlemen who have lately sat in the House of Commons. He is a man who never was swayed by the ministers nor awed by the populace; he has kept his own unbiassed course with an integrity which does him honour, but with an uncompromising steadiness which may have impaired his popularity.

Every man who does his duty must be prepared to suffer temporary unpopularity. Mr. Canning declines to represent a popular place—Mr. Huskisson is unpopular at Liverpool—Mr. Plunkett is assailed in Dublin—Mr. Sumner has performed his public duty with a zeal and ability second to no man; and if the high and independent spirit which he has exhibited both on general questions and on the local discussions of the county should have weakened his personal interest in Surry, we shall regret it for the sake of that county; but we shall nevertheless think that it is more honourable to Mr. Sumner to lose his seat by his manly and independent conduct, than to have kept it by such compliances and compromises as men of less energy might have consented to make.

We trust, however, that his danger is more apparent than real, and at all events, if there is to be a change, we shall have in his stead a thorough supporter of his Majesty's government, a decided friend to the West India interests, and, if he acts up to the pledge given on the hustings to Mr. Onslow, an enemy to CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

CAVAN ELECTION, JUNE 20.

The election for this county took place in the town of Cavan yesterday. At about eleven o'clock Messrs. Maxwell and Saunderson were drawn in a carriage to the court house by a considerable body of of the freeholders. They were attended by several gentlemen in their carriages.

Mr. White, of Red hills, shortly after arrived, with a great number of his freeholders He was drawn through the town to the court house attended by a number of persons, as was subsequently Colonel Saunderson, father of one of the candidates.

Mr. Grattan, representative for Dublin, and Lord Bective, came to the hustings standing behind Mr. Southwell's carriage, with their hats off. Neither Mr. Coote nor Mr. Southwell appeared at all on the hustings!

The proclamation having been made, and the writ read by the sub-sheriff, Colonel Pratt rose to propose Mr. Henry Maxwell; but after he had said a few words, and remarked on the triumph that was lately obtained over two persons—one, the representative of royalty, the other the Attorney General, the mob got so uproarious and violent, that we could recollect very little of what he subsequently said, although the sheriff endeavoured to obtain him a hearing; and he (Colonel Pratt) himself said, he was determined to be heard. He concluded by saying—I have but a few words more—take my advice, and stick by your landlords and they will stick by you in the time of need. He then proposed Mr. Maxwell as a fit and a proper person to represent them in parliament.

The other candidates having been proposed and seconded,

Mr. Maxwell then addressed the assembled electors. He was received at first with attention and kindness, but had not far proceeded when he was assailed with such noise and groanings as to be totally inaudible to the persons collected in the hall below. Mr. Maxwell, finding it impossible to obtain a hearing from that portion of the auditory, turned his face to the sheriff, close under whom our reporter sat. We are therefore enabled to give a full and complete report of what fell from him:—

"Mr. high-sheriff and gentlemen freeholders of the county of Cavan—In offering myself to your notice upon the present occasion, I feel that I come before you under circumstances of peculiar encouragement: I say of peculiar encouragement, because I am supported by the large majority of the freeholders of the county. Gentlemen, you are here assembled to exercise the highest privilege which our Constitution has conferred upon you, that of electing your representatives. Gentlemen, I solicit at your hands the highest honour to which a country gentleman can aspire, that of representing in Parliament the interests of this county—and the highest mark of distinction at which I can ever aim, is that of deserving the confidence and approbation of the freeholders of the loyal and independent county of Cavan. Gentlemen, you have already honored *me* with that confidence—you have for four generations entrusted your interests to various members of my family. They returned into your hands unsullied that trust which you committed to them; and during the short period in which I have had the honour of a seat in Parliament, I am not aware that, by any act of mine, I have forfeited that good opinion which it shall ever be my highest privilege to deserve. Gentlemen, I never gave a vote at which I have cause to blush, nor have I ever taken a single step in Parliament for which my conscience upbraids me. I have paid the most particular attention to every measure which affected Ireland, and, in so doing, I have kept one object steadily in view, and to that I have invariably adhered—the good of my country. When an unfair, uncandid, and ungentleman-like attack was made upon the then high sheriff of this county, I did not shrink from coming forward. I made a plain statement of the case—I showed the conduct of the high sheriff in its true colours, and I repelled the attack. Upon questions of general policy, I have supported the measures of his Majesty's Ministers, where I thought they were pursuing a right course, and I have opposed them when I conceived that they were wrong.

"And here, gentlemen, permit me to allude to a circumstance, which, a very few days since occurred in this town. I refer to the conduct of Mr. O'Connell. Gentlemen, Mr. O'Connell's name is known to you all; but there is one trait in his character with which many of you may perhaps not be acquainted. In the spring of last year Mr. O'Connell accompanied the Roman Catholic deputation to London. He wished, forsooth, to see the measure of emancipation carried, and he conceived that his presence in London would tend much towards the attainment of this object. But what was really his conduct? Attend, Roman Catholics of Cavan, while I show you that Mr. O'Connell is not your friend—while I entereat you earnestly to pause before you follow the advice of a man, who would deprive you of the most invaluable privilege you possess, of the elective franchise—of the right of voting at the election of members of parliament. Yes, Roman Catholics of Cavan, Mr. O'Connell told the people of England—he told the committee of the House of Commons, which sat on the state of Ireland, that the forty shilling freeholders of Ireland should be deprived of the elective franchise. In his examination before the Irish committee the following question is put to him:—

"Do you think the raising the qualification to £10 would be productive of great benefit to Ireland? I think it would be productive of benefit. It is, in my humble judgment, no small benefit to get rid of any portion of perjury; and it is the commencement of what we want so much in Ireland, a substantial yeomanry. At present the population is too much divided between the highest and the very lowest class."

"Roman Catholics of Cavan—You hear the compliment which Mr. O'Connell pays you. He says, the system of forty shilling freeholders holds out a strong inducement to perjury; and he would, therefore, deprive you of your elective franchise. Hear him again:—He was asked—

"Do you think that the Catholics of Ireland would be content to exchange the indirect political power they now possess, by means of the forty-shilling freeholders, for the direct advantage of the political influence they would possess, if admitted to the enjoyment of equal rights? There may be some little clamour upon that subject, but it would be an irrational one; and I think, easily *put down*. I am convinced the Catholics would very readily make that exchange, particularly as accompanied by all the other advantages that they would look to from a participation generally with the Protestants of power. I do not think there would be any difficulty in coupling that with the measure of emancipation; in my own judgment there would be none."

"I would appeal to you all, what benefit could the Roman Catholic forty-shilling freeholders possibly derive from Catholic Emancipation, if they were to lose their right of voting? Forty shilling freeholders of Cavan, Mr. O'Connell would deprive you of the highest privilege you enjoy. *I* voted against your disfranchisement. Gentlemen, upon the Sabbath day—upon that day which the *Protestant church* consecrates to works of religion and charity—on which the clergy of the Protestant church are used to inculcate lessons of religion, of charity, and of universal benevolence—upon that day, Mr. O'Connell within the precincts of a place of worship—in the presence of ministers of religion, made a most inflammatory harangue. The object of his visit to Cavan, and the main purport of his speech were to induce the tenantry of this county to vote contrary to the wishes of their landlords—to sever that tie which ought always to exist—which, with us, always has existed, between landlord and tenant—a tie which, in this county always must exit, where we can boast of more resident landlords, anxious to promote the comfort, to supply the wants and to gain the affections of their tenantry, than perhaps any other county in the Kingdom.

"Gentlemen, Mr. O'Connell did me the honour of thinking that I was deserving of his abuse. I thank God, I have deserved it! God grant, I may never merit the approbation of Mr. O'Connell! Gentlemen, Mr. O'Connell has lost the confidence of the Irish, by his total abandonment of all principle, by sacrificing the interests of the forty shilling freeholders of Ireland to the uncertain expectation of a silk gown. He has disgusted the people of England by his total want of feeling; for, be it remembered, that on a recent occasion, when several of the manufacturing towns of England were threatened with famine and poverty, with all their concomitant miseries, this man had the insolence to declare, 'the miseries of England are to me a source of heartfelt satisfaction. I thank my God, I glory in the distresses of that country!' Mr. O'Connell has represented me as an useless member of the Irish committee. Gentlemen, I had the honour of being on the Irish committee, and this shall always be to me a source of honest pride and self-approbation, as I took an active part in the proceedings, and as I was enabled to be of service to my country.

"Mr. O'Connell has designated me as 'Orange Maxwell.' Gentlemen, I have no reason to blush at the name of Maxwell. I have always been accustomed to flatter myself that the name of Maxwell was identified with the best interests of this country. With respect to the other word, I never did belong to any party, nor was I ever a member of any society; but, if by the appellation of 'Orangeman,' I am to understand a Protestant from conviction—sincerely attached to our invaluable Protestant constitution, and determined, to the extent of my ability, to uphold it—in this acceptation of the word, I shrink not from the appellation. And here, Gentlemen, allow me to remind you, that this name has been applied to me by that man, who appealed to the worst passions of an exasperated people, and adjured them to be peaceable—"*by the hatred they bore the orangemen.*"

"I wish not to follow Mr. O'Connell's example, by indulging in personal abuse; but I will give you the character of that gentleman—most ably and truly pourtrayed. I am well aware, that anything which I might say, as to the character of Mr. O'Connell, would be considered as coming from an enemy, speaking under the influence of prejudice, and therefore not entitled to credit. But I will give you his character in the words of a gentleman, who is a sincere friend of that cause which Mr. O'Connell advocates. 'Examine their leader, O'Connell; he assumes a right to direct the Catholics of Ireland; he advises he harangues, and he excites; he does not attempt to allay the passions of a warm and mercurial people: he does not exhort them to works of industry and peace, in close alliance with Great Britain to promote agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and derive wealth, and strength, and credit from the various benefits of this rich and luxurious connexion.' No such thing—full of inflammatory matter, his declamations breathed every thing but harmony, and, vented against Great Britain the most ignorant, the most mischievous, and the most disgusting calumny, falsehood, and nonsense, equalled only by its excessive impudence. He said that Great Britain was the most stupid, the most dishonest, and the most besotted nation that ever existed! He said that Ireland could not confide in the promises of England; he said that the English hated the Catholics, and hated the Irish, simply because they were Irish! He declared that the re-enactment of the whole penal code would be preferable to the measure that was to repeal that code! Without discrimination, he pronounced the Protestants bigots, and the Catholics slaves; and at the same instant that he talked thus idly, and raved thus wickedly, he said there existed no fredom of the press—no liberty of speech!! When he enumerated the grievances of the Catholic body, he omitted the greatest grievance—himself! When he called for the repeal of civil and religious disqualifications, he shewed that there existed another more durable, and much more insurmountable, a moral disqualification in his own person, a mental incapability, that discovered his unfitness to get power among a people whom he made it his occupation to mislead and misadvise. A man who could make the speeches that he has made—utter the sentiments that he has uttered—abuse the characters that he has abused—and praise the characters that he has praised—violate the promises that he has violated—propose such votes of thanks, and votes of censure, shows that he has little regard for private honor, or public character; that he does not comprehend the spirit of liberty, and is not fitted to receive it. He betrays such a scattered understanding, and barbaric mind, that if he got liberty he would abuse it; almost unsuited for the British Constitution, and almost ignorant of the bonds of civil society—of such a mould and such a disposition, as to be incapable of accomplishing any rational object. If a man loved treason, and that this person was a traitor, he should not join him—if a man was love-sick with royalty, and that this person was a high-flown royalist, he should not join him—his rebellion would be a rout, his royalty would be servitude: turbulent as a citizen, he would be worse as a soldier; he may live like a Cisdius, he could not die like a Cataline. His declamations to the lower orders are full of extravagance, unreality, and ambiguity; he sets afloat the bad passions of the people, makes them restless in disposition, and impotent in action; he leaves a vacuum in the meaning of his harangues, to be filled up by the heated imagination of a warm-hearted and too sensitive people. He is well aware that it is the part of a bad man to make use of a grievance as an instrument of power, and render it the means of discontent, without a single honest attempt at redress. His speaking is extravagant diction, vulgar boast, swaggering sentence, affected bombast, and ludicrous composition; his liberty is slavish, his politics are not reason, his reading is not learning, his learning is not knowledge, his rhetoric is a gaudy hyperbole, garnished with faded flowers, such as a drabbled girl would pick in Covent-garden, stuck on with the taste of a kitchen maid, and delivered in a barbarous dialect and Connaught declamation."

"Gentlemen, the time during which I represented this county has been short; but the measures which within that time have been submitted to Parliament were of the greatest importance to this country. Within that period, committees of both Houses were appointed to inquire into the state of Ireland. Through their labours, the people of England have become intimately acquainted with the state of Ireland. They have begun to feel an interest in her welfare, and to forward her improvement. Many evils have already been redressed; much still remains to be done; many obstacles are still to be overcome; but, from the manifest improvement which has already taken place in the moral condition of the country, from the general spread of knowledge and scriptural education throughout our land, we are fully warranted in indulging the expectation, that Ireland will ere long shake off those traminels which for ages have chained her—that she will burst forth from those clouds of darkness which have so long obscured her moral and political horizon—that she will at length assume her rank in the scale of nations, and that England will, at no distant period, behold her deriving the full benefits of our glorious constitution, and proceeding in the same steady course of national improvement.

"It is not my intention to enter into details upon those important measures connected with this county, which of late years occupied the attention of Parliament. I shall therefore merely say, that I supported, in all its stages, the Bill for the suppression of the Roman Catholic Association—that I gave my unqualified opposition to the payment of the Roman Catholic Clergy, because I disapproved of it *in toto*; and that I opposed the disfranchisement of the forty shilling freeholders, as an unjust invasion of the rights of the people.

"Gentlemen, upon the subject of Roman Catholic emancipation, my sentiments are well known. I have told you before that I am a Protestant—I revere our invaluable Protestant constitution, because it ensures all the blessings of liberty and equal protection to Protestants and Roman Catholics. It admits the one as well as the other to the full enjoyment of all the blessings of our consitution under equal conditions. The Protestant hesitates not to agree to the those conditions; the Roman Catholic scruples to do so. The Protestant offers to his Sovereign unqualified, undivided allegiance. The Roman Catholic owns allegiance to a foreign power. The Protestant is; therefore, admitted to all the privileges of our constitution—the Roman Catholic excludes himself.

"Gentlemen, those who know me cannot accuse me of bigotry, virulence, or intolerance, with all of which Mr. O'Connell has charged me. I oppose Roman Catholic emancipation from a conscientious conviction that it ought not to be carried. It is my full persuasion, that were the claims of the Roman Catholics to be conceded, misery and destruction to the established church and to our Protestant constitution must ensue. I oppose the Roman Catholic claims as a measure from which the great mass of Roman Catholics would derive no benefit whatsoever. It is true, that it would most materially benefit the higher classes of that persuasion. It would admit them to places of honor, of emolument, and distinction, but it would not enable the poor man to pay his rent the better. It would not offer to him better means of supporting a numerous and perhaps a starving family. No, gentlemen—the agitators know this well. In seeking for emancipation they are looking for their own aggrandizement—they desire not to promote your happiness or your comfort. Freeholders of Cavan—look to your landlords—they are your friends—they are interested in your welfare—consult their wishes—you will gratify them, and you will benefit yourselves.

"Gentlemen, should you kindly grant to me a continuance of your confidence, I shall never abuse it. It shall be my most anxious endeavour to promote your interest. I live among you. My family are known to you. They are my sureties." Mr. M. then said that the Gentleman who spoke last having alluded to a writ, which was said to have been for improper purposes put into the hands of the Sheriff against one of the candidates, within a few days back, he (Mr. Maxwell) could assure them he was totally ignorant of the circumstance, or anything concerning it, until it was mentioned by the Honourable Gentleman.

The Sheriff, having asked whether any one desired to address the meeting on behalf of the absent candidates, and having been answered in the negative,

Mr. Saunderson for ten minutes endeavoured in every way to obtain a hearing, but without success. He had a glass of wine and water in his hand, and was only heard to say "Gentlemen, I'll drink all your good healths before I begin." He was at length forced to give up all expectation of being heard.

The confusion in the Hall now became intolerable.—The multitude, however, shortly after became considerably appeased by Mr. Saunderson, who prevailed upon a large portion of his tenantry to show a good example to Mr. Southwell's supporters, by quitting the Hall, and the Sheriff having at length procured silence, put the question upon each of the candidates, and declared that the show of hands appeared in favour of Henry Maxwell, Esq., and R. H. Southwell, Esq.

A poll was then demanded on behalf of the other candidates, and five freeholders were subsequently polled for each of the candidates.

Previously to the question being put upon by Mr. Saunderson, Counsellor Fox said he had a legal objection to Mr. Coote's eligibility—that proceedings had been taken against him, which had terminated in what the law calls 'outlawry.' This had taken place in more than one instance—and the proceedings had ended in a 'custodiam.' This, Mr. Fox said, was a good ground of objection in all books on the subject—and referred particularly to 'Anderson's Reports,' p. 293.

All the Counsel, on both sides, were occupied for a considerable period in arguing this point, which was over-ruled by Mr. Cummins, the Sheriff's Assessor, upon the ground, that if Mr. Fox's point was good, it was one that should be determined before a Committee of the House of Commons, and not before him.

Never was the town of Cavan so full. The election is not expected to terminate for several days.—*Evening Mail.*

OUTRAGE "INDEPENDENCE," and FREE ELECTION!!!

Although the presence of those "*peace breakers*" the constabulary, has secured us from direct personal attack in the immediate vicinity of the hustings, or in the open day, we understand that as the hopes of victory decline amongst the lower orders of our "independent" folk, their appetite for outrage seems to have acquired additional keenness. On Monday evening, at rather a late hour, a respectable citizen, walking with his lady down Green street, was met by a party of those miscreant "free electors," who assailed him not merely with the vilest execrations, as one of the Hon. Butler Clarke's friends, but struck him repeatedly with stones before assistance could have reached him. The dastardly ruffians, with a spirit which disgraces manhood, followed up this violence by a brutal attack on the lady, at whom also they threw stones, from one of which she received a severe contusion on the head! It is impossible to reprobate such conduct in terms too strong, and we are proud, indeed, that we can contrast the orderly, peaceful, and correct demeanour observable amongst the very humblest classes in the interest of the Hon. Butler Clarke and Mr. Doherty, with this abominable spirit of "independent" outrage!—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

KILKENNY ELECTION.

"The "Independent" gentlemen administer the bribery oath in almost every instance, in the several booths. The practice would be quite ludicrous, if it were not utterly disgusting, when we consider the individuals to whom the oath was put; but the thing can scarce surprise us who have been attentive to the policy of these matchless folk, who have contrived to do more injury to their own cause than it would seem possible to have achieved by any exterior force. If any thing were wanted to complete the ruin and disgrace of the party, this grossly offensive and indecent measure must insure it.—*Ibid.*

DUBLIN COMMISSION INTELLIGENCE.

The opening of the commission took place on Saturday.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—MURDER OF DR. WOGAN.

On Monday *Denis Hynes* and *George Stanley* were put to the bar, indicted for the robbery of Robert Bell, of a silver watch and a half-crown piece, on the morning of the 21st of April last, on the King's high way, in the parish of St. Mary's, Donnybrook.

Mr. Robert Bell stated—that coming into town on the morning mentioned in the indictment, he was stopped at half-past two o'clock, on the Rock-road, between the Serpentine Avenue and Merrion; a man ran out and inquired what o'clock it was?—Witness told him it was half-past two, and then proceeded to walk on, when the man seized him by the collar, held a large stick over his head, and demanded his money; saying at the same time that he would either have blood or money; witness gave him half a crown; his watch, which was secured by a guard chain suspended from his neck, was next demanded, and also given up; it was a silver hunting watch; the person who robbed him shook hands with witness, and wished him a goood night; during this time there were two other persons on the road, at about ten yards distance, it was a very light night: the man who had robbed him (while in the very act of doing so) addressed those persons and said—"Jem, do not fire the pistol," and then joined them; he stopped no longer with witness than was necessary for his purpose. [Witness here identified Hynes as the person who had robbed him, and held the stick over his head.] After they had departed, witness walked after them, and told Hynes that if he would return the watch, which was a present, he (witness) would leave a sum of money for him in any place he would appoint; to this Hynes replied that if he made any noise on the road, he would knock him as dead as a cock; on witness then inquiring if there were any more of the party on the road, Hynes said there were two more besides those now with him; but that witness having no money had nothing to fear from them; the other two were within hearing during all this time; witness next saw prisoner in the police office on that day week; he was dressed then as he is now. Here the witness described the dress of the other two men.

By the prisoner—The transaction took place within, perhaps, a quarter of a mile of the Serpentine Avenue; the money taken from him was in one piece, viz.: half a crown; witness swore at the police office that the man who robbed him had a red complexion.

Robert St. Leger, an accomplice, examined—Was acquainted with the prisoners, Denis Hynes and George Stanley, now at the bar; at the time of Mr. Bell's robbery, and the murder of Mr. Wogan, was in the employment of Mr. Dargan, breaking stones on the Rock-road, of which Mr. Dargan is overseer. On the night of the 20th of April, being the night prior to the robbery, witness, accompanied by the prisoners, proceeded to a public house at the corner of Westmorland-place, where they had half a pint of spirits, for which one of the prisoners produced a shilling, and received 4d change; they came there at half past eleven o'clock, and stopped about three quarters of an hour, when they proceeded to Mr. Wogan's house, in Sandymount, where they stood *tampering* at the door for about half an hour before they got in; they brought a crow-bar with them, which was left behind at Mr. Wogan's; witness did not see Mr. Wogan that night; after leaving the house he came on the Rock-road, nearly opposite Mr. Wogan's, where Stanley threw away a bayonet taken from that rev. gentleman; Hynes said he did not doubt but he was stabbed, but which, however, he could not ascertain until he would go home. Here they met a gentleman, whom Hynes said he would rob if he had any thing; witness and Stanley bid him do so, and remained within ten yards of him during the transaction, Stanley standing on the path, and witness on the road side. [Here the evidence of the witness was exactly similar to that of Mr. Bell.] On the stick being produced (huge blackthorn, thickly studded with large knots,) witness identified it, and stated that it was named *Greenwood*, from the place in England from which Hynes's brother had brought it; the watch was given to Stanley; Hynes told witness afterwards that it had been sold in Smock-alley, at a Mr. Reilly's, for 18s.; Stanley was not present at this; Hynes told him he had given Stanley a third of the price of the watch; witness never got his share; witness on the day after the robbery had been committed, was breaking stones on the Rock road; Hynes came there at an early hour in the morning, and stopped about a quarter of an hour, and then departed; Stanley also passed the road the same day; he kept, however, on the farther side from witness; they consequently, had no conversation, neither did Hynes mention any thing respecting the transactions of the preceding night; after the perpetration of the robbery and murder witness slept in the same bed with Hynes, till it was time to go to work; they went to Mr. Wogan's for the sole purpose of robbing him; Mr. Wogan's robbery was planned on the Wednesday preceding the transaction; on the same night the house was reconnoitered by Hynes; while Hynes robbed Mr. Bell, he (prosecutor) and Stanley stood by ready to assist if necessary; witness gave his information after in a week, being the Friday following; he was not taken at the time; he had heard that other persons had been accused of the murder, which induced him to become approver, lest the innocent might suffer; they had no arms whatever at Mr. Wogan's but the stick and crow-bar; when robbing Mr. Bell the calling out to fire the pistol was merely to keep Mr. Bell quiet; witness expects to save himself by the present prosecution.

Edward Reilly was next examined.—He is a working jeweller, living at 14, Smock-alley; at about nine o'clock on the morning of Friday or Saturday, previous to the 23th of April, the prisoner, Stanley, came into his shop, and asked witness to buy a watch, for which he demanded £5; witness bought the watch for £3 19s.; on an understanding that the prisoner might have back the watch in a day or two after, by allowing witness half-a-crown for the advance; while they were bargaining, the other prisoner came in and stood in the shop, but did not interfere; on the third or fourth day after witness sold the watch for £4 to a person whose name or residence he did not know, and whom he never saw after; however it corresponded exactly with the description given of the one robbed from Mr. Bell.

George Needham, peace-officer, and William Edwards, a patrol constable, proved the finding of the stick, which had been produced, on Hynes's bed, in the straw.

The case for the prosecution having closed,

Mr. Boylan, of Booterstown, was called to give testimony to the character of Hynes, but was unable to depose any further than as to his personal knowledge of him, but nothing as to his general character.

Eleanor Verdon, a very young girl, who had been in the service of Stanley, was next produced to prove an *alibi*, but failed, after a most able cross-examination by Mr. M'Keane. The case having closed on both sides,

Baron Pennefather recapitulated the evidence to the Jury, who without leaving the box, found the prisoners *guilty*; when his Lordship, after a most impressive address to the prisoners, in which he particularly cautioned them against entertaining hopes of any the slighest mitigation of the punishment due to their crime being extended to them, proceeded to pass the awful sentence of the law on them, but without naming the day for the execution.

After hearing his sentence pronounced, and in the act of retiring from the bar, the prisoner Stanley exclaimed—"Lord be praised, our souls cannot be hurt."

VACCINATION.

The prevalence of a maligunant species of small pox, in the course of last year, and the number of cases which proved fatal, gave rise, both in this country and in France, to an unfounded alarm in the minds of many persons, in regard to the benefits of vaccination; notwithstanding the opinions in its favour so often expressed by all the most eminent medical men. In England, the matter was fully discussed, and the merits of vaccination conclusively asserted, in the last annual report of the National Vaccine Board to the Secretary of State. At Paris, it appears that three physicians undertook to make personal inquiries, at every house in which a person, who had fallen a victim to the small pox, had resided; they have lately published a report of their visitation, accompanied by six large sheets, containing the names and residences of all the individuals; and the result is pronounced to be, an additional assurance, that if vaccination does not, in every case, altogether preclude the possibility of receiving the infection of the small pox, its efficacy is certain in depriving that fatal disease of all dangerous malignity.

St. John's Well.—The visiters to this annual scene of drunkenness and riot were fully as numerous yesterday as on any former occasion. The arrangements of the police precluded the usual encampment, and the sale of spirituous liquors on the pattern green. Many a sly glass, however, was distributed behind the bushes, from the generous stores of the itinerant defrauders of the revenue, and whether we are to attribute it to the overpowering rays of a vertical sun, the potency of the liquor, which was hurried into the stomachs of the greedy visitants, or both combined, the various avenues to the city were crowded at an early hour in the evening with trios, quartettos, and quintettes, of very wild looking and redfaced citizens, performing their journey homewards in that serpentine state of progression, which Blair calls the true line of beauty. Two or three *scrimmages* took place during the day, but they were rather of a minor nature. This was merely the walking Sunday, the real pattern day being the 24th, on which day the tent-keepers will be permitted, as we are informed, to rear their temporary dwellings. When it is remembered that the county election will be in active progress at the same period, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the police will have their heads full of business. —*Dublin Paper, June 19.*

Extract of a letter received from Armagh, dated Tuesday:—"We met Brownlow this morning; he shook the Colonel (Verner) by the hand, and told him 'he feared he had cut out too hot work for him.' If matters go on as favourably as we have every reason to expect, we are certain of success. What will the *Association* say when they hear George Ensor has joined us, and declared himself for Verner, although his own *personal* vote goes with Caulfield? Wednesday we open the hustings—Thursday the polling commences. I will write again on Friday, which will give us two days' polling, and show the feeling that animates them at starting. On Friday the Colonel entered Lurgan (Brownlow's *own town*,) the freeholders came out six miles to meet him, and drew his carriage into the town. Brownlow has not dared to canvass it."

A shocking murder was committed on Friday night in the vicinity of Borrisokane, on Mr. Minchin, a young clergyman belonging to the Church of England. He dined at Mr. Bigg's, Castle Biggs, was waylaid going home, and had his skull fractured—he was then thrown into the Shannon. The police are actively in pursuit of the murderers. There are two men in custody. The reason assigned for the act is, in consequence of his taking land from which another person had been ejected.

The Stone.—M. Thibault (de l'Orne), a young medical professor of great distinction in France, has just presented to the Academy of Surgery in Paris, a paper in which he describes a new method of dissolving the stone in the bladder. A most ingeniously constructed instrument conducts into the bladder a little pocket, very thin in its texture, but capable of resisting the action of the strongest acids. By an admirable mechanical contrivance, the stone is enclosed in the pocket, which is subsequently closed in such a manner as to prevent the possibility of the escape of any of the liquids which are injected into it. The action of the dissolvents, powerful in itself, is augmented by the electrical current of the voltaic pile, which, alone, is capable of dissolving the hardest bodies. This paper has excited a great sensation; and the report of the academy upon it, which will no doubt contain the details necessary to the elucidation of this most valuable invention, is expected with considerable impatience.

Nature and Art.—A story is recorded of Cecco d'Ascoli and of Dante, on the subject of natural and acquired genius. Cecco maintained that nature was more potent than art, while Dante asserted the contrary. To prove his principle, the great Italian bard referred to his cat, which by repeated practice he had taught to hold a candle in his paw while he supped or read. Cecco desired to witness the experiment, and came not unprepared for his purpose; when Dante's cat was performing its part, Cecco lifting up the lid of a pot which he had filled with mice, the creature of art instantly showed the weakness of a talent merely acquired, and dropping the candle, flew on the mice with all its instinctive propensity. Dante was himself discohcerted, and it was judged that the advocate for the occult principle of native faculties had gained his cause. —*D'Israeli's Curiosities.*

An Irish Death.—An Irish ensign carrying the colours of his regiment at the battle of Waterloo, was struck by five balls at the same moment. His servant seeing the colours drop, fell out of the ranks and endeavoured to raise his master, who looking up in his face, exclaimed, "Never mind me, John; *I'm no more.*" We are happy to state, that the gallant ensign, notwithstanding the assertion, is still in the land of the living.

Camerarius's Description of the Horse.—*A perfect* horse is an assemblage of the excellencies of many animals. He should possess *three* parts like a woman: an expanded chest, protuberant hips, and a long mane; in *three* things he should resemble a lion; in ferocity of countenance, in fortitude, and irresistible impetuosity; he must have *three* things appertaining to a sheep—the nose, gentleness, and patience; *three* of a mule—strength, perseverance, and sureness of foot; *three* of a deer—head, legs and skin; *three* of a wolf—throat, neck, and hearing; *three* of a fox—ears, tail, and rate of pace; *three* of a serpent—memory, sight, and flexibility; and *three* of a hare—running, walking, and pertinacity.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD ELECTION.

FIRST DAY.

(Concluded from first Page.)

most injurious to all. From the manly and uncompromising manner in which Lord George Beresford has come forward to assert the rights of the people, and the independence of the county, I think I may with confidence say that he is most justly entitled to support. A popular outcry has been raised against his lordship for the opinions he is supposed to entertain on the Catholic question; and he has been represented as the advocate of oppression and intolerance. The imputation is untrue, and he disclaims it. Religious toleration in this country is as it ought to be—unbounded; but between political and religious toleration there is a wide difference. Every political society, undoubtedly, has a right to frame its own institutions; and exclusion to a certain extent must exist. Certain qualifications are necessary to vote at elections—certain qualifications are necessary to sit in Parliament—and the rights of man can only be carried so far as they are consistent with the welfare of the society in which he lives. If the Catholic claims are to be conceded, and the constitution, as it was established at the revolution in 1688, to be altered, it must be done not through intimidation or force, but from the sober conviction, and with the approbation of the British people. Until this conviction arises, and the prejudices of the people, formerly well-grounded, have been removed, no majority in the lower house, whether obtained accidentally or through the exertion of the Catholics themselves, can ever force the question through that important member of the British constitution—the hereditary branch of the legislature. For myself, I have hitherto been of opinion that the time for that restriction had gone by; but I feel there is a consideration more important than this; that we have a paramount duty to perform; and that we must now manfully make our stand, or submit for ever to be enthralled by this spiritual despotism. On these grounds I come forward to support Lord George Beresford; and the Catholic freeholders, in giving him their votes, will show to Protestant England that they may without danger be admitted to a full participation of the privileges of the constitution and that there is nothing in the genius of their religion, which can incapacitate them from becoming fit legislators, under a Protestant King, for a free people. A large majority of the landed proprietors has declared for his lordship; and if the tenants remain true to their natural protectors and advisers; his election must be secure. The landlord and tenant are bound together by one common tie of interest; we both draw our means of subsistence from the cultivation of the soil, and their prosperity is ours. "*Idem velle atque idem nolle, ea demum firma amicitia est*"—we can have no separate or jarring interests. To whom then can they with more confidence look up for advice? Let them be convinced that he who would sever the tie that has so long existed between them, is no true friend to his country. Experience shows that where mutual good will and confidence subsist, there prosperity follows; while, on the contrary, where there is mutual bad feeling and distrust, the most disastrous consequences must ensue. I shall conclude by again recommending Lord George Beresford to your suffrages. He asks you to send him to Parliament free and unshackled; and I am convinced that if again placed in the honourable situation of your representative, he will act on every occasion to the best of his judgment, for the welfare of the country at large; and, above all, will strenuously resist any innovation which would tend to destroy that equilibrium on which our constitution depends, and exert himself to maintain, untouched, that venerable fabric which, built up gradually by the wisdom of successive ages, completed at the Revolution, and since proved by time, we justly prize as our dearest and most valued inheritance.—(*Hear, hear.*)

This sound, eloquent and constitutional speech, we regret to say, was interrupted several times during its delivery. When Mr. Christmas sat down, however, Lord *George Beresford* got up and requested that the *friends of his opponents might be heard with attention*; he, for his part, would feel particularly sorry if they met with the slightest interruption. *(Hear, hear.)*

Mr. Richard Musgrave, (of Tourin) rose to propose Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq. as a fit and proper representative. I do not know any man more fit to represent the county of Waterford. If an ancient and noble family give a claim upon you, he possesses it; but I am not one of those who think that your representation should be hereditary. It would be monstrous to suppose that a seat in the House of Commons should be hereditary. Your representative should not only possess abilities to advocate the interests of the county, but principles in unison with your own. In Mr. Stuart both these requisites are united. He feels indignant at the oppression of his Catholic countrymen; and he comes forward to offer his services towards redressing their grievances. It has been said that the agents of Mr. Stuart have caused an undue excitement in the county; but he would ask, does not the same excitement prevail all over Ireland, and owing to the same cause, namely, the civil disabilities of the Catholics? It is to be regretted; but if you wish for peace you must remove the cause. The speech of an illustrious Duke had considerably increased those excited feelings, and he (Mr. M.) condemned that speech. The Catholic leaders and clergy had been censured for directing the energies of the people towards the attainment of their rights; but he thought they were the more entitled to the confidence of the people. The advice of the Catholic clergy amounted to no more than this—do not seek to redress your wrongs by violence or secret conspiracy, but come forward and support those who will vote for emancipation. In this he fully concurred: and so long as they acted in this manner, he thought their conduct highly patriotic and praiseworthy.

Mr. O'Shee (of Gardenmorris) seconded the proposal. "Support the champion of civil and religious liberty," said he, "it is not Mr. STUART's cause: but the cause of all Ireland!"

Mr. Power then said—From the handsome and flattering manner in which I have been put in nomination, I shall say but a few words on the claims on which I rest. Twelve years have now elapsed during which you have had an opportunity of observing my conduct. If I should be so fortunate as to be again returned *(cheers; you must be returned)* I have only to say that I shall continue to pursue the same line of conduct which I have heretofore done. *(applause.)*

Lord GEORGE BERESFORD now rose, but his voice was drowned for a few minutes by the uproarious disapprobation of the *patriots* in the gallery, and afterwards by the very significant expression of a *contrary* feeling which this *liberal* conduct produced from his friends. At length his lordship, raising his voice, said, "If it is your intention to hear me, I promise you that I shall trespass on your time but very shortly." Silence being at length made, he then spoke nearly as follows:—

"When I first started for the honour of representing this county, I distinctly stated what my principles were. I did not deceive you. You had an opportunity of deciding upon my pretensions. I said that I would maintain the constitution as established by law, and you did me the honour to elect me. To the principles which I then professed I still adhere; and I come forward now to solicit the same honour in the same independent manner that I then did. It has been said that I have sought to fetter the county by a coalition: but, I here explicitly and distinctly deny the charge. I am charged too with intolerance; but I can appeal to my conduct in every relation of life, and confidently assert that I am as little intolerant as any man who sits in this court. I claim for myself, however, the same right which others claim for themselves.—I claim a right to the conscientious exercise of my judgment. *(Hear, hear.)* I would go into parliament as the representative as well of the Protestant as of the Catholic, and free to act for both as may seem best to my conscience and judgment. Catholic emancipation presents itself to my mind as a measure of too indefinite a nature. I cannot understand, and cannot therefore give an opinion on that which is undefined; but this I will say, that I will be ready to support the Catholics whenever their claims are brought forward in a spirit of concession, and with a disposition to meet the Protestants half-way. In the contest in which we are now engaged, I look upon myself as standing upon the independent interest, and look confidently to the result, though unpledged to any man. Let each candidate make the best battle he can for himself. *(Hear, hear, hear.)* I have been at many contested elections, and I have seen them conducted with good humour and in a good spirit. I trust that such will be the case at this. (*Loud Cheers.*) For myself I will say that I feel no enmity to any man out of this court, and shall be ready to shake hands with my antagonists whenever we meet." (*Continued cheering.*)

The conclusion of his Lordship's speech was well received at every side.

Mr. STUART followed, and said he felt great confidence in consequence of the talents and character of the gentlemen who had nominated him, and the splendid procession of the day before. He felt particularly proud of the coalition which he had formed with Mr. Power, as it was a coalition of principle. Gentlemen, you are now called upon to choose between me and my noble opponent. If you think that emancipation is necessary for seven millions of people, I tender you my best exertions to forward that measure. The Noble Lord and I differ on this great political question. I give him credit for a conscientious conviction of the propriety of his own views, but it is for you to decide between us. As to those Protestants who measure their orthodoxy by the height of their church steeple, it would be well for them to bear in mind that religion lies between man and his God. The Protestant clergy (to whom indeed I am not much indebted for support) I would ask, have they read the declaration lately published by the Catholic hierarchy? If they have, I cannot conceive upon what grounds they can object to emancipation, except the hackneyed one—that this is not the time. Solomon said there was a time for all things; but it seems no time is convenient for the settlement of the Catholic question. Gentlemen, if you do me the honour to return me, I pledge myself to devote my entire time and attention to your service, and to the attainment of the great measure of Catholic emancipation.

Mr. O'CONNELL having prepared a speech for this occasion, an opportunity was contrived for relieving the learned gentleman (he being no freeholder), by getting a freeholder to propose him as a *candidate*. He commenced by eulogising the splendid speech of the juvenile candidate, and said they would take the noble lord's advice as to conducting the contest with good humour, as he had set so good an example himself. He had said, however, that emancipation was undefined. Now he (Mr. O'C.) did not know what was defined, if emancipation were not. It meant political equality with Protestants. He could never forget the answer of a Mr. Beresford to him in the lobby of the House of Commons, the last time the question went before the House. [Mem.—When the wings were invented to speed its way.] When asked would he support the then measure, he replied, "I shall vote against you, Sir." Such should now be the answer of the freeholders to Lord George Beresford. A reference had been made to history, by the gentleman who seconded the noble lord's nomination. Now he (Mr. O'Connell) would fearlessly appeal to it in support of Catholic principles and Catholic liberality. He would compare Catholic England with Protestant England. England owes all her best institutions to the Catholics, and the first signature to Magna Charta was by Langton, a Catholic archbishop. Shew me a Protestant archbishop of the present day who possesses equal liberality? The pope's temporal power had been alluded to. That power had indeed been once considerable and had on several occasions been happily exercised for the benefit of Europe. It had passed away altogether at one time; but was afterwards reinstated; and by whom, he would ask? By the British power, aided perhaps by some gallant relation of the noble lord who was now so much afraid of this temporal authority. This authority however, we Catholics do not acknowledge, and would be the first to resist if it interfered with our allegiance to our Sovereign. The revolution of 1688 had been alluded to; he concurred in, and admired the principle of that revolution: but should the treaty of Limerick be forgotten? If that treaty had been preserved inviolate, Catholics would not now have to seek their rights. During twelve years that Catholics had been in power in Ireland, in the reigns of Mary and James the II., (we believe the learned gentleman said) not a drop of Protestant blood had been shed, nor had an acre of their estates been forfeited. The Catholics would not now hear of restrictions. They would have their chains struck off altogether, and they valued not the support which calculated on restrictions. The learned gentleman then argued, that the Catholic clergy were always to be found on the side of the people and of liberty, and eulogised their labours in this contest.

After Mr. O'Connell sat down,

Counsellor Cole presented himself to the notice of the sheriff, and requested to be heard. After some slight interruption, he proceeded to say, that thankful for the indulgence, he trusted he would not abuse it by disturbing the good humour which seemed to pervade the assembled gentlemen and freeholders. He was present at former contested elections in this county. They were the contentions of gentlemen against gentlemen; and the tenantry returned to their homes with unabated confidence in their landlords. I have listened with great attention to the talented observations addressed to you, Sir, on all sides, and I have endeavored to ascertain from their speeches the point on which the candidates are at issue. On the part of Messrs. Stuart and Power, Catholic emancipation was strongly urged. On the part of Lord George Beresford, I did not hear a single word that militated against the principle. It was a principle conceded by the laws of the land to extend the elective franchise to the Catholic freeholder; his admission to the political privilege of voting was a parliamentary acknowledgment of the principle. I have made inquiry into the parliamentary conduct of Lord George Beresford, and I do not find he ever denied the principle. He presented a petition from the Catholics to the House of Commons, and he voted, on one occasion, for the bill going into committee, (Some one said, "he will not say so himself.") (Lord George then stood up and wished to set Mr. Cole right. He certainly had voted for its committal on Mr. Canning's bill for emancipation.) Then, said Mr. Cole, I was correct in saying that Lord George did not deny the principle, and it appears we are now contending about terms. For my own part, I shall ever be free to say that I trust the time may come when my Catholic countrymen may be admitted to the political privileges of the state, whenever the wealth, the talents, and the integrity of the empire shall decree it safe to grant it. In adverting to the observations of Mr. O'Connell, it is not my wish to make any remarks on his personal character. His successful exertions in his profession, and the zeal he has shown in the cause he advocates, forbid such an attempt. But his political conduct is public property, and as such, liable to be treated with every degree of liberty. He spoke of meeting a gentleman of the Beresford family in the House of Commons, and that the gentleman told him he would not vote for Catholic emancipation. Mr. O'Connell was, if I mistake not at that time advocating qualified emancipation—he was then advocating the wings—he was recommending the destruction of the 40s freeholder, the constitutional support of the freedom of our country. (Here Mr. O'Connell interrupted Mr. Cole, "I did so then, I am not of the same opinion now!") Mr. Cole said he was satisfied with Mr. O'Connell's admission. I am borne out in my observation. This perhaps was the point on which the gentleman alluded to and he (Mr. O'Connell) differed. It is true therefore he wished to destroy the elective franchise. Mr. Cole sat down hoping he had not interrupted that harmony which he trusted would continue to the end.

On a show of hands, the high sheriff decided the election to be in favour of Messrs. Power and Stuart. A poll was then demanded on the part of Lord George Beresford. No polling however took place by consent of the candidates, and the court adjourned to nine o'clock next morning.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

COUNTY ELECTION.

SECOND DAY.

On the close of the poll yesterday evening, the numbers were for—

Mr. Power - - -	236
Lord George Beresford -	160
Mr. Stuart - - -	227

Mr. Power returned thanks for the high place he held on the poll, and expressed his confidence of holding the same or a still higher on the next day.

Lord George Beresford said that he felt no alarm at the present state of the poll. "I am determined (he said) that the whole county shall be polled, and I have not the least doubt of success."

Mr. Stuart felt proud of the high situation he held, but would take another opportunity to address the electors. He had only to notice a rumour that the Rev. Mr. Wall, a Catholic clergyman, had voted against him. It was not true, and certainly had not the sanction of Lord George. The clergyman alluded to, on hearing the report, had come forward and voted for him (Mr. Stuart).

Mr. Wallace, K.C., on the part of Lord George Beresford, distinctly disclaimed any authorization whatsoever of the report.

The court then broke up. We observed Mr. Stuart retiring to his hotel, arm in arm with the Rev. *John Sheehan* and *Daniel O'Connell* Esq. He addressed the crowd from the Commercial Hotel.

The scenes which are continually occurring in our city exhibit a frightful picture of the degradation to which human nature may be reduced. The demoralization of the lower orders is fully completed; they are now become the apt instruments of all the mischief into which their treacherous guides may be disposed to lead them. We have seen such things as make the heart shudder with horror; and can read in the frightful exhibition a gloomy page of future history stained with crimes and misery, heart-burnings and desolation. But from this cup of bitterness, hope is not excluded. We see good commingled with the evil, and are confident that the providence which permits such things, will use them as the means of a general reform, by accumulating the symptoms until the crisis is brought forward, and extracting from the poison itself, the antidote that will renovate the whole frame of society. The signs of the times are no longer to be mistaken. They are unequivocal; they are obvious. What effects they may have in Ireland is yet a question to be decided. But upon the English mind the result is infallible. Not a circumstance that happens in Waterford but will find its way to London; not an act that occurs at the hustings, but will be canvassed in Westminster. The exertions which are now made for the return of Mr. Stuart are *ostensibly* intended to forward what is called emancipation. Can any man doubt the effect they will have upon that Question? We are as certain as we are of our existence, that in the very first session of parliament into which it is introduced, the Catholic petition will be scouted away with indignation, and the solemn assurance of a perpetual negative; and were it to be doubted, *why* the sentence of utter exclusion should be passed, we would answer, that the conduct of that party which pretends to be its advocates—their conduct *in this very election* exhibits unanswerable grounds for its rejection; and demonstrates, that the claimants are unfit for the exercise of the privileges which they seek. We say, that the conduct of Mr. Stuart's agents, and those whom they so absolutely influence upon this occasion, will be the assigned and satisfactory reason for the repulse which the Catholics of Ireland will inevitably suffer: and that, in serving Mr. Stuart, the *pretended* friends of emancipation have knowingly and willingly thrown a stumbling block in its way, which even the waste of ages can hardly remove. We have often stated these consequences. The Catholics would not *then* believe us. They will not believe us *now*. But the day is coming when they will find our warning voice to have been true—that, *in reality*, the Beresfords were sincerer friends to the Catholics than all the Stuarts and demagogues who are now misleading the people to their ruin, but to the aggrandizement and profit of themselves; and that ten voices, hostile to the cause, were not so detrimental as the single return of one who is loudest-mouthed in its favour.

"THE DANDY, O."

It appears that our *juvenile* aspirant for legislative honours is no less ambitious of the reputation of a dandy. "It has been objected to me," quoth the promising disciple of Fashion, "that I am too much of DANDY to make a good member of parliament; but my clothes are suited to the fashion of the day as well as my politics." (*Hear him! hear him! hear him!*) It might be supposed, that We, who have been objecting any day these twelve months to Mr. Stuart's qualifications as a good member of parliament, might have heard something about his dandyism before, but we protest, that till we saw the speech reported, we never knew but that he was a sloven. We are now happy to find that he has put himself into his tailor's hands, and will fashion his politics according to the cut of his coat. We have no doubt that his opinions will sit easy upon him—fit him as well as if they grew upon him, and be put on or taken off "as easily as a chevril glove," whenever it suits his occasions. Catholic emancipation will be his ruling principle as long as *swallow-tails* are the order of the day; and his opinions upon church establishments last as long as *tight pantaloons* are the order of the night. His views of the constitution will ever be adapted to the *reigning dynasty at Almack's*—and the *trim of his politics* be in perfect keeping with the *trimming of his waistcoat*. We have little doubt that the turn of his mind will be adjusted to the cock of his hat, and the firmness of his principles be indicated by the stiffness of his shirt collar. Happy youth! that can thus amalgamate the senator with the coxcomb, and regulate his vote in the House by the monthly reports of fashion in Ackermann's magazine!. The Camelion cannot assume so many hues as this accomplished representative of the ever-varying opinions of the times. Proteus had not so many shapes as he can assume changes. In Waterford his *cut* will be taken from our friend the illustrious Jeremiah M'Carthy; in London, from the no less illustrious artist, Mr. Buckmaster. By an easy change of habits, he becomes at one place a patriot, in another a courtier; to-day a liberal, to-morrow an intolerant; 'tis but a change of jackets, and the metamorphose is complete—but we recommend to his notice the skilful artist who so happily fabricated the *surtouts* worn by *Alderman King* and COUNSELLOR O'CONNELL on the occasion of the King's visit. The fashion is extremely convenient; if his inner garments contract a stain or two from his various transmutations the SURTOUT will cover all.

When all is done, however, commend us to the good old fashions and the good old principles. We love neither *dandies* nor *turncoats*, and are still so much in love with honour and consistency, as to prefer full-bottomed wigs and stiff skirts, loyalty and constitutional opinions to all the innovations of fanciful tailors and radical patriots.

As the mob was retiring after Mr. S's oration, we were not a little tickled with a stanza or two which we fancy was the composition of the Coalition Laureate.

Handy, dandy,
Jack-a-dandy,
Got sweet cake and sugar-o'candy.
Silly villi,
Villi silly,
Buy a *surtout* for him, Nuncle Billy!

A vile cause is ever supported by the vilest means. Faction is a wholesale dealer in fraud; and fraud cannot subsist without falsehood. The Stuart cause and its organ alternatively illustrate these positions; the party furnishing the delusion, and the paper blazoning the untruth. We have frequently had occasions to expose the prevarications and the downright impositions of the Waterford Chronicle; it has as frequently with a hardihood peculiar to its class baffled the detection, and as the scene of its delinquencies was generally remote, our city readers had few opportunities within their own knowledge of coming at the facts, and branding the indelible stigma of disgrace on the unabashed brow of the falsifier. Nothing was wanting to his complete exposure, but the relation of some fact, which coming under the immediate observation of the public, might carry instant conviction of its truth or falsehood; and thank heaven such a circumstance is no longer a desideratum. We copy from the Chronicle of Thursday morning.

"Lord George Beresford *arrived in this city* LAST NIGHT, AT THE MIDNIGHT HOUR from Curraghmore, and drove rapidly through the town as if anxious to avoid notice!"

The object of the foregoing impudent falsehood is evident. But what is the fact? Lord George Beresford arrived in this city *on Thursday morning at eight o'clock*, in his lordship's travelling carriage, accompanied by some gentlemen on horseback. He drove down along the Quays, and alighted at the Adelphi hotel. Hundreds of the citizens of Waterford witnessed his arrival, and the ships in the river hoisted their flags to give him welcome.

Reader, what think you of the Chronicle's statements? "*Ex uno disce omnes.*"

There follow some paragraphs concerning the tenantry of Mr. Uniacke and Colonel Palliser, all equally true.

But the party and the advocate are fitted to each other.

The streets have been sufficiently tumultuous since the commencement of the election, but we have heard of no actual outrages. The Priests have been very busy. They have filled every situation in the field, from non-commissioned officer upwards, and have mounted guard regularly by two or three at a time in every booth. Save us! but there is an awful regiment of them! but more of this hereafter.

Horrible Transaction.—On the night of Saturday last, on the lands of Tybraughny, county of Kilkenny, nine cows, the property of Michael Rivers, Esq. were destroyed, by forcing a pointed stick into their bodies, which while it left no external appearance of injury, consigned the wretched animals to an excruciating death. Four of the cows and three of the calves died in a few hours; the others still linger in extreme agony. So much force was used in wounding them as to break off splinters of their infernal instrument, which were found in their lacerated entrails, and the pointed stick was found bloody in a field, where, in an attempt to kill a valuable mare, it was dropped in the struggle. The mare is most cruelly injured, and escaped from the wretches by breaking away, upon getting a blow in the eye, which completely destroyed it.

A number of counterfeit sovereigns are now in circulation. They are so light that two of them are required to balance a genuine sovereign.

THE PROCESSION.

Our Cormorant was right. "The bird's eye view into futurity," with which we presented our readers last Wednesday, was fulfilled almost to the letter; and the evening procession was in all respects but one, a complete verification of the programme we had published by anticipation in the morning. The only circumstance wanting to its completion, was the "hundred Christian ponies" yoked to the chariot of the Golden Calf. Our favourite bird, however, was by no means mistaken. He knew of the intention; and in order to frustrate it, ridiculed the debasement of humanity with so much success, that the heralds of the procession were afraid to attempt it under ban of the public indignation. The creatures who were destined to the harness, may thank the compassion of the bird—for even a cormorant has bowels—their degradation was prevented—and our ridicule successfully attained the object for which it was intended.

IMPORTANT LEGAL OPINION.

We request the attention of the magistrates of the county and city, and that of the people also, to the following Opinion, which has just been received, by Major Wilcocks on the

ILLEGALITY OF PROCESSIONS.

"We have read a statement of different processions which have taken place within the last two years, including processions such as stated in the case now laid before us. They appear to have been attended in many cases with loss of life, and in all with danger to the public peace. We therefore conceive it to be the duty of the magistrates to use every legal means to repress so great an evil, and we are of opinion that every justice of peace, on receiving information of any such intended procession, and being satisfied on such information that it is likely to endanger the public peace, will be warranted in taking the necessary steps for the prevention thereof, and may arrest the persons who shall be found so assembled, or about to assemble, and hold them to security to keep the peace; and we do humbly submit to His Excellency the expediency of notifying to the magistrates in the several places where such meetings are likely to take place, the state of the law on the subject, and the necessity of acting under it.

"W. C. PLUNKET.
"J. JOY."

COUNTY WEXFORD ELECTION.

On Monday last, the late members, Lord Stopford and Robert Shapland Carew, Esq. were re-elected to represent that county in parliament.

COUNTY KILKENNY ELECTION.—THURSDAY.

STATE OF THE POLL.

For Mr. B. Clarke - - - - - -	785
Lord Duncannon - - - - - -	568
Pierse Butler - - - - - -	325
Majority for Mr. Clarke - - -	460
Lord Duncannon - -	217

Mr. Clarke and Lord Duncannon were declared duly elected.

KILKENNY CITY.

Thursday, Mr. Doherty was returned by a majority of 165 over Mr. Butler.

CO. DUBLIN ELECTION.

The election for this county commenced yesterday. It is expected to be a long and severe contest. Mr. Hamilton has not pledged himself against Catholic emancipation.

We have it from undoubted authority, that Mr. Hamilton will receive the undivided interest of Rush, on the approaching election.

Comparative number of letters, and amount of postage, from Dublin, for the interior of Ireland, during ten days, antecedent and subsequent to the dissolution of parliament.

Antecedent.		Subsequent.	
Letters.	Postage.	Letters.	Postage.
75,908	£2,884	73,661	£3,329

Decrease of Letters, 2,337—Increase of postage £445.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

IRISH CURRENCY.—Butter was yesterday generally from 81s to 85s. per cwt.; towards the close of the market the latter price was freely given. Bacon pigs, 41s per cwt. Scarcely any corn coming in, and prices for all kinds may be considered nominal. Other articles without variation.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 20.

The supply this day was rather moderate, and the prices quoted on Friday, were fully sustained by wheat and barley. Feeding oats of good quality was a shade higher. The business transacted was very limited. Red wheat, 32s to 34s; white ditto, 34s to 36s; malt, 16s to 17s.

CLONMEL MARKETS, JUNE 20.

Butter, first quality, 80s 0d; 2d, 77s 0d; 3d, 74s 0d per cwt. Oatmeal 17s 6d to 18s 0d. Bacon Pigs 39s 0d to 40s 0d. Rendered Lard, 33s 6d to 40s 0d.—Raw Hides 29s 0d to 30s 0d. Flour, 2d quality, 58s 0d to 49s 0d; 3d 32s 0d to 33s 0d; 4th, 24s 0d to 26s 0d. per bag.—Beer 15s 6d to 16s 3d. Barley, 17s 0d to 17s 4d. Coals, 4s 6d to 5s 0d per bar.—Wheat, 1s 3½d to 1s 4d.; Oats, 12d to 12½d; potatoes, 5½d to 6d per stone (Irish.)

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 19.

Although our supplies were very limited this morning, the mealing trade was exceedingly heavy, no kind but prime samples of wheat would, in the slightest degree, be looked at, and even those purchased very sparingly, at the undernamed prices, the present state of the weather being very favourable for the ensuing harvest. Barley continues in the same dull condition, but the grinding qualities support our last currency. Oats are also very heavy sale, but the few sales that have taken place were at the undermentioned prices. Flour sells slowly at 35s per sack.

Wheat, 50s to 60s; Rye, 30s to 34s; Barley, 34s to 37s; Malt, 50s to 60s; Oats, Potatoe, 27s to 30s, Poland, 26s to 29s, Feed, 22s to 26s; Flour, 50s to 55s; Rapeseed, £23 to £26.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—Wheat, (English), 3,796 qrs. Barley, 393 qrs.; Malt, 4,230 qrs.; Oats, 3,460 qrs. Wheat, (Foreign), 10,934 qrs.; Barley, — qrs.; Oats, 7,847 qrs. Oats, (Irish), 4,338 qrs. Flour, (English), 9,218 sacks Flour, (American), —— cwt.

JUNE 21.—Our market continues in a lifeless state; scarcely a sale has been effected this morning, and our supplies (2,100 quarters of Wheat, 200 of Barley, 16,745 of Oats, and 3,100 sacks of Flour), being rather large, contribute to make it still more stagnant; but our prices must be quoted nominally as on Monday.

LIVERPOOL MAKETS, JUNE 20.

There was little demand to-day for wheat, and though prices of last Tuesday were asked, they could not be obtained. Barley and oats were both a good deal inquired for. The former is 2d to 3d per bushel higher—the latter maintain price. American flour was in improved demand, and at what better prices could have been got. No alteration in and oatmeal.

*** This Journal is extensively circulated in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow, and can be 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 Feile's Coffee Houses, *Cork*—at Newton and Barker's, agents, *London*; and at the Exchange News-room, *Liverpool*; and at various other places of public resort in both kingdoms.

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