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. 94. WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1826. PRICE 5d.

IT is requested that all persons who have DEMANDS upon LORD GEORGE BERESFORD, or his Committee, will FURNISH THEIR ACCOUNTS WITHOUT DELAY to CHARLES S. TANDY.

Waterford, 5th July.

TO BE SOLD.—The Interest in Three DWELLING HOUSES, situated in Conduit-lane—they are held under a Lease for Ever, and only subject to a Head rent of £5 15s per annum. Mr. George Lake who lives on the premises will shew them.—Proposals will be received by Mr. Thomas Shearman, of Dangan Cottage, Waterford.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.—A full attendance of the Directors of this Institution is particularly requested on Tuesday, the 11th Inst., at One O'Clock, to take into consideration the total exhausted state of the Funds, and to devise means for their re-establishment. The Institution is at present in advance with the Treasurer £23 British.

SALE BY AUCTION, at COOLFIN, (residence of the Rev. Thomas Tuckey, who is removing) near Portlaw, County of Waterford.

ON MONDAY NEXT, the 10th Instant, at Twelve o'clock, will be Sold, the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of the above House, consisting of Parlour and Drawing-room Chairs; Dining, Breakfast, and Card-Tables; Pedestal-end Side-board; Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets; Window Curtains; Bedsteads and Feather Beds; Kitchen Utensils; an Eight Day Clock; a very superior Mangle; Beam, Scales, and Weights; Green-house Plants and productive Vines; some Milch Cows and Calves; together with a quantity of Hay. All will be sold without reserve.

Coolfin, July 5, 1826. FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

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 inland navigation.

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

THE IRISH PRESS, or NATIONAL and DOMESTIC HERALD, will speedily be published in WATERFORD, from whence the English News can be had in the South of Ireland much earlier than from Dublin. It will not be found a promoter of infidelity, nor a circulator of those indelicate or barbarous details, which wound the feelings of one sex, or tend to brutalize the other. It will be conducted by a friend to Civil and Religious Freedom, to Truth, Peace, Order, and Conciliation; by an individual who during 20 years has made great sacrifices to consistency, and who would forfeit the affections of a little groupe he reared, if he should become a sycophant of the powerful, or a pander to the vicious. His opinion respecting the duties of an Editor, have been long recorded. He will never advocate an unworthy cause; and he is persuaded that the most generous means are most likely to promote a good one. He will studiously avoid both violence of language and offensive personalities, and endeavour to deserve a welcome in those circles from which some cotemporary journals are now carefully excluded.

His paper shall have TRUTH for its guide, Amusement and Utility for its object. It will unite the character of Newspaper, Review, and Magazine. The Foreign and Domestic News, the Parliamentary Debates, the Military and Naval Promotions, the Royal and Viceregal Drawing-rooms and Levees, the Fashions, with every intelligence which can be interesting to the Housewife, the Farmer, the Grazier, the Gardener, the Florist, or the Mechanic, shall be especially attended to. Its Female readers shall be continually reminded of their rank and influence in society, and its youthful ones shall find anecdotes of persons who acquired by study, industry, or good conduct, reputation, titles, wealth, or power.

The "Irish Press" will be published at Five o'clock on each Saturday Morning, a Second Edition will be published at Noon, and a Third in the Evening; securing to Subscribers the latest intelligence contained in the English and Irish papers, which reach the office before those periods, and superseding all necessity for a Sunday Newspaper. Subscribers may choose the First, Second, or Third Edition, for £1 5s. British per annum. Advertisers must perceive the unusual advantage attending three Editions, and two days' reading. No Paper can be forwarded to the Country until paid for, as expences attending the collection of country debts are generally ruinous.

Henrietta-street, Waterford.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.—ST. GEORGE STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—The Proprietors of the SEVERN STEAM-PACKET, N. S. PARKER, Commander, finding her departure once a week insufficient to accommodate the numerous Passengers who have given her so decided a preference, have decided upon running her THREE TIMES A FORTNIGHT between CORK and BRISTOL, for the Months of July and August, during which time she will carry PASSENGERS ONLY—and her capacious Hold will be appropriated to the comfort of Deck Passengers.

DAYS OF DEPARTURE DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

FROM CORK.				FROM BRISTOL.			
Tuesday,	11 July	at 8	mor.	Saturday,	8 July	at 8	mor.
Saturday,	15 July	12	noon	Thursday,	13 July	12	noon
Thursday,	20 July	5	aft.	Tuesday,	18 July	5	aft.
Tuesday,	25 July	8	mor.	Saturday,	22 July	8	mor.
Saturday,	29 July	11½	mor.	Thursday,	27 July	11½	mor.
Thursday,	3 Aug.	4	aft.	Tuesday,	1 Aug.	4	aft.
Tuesday,	8 Aug.	7	mor.	Saturday,	5 Aug.	7	mor.
Saturday,	12 Aug.	11	mor.	Thursday,	11 Aug.	10	mor.
Thursday,	17 Aug.	4	aft.	Tuesday,	15 Aug.	4	aft.
Tuesday,	22 Aug.	7	mor.	Saturday,	19 Aug.	7	mor.
Saturday,	26 Aug.	9½	mor.	Thursday,	24 Aug.	9½	mor.
Thursday,	31 Aug.	3	aft.	Tuesday,	29 Aug.	3	aft.

Office at Warren's Place, near Hare's Corner.

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. Sherrards, Land Agents to George Carrol, Esq., as carekeeper to the house and gounds of William Rogers, on the lands of the Folly, near said Boyle, 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.

FEVER HOSPITAL.—The GOVERNORS of the FEVER HOSPITAL are requested to take Notice, that a GENERAL MEETING will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at ONE o'Clock, to receive the Half Yearly Statement of Income and Expenditure, preparatory to the Assizes—Elect TWO PHYSICIANS for the ensuing Three Years, and transact such other business as may be produced at the meeting.

HENRY SARGENT, Deputy Mayor.

July 1st, 1826.

In order to save the time of the Meeting, the Committee request that all Subscriptions and arrears will be paid to the Treasurer, George P. Ridgway, previous to the day of election, as, without payment, no vote can be received.

TO THE GOVERNORS OF THE WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN,

ALLOW me to offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of Physician to the Fever Hospital. Should I be so fortunate as to become the object of your choice, I trust that my most unremitting exertions shall never be wanted, to promote the welfare of the patients and the interests of the Institution.

I have the honour to be
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN W. DOWSLEY, M.D.
Member R. C. of Surgeons.

King's Terrace, Waterford, July 7, 1826.

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

GENTLEMEN,

THE contest in which I have been engaged for the honor of representing you in Parliament is suspended, but believe me it is not terminated: I will resume it where the genuine principles of the British Constitution will decide the controversy.

I propose to petition the House of Commons against the return, which has been made, of Members to serve in Parliament for this County, and I will expose to the Legislature, and to the Empire at large, the means by which that return has been effected. I will prove, that the Roman Catholic Clergy have exerted the vast spiritual powers of their Church, to accomplish a temporal object—that they have applied the terrors of another world, to the political concerns of this—and have employed all their influence over a deluded multitude, for the establishment of a despotism, which threatens to involve our laws and liberties in one common ruin.

I feel, Gentlemen, that in this contest I am identified with the Constitution, and with it, I am willing to stand or fall; but in appealing to the laws of the land, I have no fears, and I trust that you will, as I do, patiently await the termination of this struggle, in the confident hope, that we shall soon see the relations of social life re-established, and the Constitutional privileges of a free people protected, against the dangerous innovations which now threaten their destruction.

I should wrong my own feelings, were I to conclude without some expression of the gratitude I owe to my friends, for their manly and disinterested support, in this most trying and unprecedented struggle. The approbation of such men would console me under defeat—it will be the proudest trophy of my future triumph. The ability to express my feelings may fail, but the sentiments of attachment, with which I thank them for their friendship, can never die while I have life.

With the highest respect and esteem,
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and devoted servant,
GEORGE T. BERESFORD.

Curraghmore, July 4, 1826.

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

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to offer you my most sincere thanks for the very friendly and powerful support which I experienced on the late election, and which has again placed me, for the fourth time in the proud situation of being one of your Representatives in Parliament. I beg to assure you that my future public conduct shall show an undeviating adherence to those principles which first recommended my family to your notice, and have now procured for me a continuance of your Favour.

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

Waterford, June 30, 1826.

THE CIRCUITS—SUMMER ASSIZES, 1826.

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, } Justices.
The Hon. Justice Johnson, }
Carew Smyth O'Grady, Esq. } Registers.
Thomas Johnson, Esq. }

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 20.
The Right Hon. Chief Justice, } Justices.
The Right Hon. Lord Norbury, }
John Domville, } Registers.
Peter Jackson, }

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, } Justices.
The Hon. Justice Moore, }
Hugh M'Clelland, } Registers.
Arthur Moore, }

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, } Justices.
The Hon. Judge Jebb, }
Rowley Heyland, Esq. } Registers.
Samuel S. Reeves, Esq. }

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. } Justices.
The Hon. Justice Vandeleur. }
Charles Fleetwood, Esq. } Registers.
John Lambert, Esq. }

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—July 4th, Alert, Barrett, Newport, coals. 5th, Times, Clarke, Cork, ballast—Blenheim, Warren, and George the 4th, Morgan, Quebec, timber; Newton, Hancock, Newfoundland and Cork, fish and oil. 6th, Louisa, Cooke, Swansea, coals; Fame, Miller, London, general cargo. 7th, Dowlas, Harvey, Cardiffe, iron and glass bottles—Joseph and Fanny, Lobbett, Newport, coals.

SAILED—5th, Aurora, Howlin, London, butter and bacon—Selsey, Lancaster, Liverpool, butter, flour, &c.; James, Simpson, Glasgow, ballast; Mary, Elliott, Pearse, Arundel, provisions and oats; Betsey, Stephings, Bristol, pigs; Emerald Isle, Partridge, do. ballast. 6th, Waterford, Hodge, London, bacon, butter, &c.; Stockton, Giles, Shoreham, do.; Brothers, Connolly, Galway, coals; Agile, Evans, Dublin, flour.

7th—Wind S.S.E.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.—At London, July 1, Prompt, Fudge; Messenger, Mortimer; Malcolm, Pond. At Lisbon, June 9th, Concord, Wagg. At Liverpool, Union, Connolly; Mary, Pattenson; Popplewell, Jones.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

IRISH CURRENCY.—Butter was yesterday for first qualities from 88s to 89s per cwt.; weighed at the crane on Wednesday, 494; Thursday, 512; yesterday, 527 firkins. Scarcely any corn coming in; wheat, 34s to 35; oats, 14s to 14s 6d; and 15s by mealmen; barley, none. We had a most seasonable fall of rain yesterday, which if it should continue will bring down the price of grain and flour; in the latter article we notice no alteration since our last. Newport coals, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Swansea, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; culm, 2s 6d per barrel.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 4.

The supply of all sorts of grain very considerable. Wheat what little appeared in brisk demand. The holders of oats were asking 17s. per barrel, but they could only obtain from 14s to 16s. Nothing doing in barley.

CLONMEL MARKETS, JULY 4.

Wheat has been scarce in supply since last post, at from 1s 6d to 1s 6½d per stone. Oats was in middling supply yesterday at 13d per stone. There is no bere or barley coming into market. Flour, seconds, 42s to 43s 4d; thirds, 38s to 39s; fourths, 29s to 29s 3d per bag.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 3.

Although our supplies were unusually small, the wheat trade was extremely dull, the finest parcels alone supporting Monday's prices, but the inferior qualities are quite unsaleable, the favourable state of the weather having greatly advanced the wheat crops. Barley is much sought after, and sells freely at the following quotation. Oats also go off freely, and rather more money is asked for fine fresh corn. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat, 50s to 60s; Rye, 30s to 32s; Barley, 30s to 34s; Malt, 50s to 58s; Oats, Potatoe, 27s to 30s, Poland, 26s to 29s, Feed, 22s to 26s; Flour, 50s to 55s; Rapeseed, £24 to £26.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—Wheat, (English), 3,946 qrs. Barley, 703 qrs.; Malt, 2,343 qrs.; Oats, 6,018 qrs. Wheat, (Foreign), 4,763 qrs.; Barley, — qrs.; Oats, 4,372 qrs. Oats, (Irish), 530 qrs. Flour, (English), 4,767 sacks Flour, (Amerian), —— cwt.

July 5.—The arrivals in this morning are small. There is not much doing in any kind of grain, but Monday's prices are fully supported in the few sales made.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 3.

The market was well attended to day by dealers. For wheat there was a moderate inquiry at about last week's prices. Oats were in good demand at 1d advance. Barley also in good demand and dearer. The advanced prices demanded for flour, checked the sales that might otherwise have been effected. The show of samples generally was very small.

BIRTH.

At Woodbine Cottage, Wexford, on the 30th ult. the lady of Samuel Buchanan, Esq. of a son.

DIED.

After a few days illness, on Sunday, 2d inst, at Coolnamuck, in the county of Waterford, deeply and deservedly lamented, Richard Butler Wall, Esq., second son of Charles W. Wall, Esq. in the 26th year of his age.

On Friday last, in Clonmel, Richard Moore, Esq. a highly respectable magistrate of the county of Tipperary.

On the 29th ult, Hugh M'Clelland, of Fathom, Esq. (brother to the Hon. Baron M'Clelland.)

LONDON.

MONDAY, JULY 3.

By the arrival at the India house, of the Purser of the Thomas Grenville Indiaman, which sailed from Calcutta on the 28th of February, intelligence has been received of the arrival of the Enterprize Steam-vessel at Calcutta, from Prome, with despatches from Sir Archibald Campbell, which give in detail the military operations referred to in Captain Chad's last despatch from the seat of war, with the addition of the important fact, that Sir Archibald Campbell was advancing upon Ummerapoora.

Private letters from Calcutta state, that Lord Combermere was on his return to that Presidency, from Bhurtpore.

The following intelligence has been received by the above arrival:—

"MUNIPOOR, JAN. 25.—We are happy to be able to state, that the Burmhese have been compelled to abandon the country, and retreat across the Ningti, by a series of gallant and judicious operations conducted by Rajah Gumbhir Sing, with the assistance of Captain Grant and Lieutenant Pemberton. The detachments sent to Kubboo Pergunah, as noticed in our letter of the 26th of Dec., found the northern portion evacuated, and the Burmese force under the Sunjoo Rajah, and the Rajah of Tummoo, to the number of 700 men, strongly stockaded at the latter place. Being too weak to attack the post, the commander of the detachment sent for reinforcements, and Gumbhir Sing and Captain Grant immediately marched to his assistance with the rest of the levy, across the Mering hill into the Burman country, in which route they passed several stockades that had been commenced in the defile, but abandoned on their expected advance; they joined the detachment on the 18th. On reconnoitring the stockade, it was found to be of considerable strength and extent; the party were unprovided with artillery, and an attempt to carry it by escalade must have been attended with serious loss. It was ascertained, however, that the water of the stockade was provided from a nullah about 80 paces distant, and advantage was promptly taken of this circumstance to cut off the Burmese from their supplies. On the 19th, the Munnipoor troops effected their advance, through a thick jungle, and were not discovered till they had obtained command of the spots where access to the stream from the stockade was practicable; the enemy perceiving them opened a heavy fire, but the men, being sheltered by the thickets, suffered little. The Burmese made several spirited sorties, but they were received with great spirit; and in a desperate and final attempt, in the night of the 21st, being repulsed with severe loss, they commenced their retreat. The stockades were cleared by the night of the 22d, and taken possession of by the Rajah. Lieut. Pemberton joined the forces on the 20th, and immediately after the success a detachment of 300 men was sent forward, who succeeded in capturing a stockade on the right bank of the Ningti river. Upwards of 200 people were liberated. A reinforcement of 500 had been ordered to join this advance; and the rest of the levy was to follow to the banks of the Ningti, where it was expected that favourable opportunities would offer of carrying the war into the enemies' country. The road from the river to Ummerapoora is said to present no difficulties to the advance of an army."

No particulars in addition to those which we gave in our paper of Saturday, have since been received of the important events which had occurred in the Colombian department of Venezuela. Mr. Cockburn, our minister to Colombia, arrived at La Guayra on the 2d of that month; but sailed for Carthagena on the evening of the 6th.

Things remained quiet at La Guayra, at the departure of Mr. Hurrey, and it was not expected that any thing material would occur till the return of Bolivar, who was daily expected at Bogota from Peru.

The accounts which have reached us do not describe the specific causes which have led to this revolution; nor define very accurately the objects of the party who had brought it about. They rather attribute it to a restless and insubordinate spirit, which Paez availed himself of for the accomplishment of ambitious objects.

Other reports state, that much dissatisfaction had been felt for some time past generally throughout the department, at the inconvenience of having the seat of government at so great a distance, and that the public expression of this sentiment had been hastened by the impeachment of Paez, who was about to attend the summons he had received from Bogota to appear before the Senate, when some persons got about him and persuaded him to put himself at the head of their party. Whatever may have been the cause, however, of this revolution, it appears to have spread so wide both at Caraccas and Valencia, that we doubt whether the presence of Bolivar himself, on his return, will be able to resist it.

Two out of the three great county contests which remained in England are at an end, namely, those of Westmoreland and Sussex; and the last, that of Northumberland, is on the eve of its close.

In all, the results have verified our predictions, and been such as every admirer of the constitution must approve. No elections in the kingdom have more satisfactorily shown the state of public feeling than Westmoreland and Sussex. In Westmoreland the opposition candidate possessed every possible advantage, both from the favour of the returning officers, and from his own talents; but the cause which he advocated was a bad one, and his failure has been signal and complete. No less complete has been the failure of Sir Godfrey Webster in Sussex, where he had not to contend against the powerful influence of commanding property, (which the advocates of Mr. Brougham may assert he had in the county of Westmoreland) but where he had to contend against that universal feeling of hostility to radicalism, which the freeholders of all counties have exhibited during the present election. The argument is conclusive; and we cannot too much rejoice that good sense has thus every where prevailed over the folly of modern principles.—*Sun.*

The *Lisbon Gazette* of the 17th ult. contains a long decree of the Princess Regent, from which we should infer that liberal principles are manifesting themselves among the students of Coimbra. They are accused of neglecting mass, and a commission is formed for reporting their transgressions and fixing their punishment.

The Emperor of Brazils has given a new constitution to his people. Of this experimental project, the following short sketch will suffice. The Parliament is to consist of two chambers, a chamber of deputies, and the senate. The chamber of deputies, or house of commons, is, as might be expected, to be elected by the provinces—but it is rather a new principle in a monarchical government, that the senate is to be elected in the same. Every province is to return so many members—say nine—two thirds or six of this number are to be members of the commons, the other three are to be the senators. It is not for us to quarrel with the regulations of other states; but this much we cannot help observing, that it is next to an impossibility that such a government as the above can long continue to be monarchical.

TUESDAY, JULY 4.

We have an example of the manner in which the interests of joint stock companies are sacrificed for the interests of political shareholders, in a circumstance that is now exciting not a little attention in the city of London. Bills to a large amount drawn from South America on the various mining associations in this country, have lately been returned, without acceptance. It has been justly observed, that this will be productive of great inconvenience to the holders, and to the ruin of numerous houses in South America who have endorsed the bills. The individuals sent from this country to America, as commissioners and agents for the different companies, have, in some instances, grossly abused the confidence reposed in them, embarking money in the creating of revolutions, instead of working mines. This is an evil arising out of these associations, for which there is no remedy. But the consequences in South America will be dreadful. We cannot wonder that bills, drawn by the accredited agents of a company, to which names of the first rank for respectability in the city of London belong, should be received without distrust; but what a shock will the dishonouring of these bills give to English credit in the new world! What will become of the many Englishmen inveighled to South America, and now remaining unemployed in its ports?—*Morning Chronicle.*

Dr. Southey was elected for the borough of Downton without any previous consultation between the Laureat and the Noble Patron of the Borough, Lord Radnor. When the election took place Southey was at Leyden, on a visit to a learned lady who has recently translated the poem of *Don Roderick* into Dutch.

It is in agitation to construct a market place in the city of Toulouse entirely of cast iron. The model has already been given, and it is said to be in a style of lightness and elegance which will add much to the beauty and convenience of the town.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the proprietors of Drury-lane Theatre was held in the Saloon, to receive the report of the sub-committee. It was announced that Mr. Bish had become the lessee of the theatre for 14 years, at a rent of £11,250. Mr. Calcraft stated, in the course of the meeting, that the whole debt due by Mr. Elliston to the Theatre was £5,700, of which £3,000 was actual loss during the last season. Mr. Elliston, who was present, addressed the proprietors, and expressed his intention of visiting America, for which he had received a most liberal offer. He declared, that he felt no anxiety respecting himself, but he was desirous that his son, who had expended a part of his private fortune on the Theatre, and above all, that his creditors, who were deprived by his ceasing to be lessee of all prospect of being paid in full, should receive the consideration of the proprietors. Mr. G. Lamb has retired from the sub-committee. The Marquis of Hertford, Sir Thomas Turton, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. G. Robins, and Mr. Church, were then elected as the sub-committee for the year ensuing. The following are said to be Mr. Bish's arrangements.—Principal superintendant, Mr. Price (the American manager); stage manager, Mr. Wallack. The scenic department, &c. to be as heretofore, under the direction of Mr. Winston.

NEW CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The association met, *pro forma*, on Saturday, for the first time since the recess; John Dillon, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Lawless said, the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the advisability of forming a model school, and of the best means of doing so, was not at all as satisfactory as he would wish, owing to the occupation latterly of the time of the members in election matters. Mr. Lawless requested leave to postpone the report until this day week. Agreed to.

Mr. O'Connell said, that although there was some important business for the association to transact, he still would not press it. Political events of an important nature were at this moment calling for the personal exertions of every member. He would, therefore, move the adjournment of the association until next Saturday, on which day he would submit some motions relative to the formation of the society, to be called "The Order of the Liberators of Ireland."

After a desultory conversation, Mr. Lawless was called to the chair; and the meeting adjourned.

Wednesday there was a separate meeting of Catholics at the Corn Exchange; Mr. Bric was called to the chair.

Immediately on the chair being taken,

Mr. O'Connell rose and said, that in justice to his own feelings, he declared he now came forward for the purpose of READING HIS RECANTATION. He had altered his opinion respecting the integrity of the 40s freeholders; he was wrong, he confessed, in not having done so sooner, but the delusion had passed over. They had broken the trammels by which they had been fettered; the fault was his, the merit theirs; and he now declared it to be his fixed and unalterable determination, *never* to accept of emancipation trammelled with such conditions as the wings. Monaghan, Louth, aye, and Armagh, had decided his determination on the subject. He would still, however, assert, that the elective franchise required correction, at the same time that he declared emancipation not to be worth the acceptance if it did not come free and unshackled by any conditions whatever. Mr. O'Connell then proposed the following resolution:—

"That we deem it our imperative duty, here most solemnly to declare, that it is our unalterable determination never to accept of emancipation accompanied by the slightest infringement whatever on the elective franchise of the forty-shilling freeholders."

This resolution having been duly seconded and put from the chair, was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. O'Gorman said that his learned friend had never obtained a greater victory than that which he had now achieved over a momentary infirmity. He professed himself happy in bearing testimony to the energy, abilities, and integrity of a man from whom he had never differed but on this point alone.

Mr. Sheil then addressed the meeting with his usual animation, and after paying an eloquent tribute to the noble disinterestedness by which the conduct of the forty-shilling freeholders had been generally distinguished during the late struggles of independence, the learned gentleman proceeded to say that things had now come to that pass that it is only right the truth should be told, which is, that we are masters of the representation of Ireland. One strong arm is already unloosed, another is still bound, but when that is loosed, who shall withstand us? Here Mr. Sheil begged it to be understood that he did not allude to the period after emancipation would have been conceded, and concluded by recommending that petitions from the different parishes in Ireland should be presented each day during the ensuing session of parliament.

Mr. O'Connell, in a speech of considerable length, took a general view of the most prominent features that distinguished the contests during the late elections in the several counties of Waterford, Monaghan, Louth, Cavan, and Westmeath, in the course of which he eulogised the purity, integrity, and incorruptible fidelity of the forty-shilling freeholders, to whom, in general, and to that worthy patriot, Mr. Anthony Marmion, of the county of Louth, in particular, he begged to return his sincere and heartfelt thanks.

Mr. O'Connell then moved the thanks of the Catholics of Ireland to the liberal electors of England; after which,

Mr. O'Dwyer was called to the chair, and thanks being voted to Mr. Brie,

That gentleman entered into an eloquent exposition of the noble conduct of the forty-shilling freeholders of Monaghan, of which he himself was an eye witness, he (Mr. Brie) having attended there as counsel on behalf of one of the candidates.

The meeting then dissolved.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

In the *Hobart Town Colonial Times* there is the following paragraph:—

"*Sydney Wealth.*—The Government Official *Gazette*, in speaking of the respectability and wealth of the late public meeting, mentions several individuals possessing property producing annual incomes from £2000 progressively to £23,000 per annum! In our private letters this statement is commented upon, and its truth verified. Mr. D'Archy Wentworth's income exceeds the latter sum, and Mr. Torry's is little short of it—derived entirely from rents, the produce of wool, cattle, sheep, horses, and other Colonial produce; the principal of which, notwithstanding these large annual sales, is continually increasing, under the fostering influence of a benign, mild, liberal, and constitutional government."

An Irish Schoolmaster.—In the midst of his noisy mansion sat Phil. Sullivan, wielding his birch as if it had been a sceptre, while his little subjects were ranged around on benches formed of sods, that you may still see along the wall. The fire, when any was required, was made in the centre of the apartment, the fuel being furnished by each scholar daily bringing a turf with him. The door was formed of stakes, interlaced with wattles, a loop of which thrown over a crooked nail, served the purpose of a lock, and a rude table that the master sat at, was all the desk in the school. As they came in at the door the urchins were obliged to make their best bow, by drawing back the left leg, catching the tuft of hair that hung over the forehead, and bringing their stiff necks to the precise mathematical curve that constitutes politeness, whilst Phil. kept sometimes talking English, sometimes Irish, to suit himself to the comprehension of his pupils. Of the manner in which he accomplished this the following is a specimen:—"Come up here, Pat Greehan," said he to a red-headed boy dressed in a grey frieze coat, which came down to his heels, and a pair of old leather breeches, that only reaching half-way down to his thighs, exposed his red measled legs, "come stand up here on the table, and let the boys hear how well you can say your letters." Pat mounted with great confidence; but when his phiz, by being raised into the light, became more distinctly seen, "Ubbaboo tearin, murder!" exclaimed Phil. "where have you been wid that face? why, man alive, you've been kissing the prata pot, and your hair too staning' up for a price, like the bristles of a fighting pig. Is there no water in the stream ! and it would have been no great trouble to draw your fingers through your hair any how." Pat very composedly lifted up the tail of his coat, and spitting upon it, gave his face a wipe that left it streaked like a branded cow. "There, now," said Phil. "blow your nose, and hold up your head like a gentleman. What is this, *aroon*," said he, pointing to the first letter of the alphabet. Pat scratched his head. "You don't know what it is; small blame to you, for your mother keeps you running about after the cows when you should be at your *larnin*;" but look up at the couples of the house, and see if you can't remember it. "A," said Pat. "Well done, what's the name of the next one?" Pat hesitated againe "What do you call the big fly that makes the honey?" "B." "Och, you're a *genus*, Pat, ready made." So on he went illustrating in this manner until he came to the letter O; having tried Pat's *genus* with it two or three ways to no purpose, Phil. was getting out of patience,—"what would you say if I was to hit you a *palthog* on the ear," (suiting the action to the word.) "O!" cried Pat, clapping his hand upon the affected spot, which rung with the blow. "I knew you'd find it," said Phil. By the help of this admonition Pat struggled through the rest of the letters. "Well you may sit down now, and send up Mick Moriarty." Mick was rather farther on than Pat; he was spelling words. After spelling two or three tolerably well, he came to the word *what*. "Well, what does w-h-a-t make?" Mick was not sure about it. "W-h-a-t" said Phil "sounds *fat*, but (conscious of his own error in the pronounciation) when I say *fat*, don't you say *fat*, but do you say *fat* your own way."—*Scenes and Sketches of a Soldier's Life in Ireland.*

A DIRGE.

(From *Blackwood's Magazine.*)

Weep not for her!—Oh she was far too fair,
Too pure to dwell on this guilt-tainted earth!
The sinless glory, and the golden air
Of Zion, seem'd to claim her from her birth:
A spirit wander'd from its native zone,
Which, soon discovering, took her for its own:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—Her span was like the sky,
Whose thousand stars shine beautiful and bright;
Like flowers, that know not what it is to die:
Like long-link'd, shadeless months of Polar light;
Like music floating o'er a waveless lake,
While Echo answers from the flowery brake;
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—She died in early youth,
Ere hope had lost its rich romantic hues:
When human bosoms seem'd the homes of truth,
And earth still gleam'd with beauty's radiant dews.
Her summer-prime waned not to days that freeze;
Her wine of life was run not to the lees:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—By fleet or slow decay,
It never grieved her bosom's core to mark
The playmates of her childhood wane away;
Her prospects wither; or her hopes grow dark;
Translated by her God, with spirit shriven,
She pass'd as 'twere in smiles from earth to heaven:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—It was not hers to feel
The miseries that corrode amassing years,
'Gainst dreams of baffled bliss the heart to steel,
To wander sad down Age's vale of tears,
As whirl the wither'd leaves from friendship's tree,
And on earth's wintry world alone to be:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—She is an angel now,
And treads the sapphire floors of Paradise;
All darkness wiped from her refulgent brow,
Sin, sorrow, suffering, banished from her eyes:
Victorious over death, to her appear
The vista'd joys of Heaven's eternal year:
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—Her memory is the shrine
Of pleasant thoughts, soft as the scent of flowers,
Calm as on windless eve the sun's decline,
Sweet as the song of birds among the bowers,
Rich as a rainbow with its hues of light,
Pure as the moonshine of an autumn night;
Weep not for her!

Weep not for her!—There is no cause for woe;
But rather nerve the spirit, that it walk
Unshrinking o'er the thorny paths below,
And from earth's low defilements keep thee back:
So, when a few fleet severing years have flown,
She'll meet thee at Heaven's gate—and lead thee on!
Weep not for her!

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

THE INQUISITION OF SPAIN.

WITH ANECDOTES OF SOME OF ITS MOST ILLUSTRIOUS VICTIMS.

(From *Blackwood's Magazine.*)

"About three centuries and a half have now elapsed since there existed in Spain a regularly-organised Criminal Tribunal, charged with the prosecution of Heretics; and yet, up to a very recent period, no exact history had appeared of its origin, its establishment, and its progress.

"The period, however, at length arrived when the mystery was to be dispelled. In the year 1809, Joseph Buonaparte who had just assumed the title of King of Spain, published a decree, abolishing the Inquisition in that country; and that the nature of the holy office might be no longer unknown to the world, the archives of the council of the *Supreme*, and of the inquisition of the *court*, were entrusted by order of Joseph, to Dr. Juan Antonio Llorente, who had been himself an Inquisitor, and had been for many years occupied in collecting materials for a history of the Inquisition, that he might carry his original design into execution. .. ..

"*Denunciation.*—The procedure of the holy office commences with *Denunciation*, or some information which supplies its place, in which the delator, after having sworn to speak the truth, points out, by name or otherwise, those individuals whom he believes or presumes capable of deposing against the person or persons denounced. .. ..

"Denunciation was never more frequent than at the approach of the Easter Communion, when the confessors imposed it as a sacred duty upon such of their penitents as said they had *seen, heard, or learned any thing which either was, or appeared to be, contrary to the catholic faith, or to the rights of the Inquisition.*

.. .. .. The consequence was that many persons, recollecting certain loose or unguarded speeches they had heard, and which, in their simplicity or ignorance, they had never dreamt of considering heretical, began to feel uneasy at not having revealed them; their confessors were made the confidants of their disquieting scruples; and these worthies seldom lose any time in transmitting the inquisition, the information disclosed by their penitents .. ..

"Not one of these witnesses, however, is informed of the subject in regard to which he is called upon to depose; he is only asked, generally, if he has either seen or heard anything which might appear to be contrary to the Catholic faith, or to the rights and privileges of the inquisition. In endeavouring to answer this vague and insidious interrogatory, it almost invariably happens that the witness recollects facts foreign to the case actually before the tribunal, and implicates persons not yet denounced, but whose names and residences he of course makes known. He is then closely examined in regard to the circumstances which he has unwittingly revealed; and it is only when nothing more can be extracted from him, that the inquisitors direct his attention, as it were by pure accident, to the affair actually before them. .. ..

"*Censure by Qualificators.*—When the tribunal has examined the *preliminary instruction*, and discovered therein sufficient reason to induce it to proceed, it straightway addresses a circular to all the other tribunals of the province, to the end that, if there exist in their registers any charges against the denounced, these may be transmitted to it for the purpose of forming part of this process. This proceeding is called the *Review of the Registers*. Extracts are made from them of the *suspected* propositions imputed by witnesses to the accused; and if the same proposition be reported by two or more tribunals in different terms, which will almost always occur, it is held to be as many distinct propositions advanced on different accusations. The whole, together with the primary charge or charges, is then referred by the inquisitors to theologians, *Qualificators of the holy office*, whose business it is to write at the bottom whether the propositions submitted to them merit *theological censure* as heretical, as smacking of heresy, or as conducive to heresy, and whether they give reason to believe that the person who uttered them approves of heresy, or is only suspected of that crime; in which last case they must determine whether the suspicion be *slight, grave*, or *violent*.

The *Qualificators* are generally scholastic theologians, trained up in utter ignorance of true systematic theology, imbued with false ideas, and ready to carry their superstition and fanaticism to the fullest, of denouncing as heretical all that they themselves have not studied, or do not understand. Hence it is not uncommon to find them directing their *theological censures* against propositions which are to be found in the works of the great ornaments of the Catholic church .. .. ..

"*Prisons.*—When the propositions referred to the theologians have been qualified as heretical, or as suspected, to a greater or less degree, of heresy, the procurator fiscal presents a requisition craving a mandate of arrest for seizing and committing the person of the accused to the *secret prisons* of the "holy" office. The tribunal has three sorts of prisons, *public, intermediary*, and *secret*. .. ..

.. .. .. Persons confined either in the *public* or *intermediary* prisons have the right of communicating with their relations and friends without, unless the inquisitors, in conformity with the law common to all the tribunals, ordain them to be put *in secret*. The *secret prisons* are those where heretics are shut up, and where they can hold no communication except with the judges of the tribunal, and that, too, only in the cases provided, and with the precautions appointed by the constitutions of the holy office. .. ..

Whatever these prisons may have been in former times, we believe, that, at present, they are, in general, good vaulted chambers, well lighted, free of humidity, and in which the *detenus* may even take a little exercise. But what renders these prisons truly terrible is, that no one ever enters them without being eternally lost in public opinion. The *infamia juris* attaching, or which at least ought to attach, to the convicted felon, is as nothing to the *infamia carceris*, with which the unhappy wretch who has entered the *secret prisons* of the holy office, is indelibly stigmatized. In Spain, all other modes and kinds of infamy merge in this. The murderer, the assassin, or the parricide, is less an object of horror and detestation than the unhappy being consigned to this dreadful prison for an imaginary offence consisting in mere matter of opinion. .. .. .. What must be the reflections, what the agonies of spirit, endured by the miserable being consigned to these abodes of worse than death? He is kept in utter ignorance of the state of the process of which he is the object; he is denied the consolation of seeing and conversing with the persons appointed to defend him; during the winter months he is during fifteen hours of the twenty-four in utter darkness, for no prisoner is allowed to have light after four o'clock in the afternoon, nor before seven o'clock in the morning: he is exposed to all the rigours of cold in a retreat where the cheerful blaze of a fire was never seen; and, to aggravate and envenom those miseries, he is conscious that his name is blasted for ever, and that should he escape from his dungeon, the basest and most abandoned of mankind will shun his society, regarding him as tainted with deeper infamy than themselves. .. ..

"*First Audiences.*—During each of the three days immediately following the imprisonment of the accused, he is granted an *audience of monition*, as it is technically called, for the purpose of engaging him to speak the truth; and in order to stimulate him to be communicative, he is informed that if he comply faithfully with the injunction laid upon him he will be treated with leniency and forbearance, but, on the contrary, if he prove obstinate or recusant, that he will experience the utmost rigour of law. .. ..

"Another practice of the inquisition consists in interrogating the accused on his genealogy and connexion. The object of this is to find out afterwards by the registers whether any members of his family, either in the direct or collateral line, had incurred punishment on account of the crime of heresy. .. ..

"*Charges.*—When the formality of the three *audiences of monition* has been gone through, the procurator fiscal forms his demand in accusation against the prisoner, conformably to the *charges* contained in the *instruction*—and although the facts deposed to, amount to no more than a *semiplena probatio*, they are set forth in that instrument as if they had been completely proved. Nor is this the most illegal part of the proceeding. .. ..

In processes, where the accusation ought to be confined to a single head—as, for example, having maintained this or that tenet contrary to the faith—five or six *charges* are arrayed against the accused. .. ..

"The natural result is, that in replying to one article or head of accusation, the third for example, he gives a version of the facts charged against him, differing probably, in the terms and in some of the circumstances, from that which he had proposed in answering to the second. Is it wonderful that even intrepid innocence should almost invariably get entangled in the meshes of this diabolical jugglery? .. ..

"If the Inquisitors be of opinion that the accused has not made an unreserved confession, they ordain him to be put to the rack accordingly; and though latterly this has been less frequently applied than in the earlier times of the tribunal, yet the law authorising it continues in full force to the present hour, and every prisoner without exception, is *threatened* with the question at the particular stage of the process to which we have arrived. .. ..

"The method of torturing, and the degree of torture now or lately employed in the Spanish Inquisition, will be sufficiently understood from the history of Isaac Orobio, which Limbroch took down from his own mouth. This man, who was a Jew and a doctor of physic, had been delated to the Inquisition as an Israelite. .. ..

"He was committed to the secret prisons of the Holy Office, where he remained three whole years; and after undergoing several examinations, in the course of which the crimes charged against him were disclosed with a view to his confession, he was at length, in consequence of his obstinate denial of them, carried from his cell to the chamber of torture. This was a large apartment under ground, vaulted, hung round with black cloth, and dimly lighted by candles placed in candlesticks, fastened to the wall. .. ..

They put a linen garment over his body, drawing it so very close on each side as almost to squeeze him to death; and when he was on the verge of expiring, they suddenly slackened the sides of the garment, by which, as respiration returned, and the blood began again to circulate, he suffered the most excruciating pain. At this stage, he was again admonished to confess the truth, in order to avoid further torments; but, persisting in his denial, they tied his thumbs so tight with small cords, that the extremities immediately swelled, and the blood spirted out from under the nails. This done, he was placed with his back against the wall, and fixed upon a little bench. Into the wall were fastened little iron pullies, in which ropes were inserted, and tied round several parts of his body, particularly his arms and legs; then the executioner drawing the ropes with his whole force, pinned Orobio to the wall, so that his hands and feet, especially his fingers and toes, being cut by the ligatures, put him to the most exquisite pain, and seemed to him as if they had been dissolving in flames. In the midst of these torments, the executioner suddenly jerked the bench from under him, so that the miserable wretch hung suspended by the cords, the weight of his body drawing the knots still tighter, and thus increasing his agony. He endured this for some time, after which he was taken down and subjected to a new kind of torture. An instrument like a small ladder, made of two upright pieces of wood and five cross ones sharpened before, being placed over him, the executioner struck it in a peculiar manner and with such violence against both his shins, that he received at the same instant five blows on each, in consequence of which he fainted away. After he recovered, the last torture was inflicted on him. The torturer having tied ropes round Orobio's wrists, put them round his own back which was covered with leather, then falling backwards, and putting his feet up against the wall, he drew them with all his might till they cut through the unhappy man's flesh, even to the very bones. This torture was repeated thrice, the ropes being successively tied round his arms about an inch or thereby above the former wound, and drawn with the same violence. But it happened, that as the ropes were drawing the second time, they slid into the first wound, which caused so great an effusion of blood, that he seemed to be dying. The surgeon having said that he could bear the remainder of his sentence, which he did from kindness, for they would otherwise have been all repeated, the torture was continued for the third time, and then it ended, after which Orobio was bound up in his own clothes and carried back to prison, and was scarce healed of his wounds in seventy days. And inasmuch as he emitted no confession under his torture, he was condemned, not as one convicted, but suspected of Judaism, to wear the *San Benito*, or habit of infamy, for two whole years, and thereafter to perpetual banishment from the kingdom of Seville.

"There is another kind of torture, employed by the Spanish inquisition, which has been very fully described by Llorente in his account of the case of De Selas, and by Gonsalvius, in his work entitled "*Sanctæ Inquisitionis Hispaniæ Artes aliquot detectæ.*' This is called torture by the *Escalera* or *Burro*, which is analogous to the French *Chevalet* and the English *Wooden Horse*. The instrument by which it is inflicted consists of wood, made hollow like a trough, so as to contain a man lying on his back at full length, and is without any other bottom than a round bar laid across, which, moreover, is so situated that the back of the person to be tortured must rest upon the bar, instead of the bottom of the trough, while by its peculiar construction, his feet are raised much higher than his head. When the patient is placed in this apparatus, his arms, thighs, and ankles, are made fast to the sides by means of small cords, which, being tightened by means of *garrots* or *rackpins*, (called by some the *Spanish windlass*,) in the same manner precisely as carriers tighten the ropes that fasten down the loads on their carts, cut into the very bones, so as to be no longer discernible. *Que sera-ce lorsqu'un bras nerveux viendra mouvoir et tourner le fatal billot?* The sufferer being in this situation, the most unfavourable that can be imagined for performing the function of respiration, there is inserted deep into his throat a piece of fine moistened linen, upon which an attenuated stream, or thread of water, descends from an earthen vessel, through an aperture so small that little more than an English pint is instilled in the course of an hour. In this state, the patient finds no interval for respiration. Every instant he makes an effort to swallow, hoping to give passage to a little air; but as the moistened linen is there to obstruct the attempt, and as the water enters at the same time by the nostrils, it is easy to conceive how this infernal contrivance must add to the difficulty of performing the most important functions of life. Hence, when the question is finished, and the linen withdrawn from the throat, it is always soaked with blood, from the ruptured vessels of the lungs, or the parts adjoining.

"The mode of torture here described, was that employed on the Licentiate De Salas, mentioned above. .. ..

"*Requisition.*—The *Requisition*, or accusation of the procurator-fiscal, is never communicated to the accused in writing, lest, in the solitude of his prison, he should meditate on the different articles therein charged, and prepare himself to rebut them by his answers. .. ..

"*Defence.*—After the reading of the libel, the Inquisitors ask the accused if he wishes to be *defended*; and if he reply in the affirmative, copies are ordered to be made of the *accusation* and answers. The list of the advocates of the holy office is then laid before him, and he is called upon to name the individual whom he wishes to undertake his defence. Prisoners sometimes claim the right of retaining counsel unconnected with the tribunal, a demand which is contrary to no law of the inquisition, provided the advocate selected take the usual oath of secresy; but reasonable and just as this claim may appear, it has rarely been granted by the inquisitors. Indeed it would be of no benefit to the accused if it were, for his counsel is never permitted to see the original process, or to communicate in private with his client. One of the clerks makes a copy of what is called the *result* of the *preliminary instruction*, in which he engrosses the depositions of the witnesses, omitting all mention of their names, of the circumstances of time and place, and of *every thing they have said favourable to the accused*, and taking no notice of the declarations of the individuals, who, after being interrogated and urged by the tribunal, have deponed *Nihil novimus*; and this precious document accompanied by the censure of the qualificators, and the demand of the fiscal in accusation, with the answers of the accused, is put into the hands of the advocate in hall, where the inquisitors have commanded his attendance, and forms the whole of his instruction for the defence. He is then obliged to promise that he will undertake the defence of the accused, only if he is of opinion, after examining the document in question, that he has good grounds for so doing, but, that if he is of a contrary opinion, viz. that the accused has no good grounds of defence, he will use every means in his power to disabuse the latter, and persuade him to throw himself upon the mercy of the tribunal confess the crimes of which he has been guilty, with sincere contrition for having committed them, and demand to be reconciled to the church.

"We venture to say, that human ingenuity never hit upon a series of expedients more admirably calculated, not merely to cripple, but altogether to annihilate the means of a prisoner's defence. .. ..

"*Reading and Execution of the Sentence.*—The punishments inflicted by the holy office on prisoners found guilty of the crimes charged against them, resolve into two classes; *reconciliation* which includes every degree, from the slightest penance to imprisonment for life in the dungeons of the inquisition; and *relaxation*, which, as we have already explained, imports the delivery of the prisoner to the royal judge ordinary, that he may be consigned to the flames. The latter punishment is only inflicted on those who have been once *reconciled*, and have therefore relapsed into error; on persons convicted of *formal heresy*; and sometimes on those who have been found *violently suspected* of having embraced heretical doctrines. The sentence however is not communicated to the prisoner till it is on the point of execution. When the time for this arrives, he is desired to prepare for the concluding ceremony, soon after which muffled up in the *San-Benito*, with a paper mitre on his head, a rope of broom twisted round his neck, and a green wax taper in his hand, he is conducted from his dungeon to the *auto-da-fe*. The spot selected for the celebration of this infernal holocaust, is generally at some distance from the city where the tribunal is established; the multitude, who delight in such exhibitions, flock in crowds to the scene; and that the intensity of ignominy may be screwed to the utmost pitch, the wretched criminals are marched slowly, and by the most circuitous route, to the place of doom. On reaching the grand theatre of sacrifice, the sentences are read, after which those admitted to *reconciliation* receive the public part of their punishment, generally flagellation, while those condemned to *relaxation* are handed over to the secular arm, to be instantly committed to the flames.

"We have thus completed the outline of the course of procedure in all the tribunals of the holy office. .. .. .. The machinery by which it acts is constructed solely for the purpose of entangling the accused, and rendering it next to impossible for him to establish his innocence. .. .. .. In short, the procedure of the inquisition is an inversion of every principle of justice, and the men who carry it into practice such as the prophet has described; *for their feet run to evil, and they make haste to shed innocent blood; their thoughts are thoughts of iniquity; wasting and destruction are in their paths.*"

NIMMO ON THE LIMERICK AND WATERFORD RAILWAY.

The railway above mentioned, is one of the projects of the Hibernian Railway Company, and Mr. Nimmo's report on it has been recently published in the Dublin Philosophical Journal.

The object is to establish a more direct, cheap, and expeditious mode of communication than now exists across the south of Ireland, and through that highly productive part of it, which has been named the *Golden Vale*. For this purpose, it is proposed to construct an iron rail-road from Limerick to Waterford, passing through, or very near to the towns of Tipperary, Cahir, Clonmel, and Carrick, and having branch rail-roads to other places of importance.

The advantages expected to be derived from this undertaking, consist in reducing the expense of transporting the productions of the Golden Vale to sea-ports, to facilitate the distribution of fuel and of imported articles at an easier rate, and more especially to take advantage of the establishment of steam-packets across the channel, for sending its produce with despatch and certainty to the English markets.

Mr. Nimmo's report on the probable extent of trade on the railway, is very full and clear, and therefore easily examined. We think he has overrated the quantity of traffic, and underrated the expense of conveyance on the rail-road; hence, the gross revenue resulting from the trade, which he expects to be about £40,000 per annum, is probably not far from the truth. It is, however, to be recollected in all such cases, that a number of years are required to establish the change of trade which a new scheme contemplates; and it is too frequently in the struggle to support a work of this kind till its value be truly ascertained, that the first projectors are involved in ruin, for devising and accomplishing a great permanent advantage to the country.

This is a circumstance we have often regretted, and for which a remedy ought to be found. We hope it will not arise in the great work which is the subject of this notice. In a rail-way, the risk of injury to the first proprietors is less than in a canal, because the actual return required to cover the first expence is less. We would suggest that a careful estimate should be formed of the time that would be required to divert the trade from its former channel; and that a surplus of capital equivalent to the delay of return, should be provided and appropriated to increase the yearly revenue, during the time required to establish the trade on the line; and also, that more attention should be given to encouraging the adoption of the new mode of carriage in the first instance.

The line of country to be passed by the rail-road is undulating, and not of a nature to be rendered otherwise; though by cutting and embankment, the greatest declivity in the line will be reduced to 1 foot in 150. The greatest height to which the rail-road will rise above the level of the sea, is 280 feet, and this occurs at two points, with an intermediate depression of 120 feet.

In consequence of the alternate rises and falls in the line, horse-power will be best adapted for it, but Mr. Nimmo seems to think that steam power may also be used to advantage; but in this we think it is easy to show he is mistaken. The undulating line of road, the expense of coals, the inefficiency of turf for the engine fuel, and the extra expence of the construction of the rail road, are all unfavourable to the use of steam carriages: and unless some considerable saving results from the use of the steam-power, it is much less convenient than horses.

No estimate of the expence of the road accompanies the report, nor is its length stated, but we believe the principal line exceeds 70 miles in length; and if the advantage of such a line of communication be attended to by the Irish landed proprietors, it will tend materially towards the improvement of that much neglected country.—*News of Literature and Fashion.*

DONOVAN'S ALE AND PORTER PRESERVER.

In order to preserve ale or porter in good condition, for a considerable length of time, it is generally kept in bottle; and though the method of bottling does sufficiently well, yet Mr. Donovan remarks, it is subject to this inconvenience, that in cases where a small quantity, as one draught, is wanted, all the rest of the ale in the bottle goes to waste, unless very small bottles be used, which would be expensive and inconvenient.

From theoretical reasons, which do not appear to be altogether correct, Mr. Donovan concludes that the pressure is the secret cause of ale, &c. keeping so well in bottles, and therefore he has contrived an apparatus by which the liquids may be constantly under pressure in casks, as well as in well-corked bottles.

He has a vessel made, in the form of a cask, of strong tin, strongly hooped; it stands on its end. At the upper end is a cock, soldered to a tube which is immersed to within an inch of the bottom of the cask. At the same end is a condensing syringe, by means of which air can be forced into the cask; and whenever this is done, it is obvious that the liquor will have a tendency to escape through the tube, and out at the cock with a force proportioned to the degree the air is compressed by the action of the syringe. If the cock be now turned, the ale rushes out with violence, forming at the same time a great quantity of froth, or what is called a *creamy head*.

In this case it will be evident, that every time ale is drawn from the cask, the air it contains is not exposed to the atmosphere, the liquor is kept under pressure, no vent-peg is necessary, and Mr. Donovan states, that the ale will come up sprightly and good, with a dense creamy head to the last. In short, all the advantages of bottling will be attained, without the disadvantage of sacrificing a whole bottle, when no more than a small quantity is required.

With these good properties we should have felt ourselves somewhat short in our duty to our readers had we omitted to notice this apparatus; and should any one be inclined to avail themselves of it, we think, that with the knowledge that the air is to be forced into the upper part of the cask, and the liquor drawn from the bottom, any working engineer will readily be able to make them a neat and simple apparatus for the purpose.—*Ibid.*

ILL-TEMPER, ILL-NATURE, AND ILL-HUMOUR.

(From *New Monthly Magazine.*)

An ill-tempered man is impatient of trifling annoyances, is roused by petty provocations, to hasty and unmeasured language and actions, but who is generally as easily appeased; his fire being, like that of straw, as evanescent as it is sudden. Such an individual, when the corns of his irritability are not trodden upon, may be gay, cheerful, and benevolent. In general, however, he is an unsafe companion, and to converse with him is to inhabit over a volcano.

An ill-natured man is one who has a perverse pleasure in the misfortunes of his fellow-creatures: one who enjoys all the vexations and disappointments of his neighbours; not because they afford materials for laughter, but because they give pain to the victims.

The ill-humoured man may be just, generous, and upon great occasions, compassionate and friendly; but in his ordinary intercourse with society he overflows with an unceasing stream of bitterness. All his remarks are severe, harsh, and annoying, and in the moments of his relaxation, in the hour of social enjoyment, he is morose, snappish, and insolent.

The ill-humoured man differs from the ill-natured in this, that he does not rejoice in misfortunes, but takes pleasure only in seeing his friends uncomfortable; and he has no delight even in this measure of annoyance, if he himself is not the author of it. Again, he differs from the ill-tempered man, because the latter must have some one to be angry with; whereas the ill-humoured man is at odds with himself: the ill-tempered man must have an external occasion for excitement, the ill-humoured goes out of himself to seek for the food of his humour.

This last modification of disposition is decidedly English: and whether it be attributed to "*les brouillards d'Angleterre*;" to the beef and puddingising; the anxious money getting, or other causes peculiar to England and Englishmen, it is rarely to be met with on the Continent, in the same intensity in which it prevails at home. Individuals, indeed, of all nations may be subject to occasional fits of spleen and discontent; but it is among Englishmen exclusively that we find ill-humour an *état*, a *manière d'être*, which clings to a man at all periods of life; and is neither mitigated by the successes of love, of vanity, or of ambition, nor requires to be awakened by disappointment and vexation. "The humours of the body," says a moral writer, "imperceptibly influence the will, so that they enter, for a large part, into all our actions, without our being aware of it; "and thus it is that the ill-humoured man punishes, in his friends, the outrages of some peccant lymph, circulating in his own veins; and revenges himself nobly on society for the offences of his liver or pancreas.

An ill-humoured man in the bosom of his family sits like a spider in the centre of its web, in watchful and unceasing malice against all around him. No sooner does a burst of cheerfulness explode in his presence, than he hastens to repress it by a sarcasm or a rebuke. He studies the weaknesses of his friends in order to play upon them with more effect; and as the hackney coachman "makes a raw" on his horse's shoulder to flog his callous hide to better purpose, so the ill-natured man delights to awaken an outraged feeling, to notice an imperfection, to shock a prejudice, and, in one word, to say to every individual the most unpleasant and vexatious things that recur to his recollection.

Certain it is, that whether we look into the parlour, the nursery, or the saloon, whether we examine the dinner-party or the family circle, whether we follow the people into their domestic interior, or accompany them in their public amusements, there is in England infinitely less cheerfulness, good humour, and ease, in the social intercourse of the people, than are to be found in the society of any other of the European nations.

COLOMBIA.

The news of the day is, that the provinces of Caracas have separated from the rest of Colombia, and are going to set up a government for themselves within their old limits of territory; this separation must have been expected by those who know any thing of that country. Our city politicians seem surprised and alarmed at it; but they may lay down their fears, for neither British interests nor South American independence will suffer by the event.

To make the subject intelligible to every one, I will give a brief sketch of the geography of Colombia:—That republic is, or was, composed of a union of what had been three separate governments, or great political divisions, when under the King of Spain; the first, Caraccas, being the Atlantic provinces of Terra Firma; second, New Grenada, or the vice-royalty of Santa Fe, having an arm in the Atlantic, and the bulk in the central counties of Bogota, as far as the main chain of the Andes; and third, Quito, the western declivity of the great Cordillera to the Pacific ocean. This immense space, as large as all Europe, Bolivar imagined he could govern from one centre. It would exceed the limits of a newspaper to discuss the policy of such a union, which has now ceased to exist. The success of General Paez's enterprize appears to me certain, having the whole people with him from interest, supported by habits, and even by prejudices. Caraccas could not possibly be well governed from Bogota. Nothing short of Bolivar's being a native of the former place could have brought them to make such a sacrifice of interest and prejudices. Besides, the immense distance between the two places, the difficulties from locality and climate impede travelling, so as to render the communication between the sea board and Bogota impracticable to any useful purpose.

And to prepare the nerves of our city friends against a fresh shock, I will now gently tell them that the Colombian republic is destined, ere long, to undergo another amputation in her western extremity, Quito; which country must, of necessity, follow the example of Caraccas, being still more unconnected in interests with Bogota. The good people of Quito could lay their grievances oftener in the year, before the Emperor of China, in Pekin, than before the president of Colombia, in Bogota. It is utterly impossible that countries so disjointed in nature can keep together—they must all return to their old limits of jurisdiction, and neither will lose by the operation; on the contrary, they will manage their affairs better.

A TRAVELLER IN COLOMBIA.

London, June 30, 1826.

THE PAPAL SUPREMACY.

That the Catholic religion is not the same it formerly was, at least in practice, is an obvious and often repeated proposition. It is well known to have undergone, and still to be undergoing, very considerable alterations in point of discipline, but few, we believe, have appreciated the extent of the influence which the rising states of the New World seem destined to have in operating changes of this kind. From various proceedings which have taken place with respect to ecclesiastical affairs in those countries, it is not unreasonable to expect that they will yet emancipate themselves from religious as well as political thraldom. The first step to be taken in accomplishing this great object is to limit the authority of the Roman Pontiff, and as soon as possible to throw it off entirely. Accordingly, it appears that the more enlightened leaders of the new Republics keep this important end in view, and it will probably in a few years be found that with them the term "Popery" will have no real existence—the people will be *Roman Catholics*, but not *Papists*. This expectation is not founded on the supposition that the American Spaniards are more free from the fetters of ignorance and superstition than their brethren in Europe. The prospect of speedy change does not depend on the existing knowledge of the people, but on the dispositions of the heads of the clergy and the ruling powers. A great proof of the influence of bigotry certainly exists in the constitutions of the different States, all of which, we believe, exclude every religion except the Catholic; but this circumstance is not inconsistent with a wish on the part of the very persons to whose influence the introduction of such a blemish in a republican constitution is owing. It is easy to conceive that the same bishops and superior clergy who have eagerly urged the adoption of an intolerant article, calculated, by excluding other religions, to presesve their dominion over the minds of the people, may also wish to be relieved from foreign control. To the transactions of the new governments on the other side of the Atlantic which corroborate our opinion on this subject, must be added a recent proceeding of the Mexican Congress. The report of two united committees (*las Commissiones Eclestastica y de Relaciones*) on the instructions to be given to the Mexican envoy at Rome, was read in a secret sitting of the Senate on the 2d of March, and ordered to be printed. This important document, which was drawn up by an eminent ecclesiastic, Padre Mier, commences by adverting to some proceedings on the same subject in the Chamber of Deputies with which the committees of the Senate do not concur, because that assembly, though holding the same opinion as the committees, appeared "to consider it necessary to compromise with the pretensions of the court of Rome." At the same time, the report expresses a hope that the present Pope will yield to the wishes of the Mexican church, in spite of the Court, "which has always been inclined to subject the Popes to its caprices." To the opposition made by the Court or Court of Rome, to every kind of reform, the report attributes all the evils which have befal-

the church. Even the persecution of the Catholic religion during the French revolution is stated to have been occasioned by "the obstinate resistance made to the reforms decreed by the constituent assembly." Patronage is declared to belong to the nation, and the assumption of it to be an infringement of the rights of the people. Among those rights, that most essential to the government of the churches, is stated to be the election of their own pastors, and the confirmation of those pastors by their respective metropolitans, without waiting for the Papal confirmation. The report also enters into the question of the supremacy claimed by the bishop of Rome over other bishops, shows from scripture and history that the apostles were all placed by their divine master on an equal footing, and that, therefore, the Pope can claim no superiority as the successor of St. Peter. All that the committees seem willing to concede to his Holiness is, the dignity, almost merely nominal, of primacy.

CHARGE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CASHEL TO THE CLERGY OF KILLALOE.

An Abstract of a Charge delivered by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, at his Triennial Visitations at Limerick and Killaloe, on the 20th and 22d ult.

Three years have now elapsed since the last time I addressed you.—The civil disabilities have been still continued affecting our Roman Catholic brethren, and while they have been petitioning for the removal of them, they have poured on you taunts of vituperative abuse, and heaped on you the bitterest calumnies. You have manifested the most praiseworthy forbearance, no meeting was convened, no petition was sent to parliament, either vindicating yourselves, or praying for the continuance of the disabilities; your silence, I am well convinced ,did not proceed from a consciousness that you were guilty of the charges, or that in the abstract the civil rights were unjustly withheld. These disabilities were first imposed, when the safety of the constitution was menaced; they were thought to be necessary as a safe-guard to protect it. And, now, it is a question of fair consideration, and open to discussion on both sides, whether the causes have ceased, that made it necessary for the State to impose those considerations, and whether now they may be fairly withdrawn. Your English brethren came forward and sent in abundance of petitions to parliament, but you carefully refrained from intermeddling, and your silence was not to be imputable to a conviction that you deserved those censures, but to a correct feeling founded on the most honourable circumstances, that the complainants were people connected with you, by the bonds of social friendship and relationship, and, therefore, that it would be unwise in you to break those ties. But while I recommend the prudent conduct observed by you in refraining from addressing the Legislature, let me not be supposed to convey a reproach on your English brethren for the opposite conduct. The circumstances that rendered it wise in you not to interfere, were altogether different in England. Here were the few among the many, but Protestants there are the many among the few, so that interference was the means of strengthening the social bond, and cementing their alliance with the people.

But let me not be supposed to say that the clergy upon no occasion are to come forward and petition the legislature, for they have the same privilege as every other corporation, and especially when the storm is ready to burst upon their heads, it is natural that they then ought to try and have the danger averted; but only in the case of emergency should they evince such readiness, and at all times abuse ought to be avoided—discussion should be conducted with moderation, recollecting that railing is not argument, nor ridicule reason. It is impossible that uniformity in thinking can exist among all men—their minds are differently formed—the strength of each varies, so that perfect unanimity is not possible. In religious matters, this uniformity of thinking is much more difficult to be attained, than in other topics. Hence it is, that division into parties takes place, and differences in religion have existed among men. It was so in the early days of Christianity, sects and parties have sprung up in the very bosom of the church, even with Paul and Barnabas the conflict was so great that it separated them, one from the other.

In this country differences exist between us and our Roman Catholic brethren, but in many we agree, and those in which we disagree are neither important, nor are they essential. We should carefully avoid all altercation with them on those points, wherein *we* disagree. The controversy that exists certainly is not *one of* a religious nature, because difference in religious *opinions* cannot be a just ground of complaint, for in that case *then* the complainants would deny to others that toleration which they seek for themselves.

We should carefully abstain from ever imputing to men opinions, not only that they disavow, but which even they profess to abhorrence of. Nor are we to judge the motives of men's actions for this is to usurp the province of our Maker, Him, unto whom all hearts are open, all desires known, and from whom no secrets are hid. And while men are endeavouring to blacken the character of their brethren, they ought not to expose their want of candour and honesty.

Unfortunately, the prejudices of early education are so great and strength of habit so strong, that before men can reason with accuracy, they are driven into the vortex of party spirit. A freedom from spirit is impossible, but in no case is censurable. It becomes so when it leads to excess, when it scatters abroad the firebrands of animosity, and though it cannot be wholly suppressed, we do much to mitigate its evil, and correct its malignity—faults exist on both sides, in the conducting of the controversy in this country.

In the province where we live, situated as we are in a remote part of the country, and differing in religion from the majority of the people, much peace and harmony exists. This happy state is owing to the moderation of both parties. There is no cause for disturbing it, because the Roman Catholics agree with us in holding all the essentials of salvation, and we should carefully avoid all altercation with them upon the points wherein we disagree. All controversy on our part about them would be dishonourable, and no good could be expected from dweling on them, for if you succeeded in few cases (which is extremely doubtful) all others would be desired to close their doors against you. They would look on you with suspicion and distrust. The cause of truth is sure, but its progress may be retarded by suspicion. There are cases where discussions may arise, but they should be conducted with temper and moderation, but they ought to be avoided as much as possible, because they are of a dangerous tendency. If it were fair that you should intrude into the families of Roman Catholics to dispute with them, the Roman Catholic priests ought to have the same privilege to intrude into the houses of Protestants, and then discord and distrust must inevitably succeed. It is extremely dubious, whether any benefit would result to the Protestant interests from such conduct, but it is evident that it would embitter the cup of social harmony, and cloud the sunshine of domestic bliss.

Men have been found at all times who were desirous to reconcile the conflicting opinions on religious matters, and establish all in a bond of social love. An union has been more than once suggested between us and the Roman Catholics, it has been proposed from different motives actuating the minds of different men—some of whom were artful and designing—others conscientious and well meaning. Even in our times it has been suggested as feasible. But all such attempts must be fruitless, for the proposed union can only be visionary, though it has been sighed for by the pious as a foretaste of heaven. For it could not be done without a submission of the understanding and slavery of the conscience, that would not be endured by the spirit of the times. But how could an union be formed between us when the Roman Catholics exclude from salvation those who disbelieve the points wherein we differ from them. Any submission on their part is impossible. But even though we were all professedly to become Roman Catholics, no uniformity in thinking could prevail, since uniformity is not found to exist even amongst themselves. It is related by one of them, in our own day, of much eminence in this country, that no sooner did he enter into an university in Spain, than he found himself surrounded by the disciples of Voltaire, and for some time be doubted whether he would believe or reject the doctrines of Christianity; and even in the very halls of the inquisition he disputed with others about those very principles for doubting of which they were to sentence their fellow-creatures to the flames. Such is the lamentable state of divided opinion that exists in the Roman Catholic seminaries of education upon the subject of religion, drawn by one who had no reason to exaggerate his statement, but would, doubtless, much rather have mitigated it. We have every reason to be grateful that the baneful spirit of infidelity has not infected any of the universities wherein our youth are trained for the ministry.

But the same spirit of exclusive salvation has been equally charged upon the creeds and formularies of Protestants. But God forbid that there should be any thing in them confining salvation to sect or purty. Our church never makes the profession of adherence to any church or party the criterion of acceptance or rejection at the last day. The integrity of our faith and sincerity of our lives can alone procure our acceptance. But it cannot be denied that some Protestants have narrowed the terms of salvation much more than reason warrants or revelation requires. Many of them teach that religion must consist in certain emotions and feelings produced by God himself, and upon the preception of which they fancy themselves to be the elect of God. Unless "Christ be formed within them," moral worth is of little value in their judgment—the lovely train of social virtues are of little use, unless the work of grace be thus sensibly wrought, and if others, like themselves, have not what they term the unction of the spirit, not only in their hearts but on their tongues, so that they can give sensible proofs of their conversion by wonders, evidencing the finger of God, and if all others are not moulded according to the way they prescribe and consider essential to salvation, they look upon them as unbelievers in this life, and what is worse in the world to come, as brands for the fire of everlasting burning. Many of these people, it must be allowed, are excited by zeal and desire to promote the glory of God; but it is "a zeal without knowledge," and one that is most pernicious to the interests of real religion. But while we are zealous in the discharge of the duties we owe to God, we should not forget the no less important duties we owe to men. This class of Protestants look on all others as outcasts, who have not certain theoretical feelings exercised after the mode they discover and which they would have us believe they exercise themselves, but which are not evident to others, not viewing the matter as they do; neither are they intelligible to themselves.

But let us, my Reverend brethren, live on terms of friendship and unity with those who differ from us, recollecting that we all are heirs of the same salvation; that the matters wherein we disagree are not essentials—let us not limit the terms of salvation, nor narrow them beyond what its Great Author has been pleased to do.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 1.

By an officer overland from Malta, who spent about ten days in Switzerland, we learn that an extraordinary sensation was excited in the Cantons by the fall of Missolonghi, and that large subscriptions are making by all classes for the relief of the Greeks. The same feeling very generally prevails in France, and considerable sums have been raised and remitted for the Greek cause, in that kingdom. Malta, at the end of May, was particularly healthy, and business, by a regulation which had just taken place relative to the quarantine, was much increased; the ports of the Continent thereby considering the communication with that island more secure. Several ships were building, and a very large accumulation of Egyptian cotton had been made, which was destined for this country. The Sybille frigate, Capt. Pechell, had gone on a diplomatic mission to the Pacha of Alexandria; the Revenge, 78, (Sir Harry Neale), had gone from Naples to Athens; Admiral Sir T. Williams was on board. The Brisk, Hon. Capt. Anson, had been sent on to the Archipelago, an increased force having been deemed necessary to keep in check the many armed cruisers of the Greeks, Egyptians, and Turks, the vessels of which nations never lose an opportunity of plundering, whenever they think they can do it with safety. The Cambrian, Rose, and Gannett, were among the islands of the Archipelago, protecting our trade.

A court martial was held yesterday on board his Majesty's ship Victory (of which Sir Michael Seymour Bart. K.C.B. was president), for the trial of Thomas Brewer, a private marine, belonging to the Talbot frigate, for having struck his serjeant, while on duty. It appeared in evidence that Brewer wished to borrow a needle of a man who was using it, and because he refused to lend it at that moment, Brewer made use of foul and abusive expressions towards him, in which he was checked by the serjeant, who desired him to desist; when an officer, who heard the altercation, ordered him to go on the quarter-deck. This he did, but returned immediately, struck the serjeant, and accused him of wishing to get him punished. The charge being fully proved, the court was compelled to pass sentence of death upon the offender.

Permission has been given to officers of the royal marine corps, holding brevet rank, to sell their commissions, in the same way as was lately granted to the army. Several of the senior officers intend to embrace this mode of retiring from the service.

THE FUNDS.

We hardly recollect to have witnessed a period, not even during the panic in December, when there has been such a gloom over English and Foreign securities as during the last week. Our readers will see from our daily report of the prices the frightful depreciation that has taken place in South American securities. On Friday some hope was entertained of the next dividend on Colombian Stock being paid, and it had the effect of raising the Stock a little, but the news which arrived on Saturday has completely damped the expectation of the public, and filled the holders of the bonds with the greatest alarm. The bonds in a very short time fell down to 28 and 29, and Mexican stock, which had left off on the preceding day at 49, fell to 43¼. It is impossible to state these facts without deeply commisserating the fate of those unfortunate persons who were tempted, in consequence of the reduction of the rate of interest in the English funds, to invest their property in these securities. The loss and suffering to many families must be dreadful, and we trust that something may yet be done by those who have profited so largely by their transactions with South America to rescue Colombia from the disgrace of not being able to meet her engagements, after the generous treatment she has received at the hands of this country, both as it regards her pecuniary obligations, and the political protection which has been afforded her. The revolution, however, in one of her most important districts, renders any financial arrangement more hopeless than ever. In the English market the fall of stock hardly exceeded ¾ per cent. during the week; but there was evidently every indication of a further depression, as every attempt to rally the funds within these last few days has proved ineffectual; money, both in the Stock Exchange and amongst the bankers has become scarcer, and it will be seen from the reports from the large manufacturing districts, that trade is in a most discouraging state. We sincerely trust that it may not be long before things may take a more favourable turn, but we have always said, that the commercial world cannot yet be expected to recover from its difficulties, and that it is quite absurd to hope to see high prices again whilst the excess of production over consumption is so great, and whilst, also, there is such a distrust in the mercantile world. We had almost said it would take years before the trading interest of the country can recover from the effects of the reckless and inordinate speculations in which it has been engaged.—*Sun.*

The following anecdote may be relied on as authentic:—At a rout one evening in St. James's-square, a gentleman was pointed out to Sir William Draper as the celebrated Junius. With more boldness than discretion the Baronet was determined to ascertain the fact, and in rather a commanding tone, thus addressed the great anonymous:—"I am informed Sir, that you wrote the letter which appeared in to-day's *Public Advertiser*, under the signature of *Junius*: will you tell me whether you did or not?" "Really, Sir," replied the stranger, "*that* is a question I am relieved from the necessity of answering. If you believe your informer, it is needless; and if you do not, it is rather rude to fasten a suspicion on me from the information of a man you suspect to be a liar,"—"Sir," retorted the officer, warmly, "Lord Talbot challenged Mr. Wilkes on a similar occasion."—"And you, Sir," rejoined the stranger, coolly, "may adopt his Lordship's example, but I shall not make Mr. Wilkes's conduct the standard of mine;" adding, as he was turning on his heel and walking away, "if you were to dispatch one Junius to-day, you would have another to encounter before the end of the week."

Process for Purifying Honey.—The Jews of Moldavia and the Ukraine prepare, without any expense or trouble, and with common honey, a sort of sugar, which is solid and white as snow. This they send to Dantsic, where the distillers use it in making their liquors. The process consists in exposing the honey to frost for three weeks in some place where neither sun nor snow can reach it, and in a vessel which is not a conductor of caloric; the honey is not congealed, but becomes clear and hard like sugar.—*Journal d'Agr. du Nord.*

COURT of KING'S BENCH, LONDON, JUNE 21.

MARTIN *v.* CLEMENT.—This was an action brought by Richard Martin, Esq, the late member for Galway, against the defendant, proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle* newspaper, for a series of attacks published in that journal, in the months of July, September, and October, in the last year.

Mr. Chitty opened the pleadings, and Mr. Gurney proceeded to state the nature of the case. He said, that the plaintiff was a gentleman well known, and during his official duties in the House of Commons, he had caused a bill to pass for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in consequence of which he charged a boy with ill-treating an ass, by beating it with a bludgeon, and the attacks in question arose from some proceedings that took place before the magistrates on that occasion, which were afterwards published in the *Morning Chronicle*. The learned counsel said, that his client had only brought this action in vindication of his character.

Here the Attorney-General, who appeared on the behalf of the defendant, rose and said, that his client had no intention whatever of impugning the character of the honourable gentleman (Mr. Martin,) and felt sorry that such had occurred. He (Mr. Attorney-General) considered, if the plaintiff was present he would be satisfied with what he stated, and agree to a nominal verdict against his client. Mr. Gurney said, that all Mr. Martin required was a justification of his conduct, and that being done, he should not carry the cause farther. The Jury was then called on, when they returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages 1s., costs 40s.

RIOT AT DONNYBROOK.

A most unpleasant occurrence took place on Sunday evening at Donnybrook. Between eight and nine o'clock, an express arrived at College street office, requesting the assistance of the police, an attack having been made on Donnybrook church. A strong party of foot police was immediately despatched there on cars, and these were shortly afterwards followed by a detachment of the horse police. On reaching Donnybrook, they found the place in a state of the greatest confusion, arising from the following circumstance. In the afternoon, during divine service, the body of a Catholic was brought to the church yard for interment, when the funeral party were informed that they must wait until the service was over, as no funeral was ever admitted into the church yard during the time of service. The attendants on the corpse became exasperated at the delay, and finding the large gate of the church yard locked, they forced it open and made their way. At this time the Rev. Mr. Crawford was reading the funeral service over the body of a Protestant, but which, as we are told, was brought to the church before the service was commenced. The Catholic party felt aggrieved and indignant that a favour should be refused to them which had been conceded to the Protestants, that of admitting the corpse during service, and under this impression, they assaulted Mr. Crawford, and tore off his gown. The police on their arrival apprehended two men as being engaged in this affray; their names are Cody, and Carroll; the former is cousin to Hynes, one of the unfortunate men who suffered death on Saturday.

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE FOR THE CO. OF CORK.

We have never, perhaps, undertaken to discharge any part of our editorial duty on a more interesting and important subject, or under more critical circumstances, than we have now to perform, in endeavouring to give a just view of the present state of the crops in general, and to offer an opinion as to the prospect of the approaching harvest. The long continuance of dry and warm weather, unexampled, we believe, at this period of the year, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant of the country, has affected injuriously *some* of the valuable productions of the soil, and has excited serious apprehensions in many persons, as to the *whole*, with the exception of wheat alone, which is universally regarded, we understand, as a most promising crop. With regard to meadows and pasture lands, the accounts we have received correspond, with scarcely any variation, and represent the hay, as not amounting to half an average produce, and the pastures, except in low marshy situations, are in the agricultural phrase, burnt up so, as to embarrass, and distress, without measure, the grazier and dairy man. As to barley and oats, the representations are singularly various. Some describe both crops as in general, irretrievably ruin d, while others have regarded them in a much more favourable light, and still hope for a productive harvest of those grains. Of the potatoes, the most important—the peculiarly interesting crop in this country, there is not much of despondence from the present appearance of the talks, but very intense alarm is entertained from the apprehension of even a short prolongation of dry weather. On considering the whole of the different accounts we have received with the aid of our own limited observation and experience, we are led, but with diffidence, to form the following opinions on the doubtful points. The early oats and barley on light and upland soils are most unpromising, and scarcely to be much improved even by slight rain; the late crops of both kinds on similar soils, that is to say the principal crops of the country, are also unpromising, but may be greatly improved by a plenty of rain within a short period, so as perhaps to afford an average produce. On rich and moist soils the crops of both of those species of corn are good—we have ourselves seen many very luxuriant. With respect to the potatoes, the very early crops have been materially injured, the produce of such as have been tried is uncommonly small,—but such as have the stalks still green, without any tendency to a yellow tinge, may yet afford a fair produce by a speedy supply of moisture; as to the middle and late crops of that important root—the main subsistence of the bulk of the population, in this country—no mischief has hitherto occurred. Should Providence, in his mercy, afford us a due supply of rain in a short time, the crop would be abundant. From the long duration of warm weather, the ground is now every where like a hot bed, and vegetation, aided by moisture, would proceed with a rapidity like magic. The same beneficial effects would be experienced by the late oats and barley, by the pastures, and in the after grass of meadows. On the whole, though the period, we must confess, is very critical there is still reason to hope for an abundant supply of the productions of the earth should the most desirable wet weather soon set in. We have had some late indications of a favourable change. Local showers have recently fallen in various parts of the country, which have already refreshed it, and are, we trust, an earnest of a general and plentiful supply.—*Cork Paper.*

LORD ENNISMORE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

Tralee, July 1, 1826.

Sir—Having seen in your paper an incorrect statement of what had passed between Colonel Crosbie and me, at Benner's hotel, on last Sunday evening, I beg you will publish the following:—

Shortly after the melancholy events of that evening, Colonel Crosbie rushed into the room where I and a large number of friends, were; called me by name, and said, that the man who caused the interference of the military, was a murderer, a scoundrel, and a villain; that he considered Lord Ennismore was the person; and he instantly struck me on the breast, and darted out of the room. No altercation (as is stated) took place; I did not speak a word. In four days after, the Colonel offered to make an apology, which I rejected.

My friends unanimously insisted on my adopting the course which I am pursuing, I shall therefore at present make no further observation.—I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

ENNISMORE.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.

Appleby, Saturday, Three o'Clock.

The contest has terminated, and Lord and Colonel Lowther have been declared duly elected, by a most overwhelming majority.

I have just returned from the hustings, where the several candidates have addressed the electors.

Lord Lowther thanked his friends for the cordial support which he had received at their hands—a support which he did not attribute so much to their personal regard for him, although, of that, they had given too many proofs for him to doubt it, as to their approval of the principles upon which he grounded his claim to their favour. He had now been returned a fourth time to parliament as their representative. It was an honour, of which he was justly proud, and he could only say, that when he next presented himself to their notice, he hoped that his conduct would entitle him to a renewal of their approbation. The noble lord, of whose speech I can of course give but a very feeble extract, was loudly cheered as he concluded.

Colonel Lowther returned his cordial thanks to those who had, by such a glorious majority over the third candidate, placed him second on the poll. While he received such marks of their kindness, he should not hesitate to present himself again and again to their notice.

Mr. Brougham addressed the electors at great length, but the period for sending off my letter having nearly arrived, I can only send you a few of the topics on which he dilated. The learned gentleman commenced by saying, that he had never sought to represent the county of Westmoreland. He had, on the contrary, been dragged into the contest. He declared, that in consenting to be put in nomination, he had no object of interest or ambition to gratify, and should have, if he consulted his own feelings, rested equally well satisfied with sitting in parliament for his former seat. He then entered into a long explanation of the manner in which the declaration of those who opposed him on account of the Catholic question, had been got up; and concluded, by expressing his determination not to forsake the contest while he obtained the support of the independent freeholders of Westmoreland. I left Dr. Adamthwaite, one of the seceders who signed the declaration alluded to by Mr. Brougham, attempting to address the people, who appear, however, very unwilling to hear him; and there is every indication of a riot.

Four o'Clock.

I open my letter to tell you, that I have just witnessed the chairing of Lord and Colonel Lowther. They have been carried round the town on two splendidly decorated yellow chairs, preceded by bands of music, flags, &c. A number of gentlemen, amongst whom were Lord Viscount Pollington, C. Wilson, Esq. M.P., the Right Hon. J. Becket, W. Holmes, Esq. M.P., J. H. Lowther, Esq. preceded the chairs, which were followed by an immense multitude, from whom not even a single dissentient voice was heard. A large party of Lord Lowther's friends will dine to-day at the King's Head, to celebrate this glorious triumph.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

Monday the business was resumed in the two half-baronies of Balrothery. Hamilton's hopes may be gathered from the following facts. One of his voters, the Rev. Philip Lefanu, tendered his vote for Mr. Hamilton, in the barony of Balrothery, in which his clerical freehold did not exist. An objection was taken by the agents on the other side, and after a long argument before the assessor, the learned gentleman pronounced his judgment in clear and lucid terms, confirming the objection, and deciding against the right of a clergyman to vote in any barony, except that in which his freehold lies. By this decision it is reported that Hamilton has lost the votes of from 20 to 30 rev. gentlemen. A freeholder was yesterday brought up on Hamilton's tally; Mr. White's agent demanded that the bribery oath should be administered to him, but he had scarcely articulated the syllables of his own name, when flinging the book from him, he rushed off the table and disappeared! Four men were committed to the county gaol for perjury, they having sworn to freeholds, and appeared to represent men who had been dead for some years.

In the morning Hamilton published an address from which we take the following extract: "This day will close the poll, and if the unpolled freeholders of Balrothery, and the clergy in general, who kindly promised him their suffrages, will only attend this day, Mr. Hamilton pledges himself that their aid will place him at the head of the poll by a large majority." How Mr. Hamilton's pledge has been redeemed may be judged from the fact, that but twenty polled for him the entire day.

At six o'clock the numbers were announced to be—White, 10; Talbot, 9; and Hamilton, 20.

The greater portion of the votes brought up by the agents of Hamilton, yesterday, were rejected by the assessor. One of them swore that a cellar in Balbriggan, which was his freehold, and upon which he did not reside, was worth £3 per annum clear, though the best room in the house set for only £2 5s yearly! There were at least fifteen of Hamilton's votes rejected. It was ruled by the assessor, that a clergyman can only vote in the barony in which his spiritual freehold is situated. By this decision, it is said, Hamilton loses upwards of 30 votes, as he thought the Rev. Gentlemen could vote in whatever barony they pleased. It is supposed that the election will close this evening. The popular candidates did not poll any yesterday until near five o'clock, when seeing that Hamilton was able to keep the booth open, they brought up a few. If they chose they could easily have had the majority on the day's poll, as they had several freeholders in their tally rooms ready to be produced.

The court-house was closed at the usual hour, and the multitude retired shortly afterwards without displaying any inclination to riot. The scene in the city was of a different character, it requiring the utmost exertions of the police to preserve order. A quantity of stones were thrown, and several persons severely injured. The conduct of the populace became so outrageous that the horse police were obliged to be called into action, and through their activity the streets were perfectly quiet at twelve o'clock. (*Evening Post.*

CAVAN ELECTION.

The following address of Mr. Henry Maxwell, we copy from a Dublin Paper:—

"TO THE GENTLEMEN, CLERGY, AND FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF CAVAN.

"Were the election in which we have been engaged of an ordinary description, I might content myself with returning you my most grateful thanks for the support which I have experienced. But, Gentlemen, during the contest which has just ended, you have witnessed proceedings hitherto unparalleled in the history of elections: You have seen the spiritual powers of the Romish Church openly employed for the promotion of political objects. You have seen Priests converted into furious demagogues, inciting their flocks to the hatred of their fellow christians, and ingratitude to their benefactors. What a scene did the first day of election exhibit! You beheld the Roman Catholic pastors marching into the county town at the head of their respective flocks. You heard them denouncing eternal damnation against every one who withheld their support from their favoured candidates. You saw upwards of forty of these spiritual crusaders mixing with the mob, and, by their inflammatory harangues, stimulating them to acts of violence and outrage. You saw not unfrequently the tallies of our opponents brought up to the polling booths with a Priest in front, and another in the rere. Nay, several voters were, by actual force, dragged by them into the tally rooms, and compelled to vote against their wishes. In short, there was no species of intimidation, whether spiritual or secular, that was not resorted to, to effect their purpose. But, gentlemen, your energy and zeal rendered their fury impotent, and they have been defeated with disgrace.

The conduct of the Romish clergy at this election, has afforded a practical illustration of the fallacy of the testimony given by their prelates before the committees of both houses of Parliament. It was there sworn, that the power of the Romish church was exclusively confined to spiritual affairs, and that it did not in any way, extend to temporal concerns; but if the deluded Roman Catholics are taught to believe that the Romish Church possesses the keys of heaven, and that the Ministers of that persuasion can shut its gates against any person who acts in opposition to their commands in the exercise of the elective franchise—is it possible to credit such testimony? No, gentlemen, let us not deceive ourselves. The Romish church has ever used, and will ever use all its spiritual powers to effect its political objects, the most prominent of which is, (as has been openly and repeatedly avowed,) the subversion of the Established Church and the Protestant Constitution of these realms. Let it not be said, that we who wish to withhold from it the power of effecting its mischievous purposes, are intolerant, or that we deny our Roman Catholic fellow subjects an exercise of political power on account of their religious opinions. Such is not the fact. It is not their belief in abstract points of doctrine, that in our eyes forms the barrier between them and the full enjoyment of all the privileges of the constitution; but it is the utter prostration of their intellect, their submission in temporal as well as spiritual matters to an intriguing, intolerant, and ambitious Priesthood that renders them unfit guardians of public liberty. Look back to history—look at the present times, and see if you can find a single instance in which the Church of Rome has favoured, or even tolerated civil and religious liberty. I should hail with delight the real emancipation of our deluded countrymen from its baneful influence—from the disgraceful thraldom in which they are held. Then, indeed, might all be safely admitted to a full participation of civil privileges, and, although we might continue to differ upon some abstract points of religious faith, we should form a loyal, happy, and united people."

COUNTY OF KERRY.

The election recommenced on Monday with great zeal on both sides, but evidently with altered feelings—all parties seemed engaged in bringing up the freeholders in their respective interests, so as to prevent as much as possible their coming into collision, or in any manner creating confusion.

In this state things went on the entire day, and at the close the numbers were as follows:—The Knight of Kerry, 242; Mr. Hare, 189; Col. Crosbie, 137.

Towards evening a large body amounting to five hundred freeholders, in Mr. Hare's interest, entered the town preparatory to their voting next day. Soon after, upwards of one thousand of Lord Ventry's freeholders followed, escorted by the Hon. Major Mullins, and some other gentlemen, with a large body of the police. The people of the town whose feeling is directed in a different course from that in which those persons intended to vote, made an attack on several of them, whom they beat and abused very severely. The intelligence having reached the high sheriff, he immediately repaired to the spot, with a large party of the military, and having read the riot act, they were soon after obliged to disperse, and quietness was restored.

SECOND DAY.—TUESDAY JULY 4.

This morning the polling commenced rather briskly, and continued throughout the day, with unabated spirit.

At the conclusion the numbers polled were very great, viz:—Knight of Kerry, 627; Mr. Hare, 510; Col. Crosbie, 246.—Gross Poll—Knight of Kerry, 869; Mr. Hare, 699; Col Crosbie, 383.

Tranquillity prevailed throughout the day, and the parties returned to their committee rooms, to make the necessary preparations for the next morning. The populace were by no means excited, and every thing wore the most favourable appearance. Such are the latest accounts that have been received.

MAYO ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—I have seen in a paper called *The Weekly Messenger* a statement of the occurrence of Saturday's Election at Castlebar, which affixes a character of simple mob tumult on a transaction, of which I beg you will insert my account. I think it is fit that publicity should be given to the affair. A day or two before the election for this county, which, according to arrangement was not to be contested (Mr. Dominick Browne having withdrawn,) it was agreed upon that none of the freeholders of my party, in number above fourteen thousand, should go to Castlebar, in order to secure the quiet of the election. It was agreed upon, that according to the usage on such occasions, I should be put first in nomination—that all courtesy in the unprotected situation wherein that arrangement placed me should be shown, and that the utmost tranquillity should prevail. The state of the fact is as follows:—On the arrival of my friends and myself in two carriages, we proceeded to the court house, and Lord Bingham and myself were elected the members for the county. I was not put first in nomination, and upon entering the grand jury room, on my way out of the court house, a person named Langan ran up and told me that he had heard an exhortation from a window of the court house to put me to death as I went out. That this was answered by a loud assent from a body of men who were stationed at the door.

I waited for a short time, and went out as privately as I could. The people, evidently not aware that I was coming, (as when I had passed there was a very loud cry of "Down with him," describing me by name. I passed into a house, in which were some few of the gentlemen who had accompanied me. As soon as the chairing of Lord Bingham began, the carriages were ordered, the same party entered them, and we set out on our way to Westport. At the end of the town, as we were passing the church, we heard a long whistle, and a cry of "Now," "now." Immediately a number of men sprang up from behind a wall, jumped upon it, and from a distance of about three yards, flung into the carriage in which I was, a number of very large stones, one of which struck off my hat, another broke one of my ribs, one man was killed upon the spot, the skull of another was

fractured with a stone, the horses were struck to the ground, and on the stopping of the carriage by the fall of the horses, those who had been throwing jumped off the wall towards the carriage, with loud cries of very unequivocal import, when Mr. St. Clair O'Malley and Mr. James Gilderran up and called upon some of the people engaged by name to desist. In the mean time one of these gentlemen returned for the police to the town, a distance of about three hundred yards, and appeared in a few minutes with the sheriff and four mounted police, who escorted us four miles on the road to Westport.

This, Sir, is the true state of the case, and not according to *The Weekly Messenger*, that two jaunting cars, containing six people from Westport, carried the assailants of a body of picked men, in number about 300, posted behind a wall.

The scheme to waylay as was very apparent. When this shocking affair shall come to be solemnly scrutinised in a court of justice, it will be found, I hope, on whom lies the blood that was shed and the crime that was intended—I have only to state that up to this hour no expression of regret has been conveyed to me, or to any other sufferer of my party, in that deadly attempt.

The gentlemen in the carriage with me were Colonel George Jackson, Colonel James Jackson, Mr. Annesley Knox, Mr. George Ormsby, and Mr. Irwin; if there be any error in the above statements I beg to be set right by them,

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES BROWNE.

Claremont, July 3, 1826.

GALWAY ELECTION.—MONDAY.

Colonel Martin is fast pulling down the majority which has been against him; and the late horrors and riots which have taken place, induced many active friends and agents to withdraw themselves from the contest. In the meantime numbers of Colonel Martin's freeholders are landing on our Quays, and patrolling the streets to the music of "the spirit-stirring drum and ear-piercing fife,"—The voice of the Catholic association has been wafted upon the winds to the furthest coast of Cunnemara; and the services of Martin for thirty years are green in the recollection of the electors. On Thursday, there is little doubt but we shall have to announce the return of Col, Martin. The election this day is going on most favourably for Colonel Martin, and at the close of the poll this evening it is considered he will be about 200 over Mr. Lambert; and his friends entertain no doubt that on to-morrow evening his numbers on the gross poll will equal, if not exceed his opponent. All doubts of the Colonel's return are now dissipated. It is stated that his own forces are sufficient; but to make his return more certain, he has received co-operation from the voters of a Gentleman who had previously promised his support to Mr. Lambert, but whose tenantry tendered their votes this day in favour of Mr. Martin. All the booths are closed, with the exception of Moycullen, where Mr. Martin's principal forces are.—*Connaught Journal.*

All the booths are closed with the exception of Moycullen, where Colonel Martin's principal forces are. Mr. Lambert and his friends complain of their voters being obstructed when coming in to poll, and it is asserted that, in the event of the Colonel's return, (which is now considered certain) he will petition against his undue election.

Gross Poll, this day—Daly, 6023; Lambert, 3645; Martin, 3450. Majority for Mr. Lambert, over Mr. Martin, 195.

THE LANDLORDS.

"On the very day after Mr. Tuite's election, Lord Castlemaine's agent, the present member for the close borough of Athlone, distrained for the last May rent, all those of his Lordship's tenants, residing at Kilkenny-west, who either voted for Mr. Tuite, or refused, as many of them did, to vote at all, when deprived of the liberty of choice. The myrmidons of corporate authority were assisted, on the occasion, by the local police, who repeatedly asked the people, by way of insult, "Where is Mr. Tuite or the priest now?" while they were engaged in driving the cattle off the land. I have heard too, from authority, on which I confidently rely, that they issued from their barracks this morning, to execute new orders for distress, twirling their caps in the air, and vociferating 'long life to Captain Handcock.' And this, sir, in the midst of a peaceable neighbourhood, where no resistance whatever had been given to the execution of the law. The Manor Pound is thronged to excess, and though the most respectable securities have been offered, they have been invariably and indignantly refused.

"As the member for Athlone (who is the heir as well as the agent of his uncle) has declared that nothing but the compleat ruin of those who voted contrary to his wishes will satisfy his vengeance, I have determined to establish in the parish a fund for their defence, a miniature Catholic rent, which I am quite certain the public spirit of the people will make fully adequate to the purpose. There are other proprietors in this neighbourhood, who intend, I hear, to follow the cruel and unprincipled example which this lord has given to the county. I can hardly believe that many will, but if any do, I must again trespass on your independent columns, to proclaim over all Europe the wrongs of a persecuted and oppressed people.—I am, &c. &c.

JOHN KEARNEY, P.P. of Kilkenny West.
Lowhrook, July 3, 1826.

☞ Subscribers and advertisers who have been furnished with their accounts, are respectfully but earnestly requested to remit the amount thereof; the heavy expenses incident to a public journal rendering it impossible for us to extend the usual credit of such an establishment.

⁂ The Military Promotions, &c. from the *Gazette*, will in future be regularly inserted in THE MAIL. Those of Friday and Tuesday, in the Mail of Wednesday and Saturday respectively.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

The mail of Wednesday has arrived.

The activity of the Priests in preventing broken heads during the election, was certainly both unceasing and successful. They took upon themselves the management of Mr. Stuart's return; and battery and blood-shed having a tendency rather to defeat than promote their object—to involve them in immediate trouble—and cover them with palpable disgrace, from which no effort of partisanship could shelter them, they spared no pains to escape the consequences of open and direct infringement of the laws.

We admit the singular good fortune we have had in being exempt from the atrocities which have been committed at other places; and if there be merit in restraining through an interested and selfish motive, those passions which themselves had previously raised to the "sticking place," we make no scruple to bestow it on the Priests. But to whom shall we attribute that *blind and bigotted rancour* which brought all those *constable* and *peace*-preserving virtues into action? By whom were all the embers of ignorant prejudice and religious fanaticism worthy of the darkest æras of superstition and cruelty, raked into flame?

Peace is a blessing when it arises from a willing obedience of the people to the laws, or (a still higher source) a practical conformity with the last commandment of the Saviour "that men should love one another." But there is something awful in that *suspended action*, in which the scowl of the eye, and the curses on the tongue—'not loud but deep'—denote the heart to be rankling with malice and panting for vengeance—a volcano strangely in the keeping of some wizard, but ready to burst forth with devastation and death in its career, at the beck of its master. Compared with such unnatural and ill-boding tranquillity, the 'hasty spark which straight is cold again' would indeed have been enviable.

"The heart soft with whiskey, and the head soft with blows," give us a portrait of the Irishman—not indeed as he ought to be, but such as we might fairly expect him, under a more than ordinary degree of excitement, and after the collision of a contest in which his affections were alleged to be interested intensely. The law could well afford to be lenient to his errors, and, if the Devil did not o'er-ride him altogether, the wounds inflicted on society might probably soon heal up and be forgotten.

Here, at least, there are redeeming virtues; but in the creature brought out on a late occasion, we can find nothing but qualities which excite a mingled feeling of abhorrence, disgust, and contempt. It was a compound of the Slave and the Demon—trembling and crouching at one moment in all the abjectness of submission—bound body and soul to the task-master—his mind subdued by superstition—his imagination haunted by idle terrors—his whole being overawed by the supremacy of *a thing* to which his weakness and his ignorance attribute an high authority in the region of spirits "beyond the mountain," and an unlimited command over the happiness or misery of his existence both in this world and a future. So abject to the unresisted master of his fate, yet next moment gnashing his teeth with fury, and raving with a horrid appetite of vengeance, where unkindred FREEDOM, which he is taught to hate, is the only provocative of his wrath. Still, a captive even in his passions—the *wizard* shakes his chains—and he crouches at once without a thought—without a sentiment—without a will that may be called his own.

Such was the being lately exhibited to us, and such the wretched instrument of which it is the cue of demagogues to talk, as of "the manly freeholder asserting his *independence* in the firm and energetic, but tranquil dignity of *enlightened* patriotism!"

He has now done his office, and is handed over to his landlord. Time will tell the effect of the schooling he has received to prepare him for his late achievement. Will the *Godly Man* continue at his elbow *now*, and teach him to cry "mad dog," but not for the world to violate the law? Will he counsel him that favours cannot be insisted upon, nor indulgence demanded as a right? or does it *now* suit his purpose to let slip the chains, and tell his victim (like the *reverend* gentleman who writes from Westmeath), that he will proclaim the *oppression* he suffers to the whole human race?

By the mass, but the Election' has brought out the "much calumniated body of men" into bold relief! We complain of their influence as debasing, unconstitutional, and intolerable; but so signal and manful a display, independent of certain great benefits which it will assuredly bring about in due season, is not destitute even of present advantage. We now know where to look for the Ariels of the storm. They have given us convincing proof of their omnipotence over the vulgar mind both in temporals and spirituals—a mist is dispelled from our eyes, and we bow to the sovereignty of the Parish Priest. Let him look to the responsibility for which he stands committed beyond the possibility of denial or elusion.

The Dublin Morning Post, like its evening cotemporary, seems to open our pages with a predetermination to find us 'lugubrious.' If experience refute his theory, he only clings the more to it; because says he, (with the philosophers in Slaughkenbergius) "the thing *ought* to be so." Now we can see no good reason on earth why it ought; nay, will take leave to demonstrate that the only 'cause of this defect' assigned for us by our cotemporary, is the most natural in the world to set our spirits in that mood which is the reverse of the lugubrious.

In calling upon Lord George Beresford to restore our representative system to its natural state, he says:—

"We expect too much, *now that he is out of parliament*—he was in for some time, and he could do none of these things; yet it is only now when he is out that the expectations of his friends are thus highly raised—in proportion as his lordship's power is diminished, that he should increase his performance! This, it must be confessed, is somewhat unreasonable."

Now it seems strange that our cotemporary should overlook the fact that it is because Lord George Beresford is *out* of Parliament (so far as the *sheriff* is concerned) he has become personally interested in putting down the evil we complain of. We have no doubt that his Lordship's exertions would not be wanting, were he in the situation of a sitting member, to liberate the elective franchise from the incubus which now weighs it down; but we confess that our confidence is rather increased when we find that the case that we are desirous of having settled, is in all respects, though not exclusively, *his own*. The diminution of *power* which his Lordship sustains, by not being in Parliament for the present, cannot, we think, very materially lessen the force that may be wanting on such a question; and if we are not very imperfect judges of human nature, will be at least counterbalanced by a stimulus to which no man can be insensible. We think therefore that the case of the landlords and of the legitimate constituency of Ireland, cannot possibly be in better hands. Proofs are abundant, and of the general result we have no doubt.

The *Post* indulges us as the *vanquished* party with *ad libitum* to "rant and rave and utter incoherencies." If this be a criterion of defeat, some of our adversaries must be condemned as having already hoisted the signal of distress; nay, the *Post* itself, in the very paragraph whence we quote, concludes by telling us "that a close analysis of the respective forces in the Waterford contest will prove to demonstration that *the victory* (meaning the return of Mr. Stuart) is, *in truth*, that of *property* and *intelligence*!"

We need add no more to prove, that the malady hinted at is at least contagious.

MORE IAMBICS!

TUMBLING AND TURF-BURNING

On Saturday last, says the *Chronicle, Whiting Bay* was a scene of universal joy and exultation. When it was known that Mr. MUSGRAVE was approaching, the fishes jumped out of the sea to behold his face—after the glorious victory gained over intolerance and bigotry. He smiled benignantly at their good-natured welcome, and promised them wide meshes during the whole of the next trawling season. "The news of his approach flew like wildfire."

The *rats* ran out of their holes,
The crows broke loose from school,
The fishermen clang'd their poles,
And Dick was lord of mis-rule.

"It was just at the time when the people were returning in hundreds from turf-cutting on the *celebrated* mountains of Slievegrine. The assemblage was instantaneous and numerous. Whole carloads of *turf* and *timber* were piled to an immense height over each other. All was for a moment *bustle and busy confusion.*"

Busy confusion and bustle,
Good neigbour get out of the way,
Here's Musgrave just come from the hustle,
Then who at his *wingslane* would stay?

"When Mr. Musgrave appeared in view, he was hailed with one *long, loud,* and *simultaneous* shout, which echoed and re-echoed through the deep *hollow* glens of the surrounding mountains."

'Twas nought but—
Musgrave here,
Musgrave there,
Musgrave every where.

"The flame was immediately communicated to the immense heaps of fuel that had been previously prepared, and which, when on fire, from their great size, presented something of the appearance of *volcanoes in miniature.*

The volcanoes in miniature were renewed, when all the turf was burnt to ashes, by the kind *liberality* of the benevolent gentleman himself. Twenty-four essays on Protestant Ascendancy; sixty-one pamphlets on Popish intolerance and persecution; fifteen numbers of the Protestant Advocate; six whole sets of the Irish Rebellions, *cum multis aliis*—all the works of *poor Sir Richard!* were carefully picked out from *Doyle's* pamphlets, *Hay's* and *Lawless's* veritable histories, *Douay* catechisms, &c. &c. piled into a heap, and consumed amid yells of *Musgrave for ever!* that made the welkin ring.

"If there be any man who does not feel an honest pride and inward satisfaction at such demonstrations of a people's love"——he must be a great enemy to humbug, and we shall be happy to shake hands with him.

The night was concluded by various kinds of rustic pleasantry. Thus saith the *Chronicle*, and we have only to wish him joy of the tasteful and delicious Muse that doth inspire him on his path, and lighten the severer toils of his learned labours.

We had an abundant and most seasonable fall of rain in this neighbourhood yesterday.

The new and fine steam packet, Kingstown, for the Wexford station, arrived at the Custom-house quay, Dublin, on Thursday.

On Monday last, one of the days of public entrance at the University, 103 students were admitted, and among these Mr. William Cumming from the Waterford School obtained the fourth place. We are informed that this young gentleman had laboured under an inflammation of the eyes that seriously interrupted his application to his studies for three weeks immediately preceding the examination.

Daniel Connor and Bernard Beamish, Esqrs. have surrendered themselves to the county of Waterford sheriff; the former is the principal with Mr. Daunt, who was killed in a duel on the 31st May.

Mr. Hobhouse, M.P. for Westminster, is going to join his friend, the Duke of Devonshire, at St. Petersburgh, to be present at the coronation of the Emperor Nicholas.

We have already announced that barley was cut down in this county a fortnight ago. We understand here or barley has been reaped in different parts of the county, and on Saturday we saw the reapers busily employed on that grain on a farm between this city and Freshford. The greatest failure we observed was in the oat crop, to a great part of which, if cut at all, the scythe, and not the sickle, must be applied.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

On Monday night last, a gang of armed men went to the lands of Frehans, for the purpose of plundering trees, the property of Robert Prendergast, Esq., and having placed a guard on the house usually occupied by the care taker and his assistant, proceeded to accomplish their object, and were in the act of taking away an ash tree they had cut down, when the caretaker and his assistant, who had concealed themselves on the lands, and were not in the house as the fellows suspected, challenged them as they passed by, whereupon they presented their arms and misfiring, the others, in return discharged their's, and shot one of the gang, of the name of John Mulcahy, a little above the knee. The fellows then made off, leaving the wounded man, whose thigh is dreadfully shattered by the shot, an easy capture to the care-taker, by whom he was immediately taken prisoner, and being conveyed to town on a car, was yesterday committed to gaol.—*Clonmel Herald.*

The peasantry of Armagh were assuredly as Catholic in 1820 as they are in 1826; they voted for an orangeman then, and they vote for a pro-catholic now—not because they have changed their opinions as to the catholic question, but because their opinions as to that question are of no importance at all. They vote for the great squire of the place, whatever his political creed may be; they would have voted for Mr. Brownlow had he been a pro-catholic in 1820; and, had he changed sides, and become an orangeman ere the election of 1826 occurred, they would have voted for the great squire still.

The writer of the *Political Primer* says—"The louder a man can bellow, the more ruffian air he can assume, the more heartless his character, the more bronzed his impudence, the more callous his insensibility, the better will be his chance of making a figure upon the hustings."

Accounts from France state, that the withdrawing of the French army from Spain appears to gain credit, and it is said that the convention has been signed at Madrid by the French Ambassador, and the Duke de L'Infantado, and ratified by Ferdinand at Aranjuez. The evacuation is to take place on the 1st July. The army of occupation will be reduced to 15,000 men. Cadiz and Pampeluna will only have garrisons of French troops.

COUNTY QUARTER SESSIONS.

These sessions were opened yesterday, before the assistant barrister and Henry Sargent, Henry Alcock, and Thomas Carew, Esqrs., magistrates. The following gentlemen were sworn on the

GRAND JURY.

Richard Duckett, Esq. foreman; Peter Anthony, Thomas Maher, John Phelan, Wm. Power, Arthur P. Hunt, James Maher, Wm. Morris, Gregory Lymbery, Denis Lymbery, Wm. O'Brien, Samuel Hammond, Wm. Fitzgerald, Matthew Shee, Michael Kennedy, Luke Murphy, Richard Fogarty, Patrick Power, jun., Robinson Thomas, James Kearney, Thomas Christopher, Thomas Gamble, Thomas Power.

The Assistant Barrister said—"Gentlemen, you have heard your oath, which is the best charge you can receive; but, gentlemen, I observe there is one case of assaults arising out of affairs of a political nature, in which both parties have sworn cross informations. I would recommend that you should *ignore* those if not of an aggravated kind, that our time may not be taken up with their petty squabbles." No case occurred worth noticing in our columns.

The appointment of process-servers under the new act does not take place till October sessions.

From twenty to thirty of the Queen's county constabulary have been peremptorily dismissed in consequence of an order to that effect from Dublin. The above mandate is in consequence of the recent disobedience of orders at Mount Mellick, when commanded to remove the orange flag.

The English provincial papers abound in accidents and incidents, originating in the intense heat of the sun. Last year there were many days of excessive heat, from which the animal and vegetable worlds suffered much; but the injuries then sustained by the country were trivial in number and magnitude with those of the present summer. The heat appears to be more formidable in Scotland than in the southern part of the island. The hills in various places of the north have caught fire from the rays of the sun. In Aberdeenshire they have been burning for several days. The fire had spread near twenty miles, commencing near Aberdeen, and destroyed upwards of 200 sheep in its progress. The forest of Mar is also said to have caught fire.

On Tuesday, his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel held his triennial visitation, for the diocese of Cork, at the Cathedral of St. Finn Barr's. The attendance of clergymen was very numerous.

No public chairing has followed the election of the county members; such idle ceremony might originate an angry excitation, and the money appropriated to that purpose has been more usefully employed among the public charities of the city.—*Limerick Paper*

It is generally rumoured that our county contested election stood the candidates in upwards of £30,000.—*Ibid.*

A very respectable correspondent informs us, that a number of Protestants in the county of Armagh intend to present Mr. Verner with a piece of plate, in token of their approbation of his perseverance and spirited conduct during the late arduous election, in the course of which he polled 1891 votes—a greater number than was ever before polled, prior to the late election, in that county by any candidate.—*Belfast News Letter.*

LIMERICK, JULY 5.—On Tuesday night last, Mr. Coffey, with a party of his police, apprehended in the town of Scariff, five persons in the act of coining, and found in their possession fifty half crowns and one hundred and ninety shillings, all base and counterfeit, together with all the coining apparatus, some broken plate, &c. Messrs. Purdon and Martin, magistrates, attended at Tomgreany, on the following morning, and committed them to abide their trial at the next assizes.

Irish Elections.—Shocking as is the picture presented by these contests, it is full of valuable instruction, both to the Irish landlords and to the people of this country. The former have now had a sharp lesson, as to the profit of "*making freeholders*," and they will hereafter, perhaps, be able to strike a just balance between the respective advantages of an intelligent, solvent, grateful, and loyal Protestant tenantry, and the barbarian pauper Papists, with whom, for the sake of high rents and political influence, they have peopled their estates; and who are the *priests'* men at the election, and the men of the priests' lieutenant, Capt. Rock, all the rest of their lives. The people of England, too will see, by the example of Mayo, Galway, and Kerry, that it is not "*Catholic Emancipation*" alone the holy fathers want; (for in those counties all the candidates are emancipationists) but the absolute nomination of the legislators—of what legislators? the legislators for the people of England.—*London Paper.*

In consequence of the dryness of the season, and the ebbness of the Clyde, the salmon have suffered severely by the great quantity of suffs that are discharged from the different public works, common sewers, &c. in the neighbourhood. On Sunday, an old woman went into the Clyde to bathe a child, opposite to the Gorbals church, and observed a large salmon come towards the shore, which she caught, and carried along with the naked child in her arms, up Buchanan-street, to the great amusement of the lieges who were coming out of the church. Yesterday, the heat of the water, combined with the deleterious substances mixed with it, had a deadly influence on the finny tribes. Hundreds of salmon-trout, brazes, perches, eels, &c. were floating on the surface of the water in an inert state, and the river was thronged with urchins between the Broomielaw and the new bridge, who easily made prey of the fish.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

As a car, heavily laden with sacks of wheat, was crossing the bridge of Wexford, on Saturday evening, it struck against the side rail, which yielded to the shock, and horse, car, and contents were precipitated into the water, which is about twenty feet from the top of the bridge, and about the same number of feet in depth. To the surprise of every one who witnessed the occurrence, and who had calculated upon the destruction of the horse as inevitable, the animal appeared, totally disengaged from the car and tackling, and was, after some difficulty, saved by some boats which pushed off to his assistance.

The title of Feversham is a revived one in the Duncombe family. It became extinct in the year 1765, by the death, without male issue, of Anthony Duncombe, Lord Feversham, who was first cousin of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., grandfather to the present nobleman. Their early ancestors resided at Barleyend, Bucks, in the parish of Ivingho, or Ivanhoe, (a well known name at the present day), and became a numerous family, which was divided into several branches in the reigns of King Henry VIII., and King Edward VI. The name of Duncombe is supposed, in Collin's Peerage, to be derived from the Saxon words "Duno" and "Combe"—the first signifying a hill or hilly plain; the latter a valley between hills, or a valley encompassed by trees. This (it is added) exactly answered to the situation of the ancient family place of Barleyend; and now, by a remarkable coincidence, it describes with equal exactness, that of the residence of the present Lord Feversham, at Duncombe Park.

Once on a time a priest as story saith,
Was bred at Rome in Rome's unerring faith;
Devout, meek, modest, meritorious, mild,
The pious man was humble as a child;
Such goodness his superiors all regard,
And of his merit give the just reward;
He's made an abbot, but the exalted place,
Can't from his mind his lowly birth efface;
From fishermen our Christian hero sprung,
And to his view expos'd a net he hung;
Most humbly fearing, power may pride beget,
As a memento still he keeps the net;
Now falls a Cardinal by good behap,
And none like him, good man, deserves the cap;
Yet greatness can't one lofty thought inspire,
Humbly he keeps the net that all admire;
When lo! the Pope retires where dotards should,
And who to fill the papal chair so good?
But now, possessing sure the triple crown,
The fishing tackle instantly goes down;
And being ask'd how such a change was wrought,
'Tis useless now, says he, the fish is caught.

IRISH MEMBERS RETURNED SINCE OUR LAST.

Dublin County.—Col. Talbot, and Lt.-Col. H. White.

Galway County.—Richd. Martin and James Dal[illegible], Esqrs.

THE DROUGHT.

PEMBROKE, JULY 1.—Pembrokeshire, and the adjoining counties have not witnessed such an extent of dry weather during the recollection of the oldest inhabitants now living. Since the 4th March last but two showers of rain have fallen, neither of which have lasted more than three hours. The thermometer, during the last week, has been ranging from 78 to 83 deg. in the shade. This excessive heat and drought has completely suspended vegetation; the grass-lands are burnt brown, the hay, on many farms, will not pay for mowing, and the corn has but a very middling appearance. To-day it lowers, and makes for rain, and, indeed, unless it pleases Providence shortly to favour the land with showers, it is impossible that the cattle can live. Several beasts in the neighbourhood of Milford-haven have actually died in the fields from the heat, and more must follow if the weather does not alter. Hay has risen to £7 per ton; it will be £10 before Christmas.

The effects of the long-continued drought are seriously felt in this neighbourhood. We never recollect so light a swarth of grass as at this season. The sidelands, with a south aspect, in many places, are quite destitute of vegetation, being entirely burnt up by the scorching rays of the sun. The corn in similar situations is also withering, and the whole face of the country in this neighbourhood presents a very unpromising appearance.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

The effects of the drought in Cornwall are becoming serious: not only has the hay suffered materially, but the ears of all descriptions of grain are evidently deteriorated for the want of rain.—*Dorchester Paper.*

The parching drought still continues, and the crops have suffered greatly by it, particularly the hay and pastures. On Wednesday, there were several peals of thunder in the neighbourhood, and a considerable quantity of rain fell at the same time. The heat during the last fortnight has been very intense, nay, more so than we ever experienced it for so many days in succession.—*Berwick Advertiser.*

ABERDEEN, JULY 1.—The weather continues dry and sultry to a degree very unusual in this part of the country, and most unpropitious to the progress of the growing crops. The face of the country is parched; and corn, which till now had preserved a tolerably healthy appearance, is becoming brown, and shooting into the ear, although but a few inches above ground. The heat for the last few days has been most oppressive, the thermometer in the shade ranging from 75 to 82. Many wells, ponds, and some of the smaller streams of water, are entirely dried up; and cattle are suffering no less from the drought than from the scarcity of pasture. In the upper parts of the county, the effects of the heat have been of a most extraordinary and alarming description. On Saturday, the furze on the hill of Kochnagar was observed to be on fire: and the most plausible conjecture as to its origin ascribes it to the influence of the sun acting upon and reflected from some of the cairngorums and other gems which are to be found in that picturesque spot—the thermometer upon the side of the hill having risen to above 90. But the fire, we have since learned, is not confined to Lochnagar. Several other hills in the neighbourhood have also caught fire; among which Benaboard, Benaven, and the hill of Glentanner are mentioned, and have been burning for some days. Every exertion is making to prevent the fire reaching the woods; and, we trust, will prove successful. Our information on the subject is hitherto very imperfect: we have just received the following from Kincardine O'Neil, dated on Monday—"The heat is excessive; to such a degree, that at Major Hey's a towel, in six folds, was burnt through, and some wood caught fire where it lay: had it not been observed in time, it is believed the house would have been in flames.—The hills up the country, six miles from hence, have caught fire, and many are the probable conjectures as to the cause. Be this as it may, the fire had spread 15 or 20 miles, carrying all along with it; upwards of 200 sheep are burned; the woods of Glentanner are threatened; all the men in the country are raised to cut ditches and put it out; but we have not heard of their success. In addition to the above, we hear that the forest of Mar has caught fire. We trust this is incorrect."—*Aberdeen Journal.*

A Wood on Fire.—On Friday morning last, some of the workmen engaged at Mr. Panton's, on the Shawpark estate, near Alloa, discovered a great quantity of smoke, arising from a young plantation in the immediate neighbourhood, and on investigating the source from which it proceeded, found the foliage and young trees were on fire. We understand that the strenuous exertions of upwards of a dozen of men were required the whole day to confine the ravages of the destroying element, which was not fairly got under till nearly two acres of plantation were destroyed. Nothing has been developed to account for its origin.

We have just received the following information from our Falkirk correspondent:—"The heat has been excessive for some time. The thermometer has frequently been at 84 in the shade, and at 125 in the open air. The consequences are alarming. The mosses and heath clad muirs to the S.W. have been on fire for a week past, and are still burning, and no human power seems able to arrest its progress. It has been computed that upwards of 2,000 acres have been burnt, including some corn fields and plantations, at the same time destroying all kinds of game upon the moors. Our only hope is, that an ample supply of rain may come and stop the ravages."

The crops of every kind are failing in Upper Strathearn, owing to the long drought. Hay harvest has commenced, but the quantity is very deficient. The pasture grass in the parks and fields is quite scorched; and, in some instances, the cattle have been taken out of the parks, and sent to the moors.—*Glasgow Courier*, July 1.

As Mr. A. Warburton was returning home on Tuesday night at a very early hour, he was most shamefully beaten in Dame-street, in consequence of his refusing to take off his cap, when called on by Colonel White's men, and also robbed of two seals. He was alone, and walking in the most peaceable manner when assaulted; and, only for a short stick he had, with which he was able to make some resistance, he would have been killed.—*Dublin Paper.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Bank Stock	230	230	228½	228½
Irish 3 per Ct. Cons.	——	77½	——	77
Do. do. reduced	——	——	——	——
Gov. Deb. 3½ Ct.	88	——	87½	88½
Do. Stock 3½ per Ct.	84½	84½	85½	84½
Do. New 4 per Ct.	95½	95½	93½	91½
G. Canal Loan, 6 p. Ct.	——	——	——	38½
Royal Canal Stock	——	——	24½	——
National Insurance	——	——	——	10 dis.
Royal Irish Insurance	——	——	——	——
St. Patrick's In. Co.	——	——	——	——
Mining Co. of Ireland	——	——	1½ dis.	——
Hibernian Bank	——	7½	7½	——

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

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