THEATRE, WATERFORD.

By permission of the Worshipful the Deputy Mayor.

ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 18th and 19th Inst. will be presented

A GRAND CONCERT,

In which the celebrated MADAME VESTRIS, of the King's Theatre, and Theatres Royal Drury Lane and Covent Garden, will make her first appearance here, with Mr. HORN, of the Theatre Royal, Druly Lane, MISS NOEL, of the Theatre Royal, English Opera House.

In addition to this extraordinary combination of Musical Talent, Mr. LATHAM, and Mr. BROUGH, of the Theatre Royal, Dublin, are also engaged.

Further particulars in the Bills, and future Advertisements.

Places to be taken at Mr. W. Clarke's, on the Mall, from Ten to Four.

Doors to be opened at Eight o'Clock; Concert to commence at Nine.

Tickets to be had at the Mirror-Office.

GREAT SALE BY AUCTION OF LEGHORN HATS, FRENCH FANCY BONNETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

JOHN C. SHERROCK, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN, most respectfully informs the Ladies of Waterford, that in consequence of the depressed state of Trade in England, he has been enabled to purchase, for CASH, a large supply of the above Articles, all engaged best quality, which he has determined to offer for SALE BY AUCTION, THIS DAY (19th Instant,) and succeeding days this week, at the house next to the Lime bank, on the quay. Sale to commence each day at 12 o'clock.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

TIMBER, DEALS, and STAVES.—RICHARD POPE has just arrived, the Ships George the Fourth and Æolus from Quebec, with prime Red and Yellow PINE TIMBER, ASH TIMBER, Bright DEALS and STAVES. He has also about Two Hundred Tons of very Prime JEMEL TIMBER—all of which he will dispose of on the most moderate Terms.—Waterford, July 17.

AUCTION.—To be SOLD, on the 20th inst. at SPRINGMOUNT, near Dungarvan, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of the late Mr. Edward Keily.

APHRA KEILY, Administratrix of said E. Keily.

SALE OF IRON BY AUCTION AT YOUGHAL.

TO be Sold by AUCTION at the Stores of the late MICHAEL FITZGERALD in the Town of Youghal, on FRIDAY, the 21st inst. at Twelve o'Clock,

100 Tons of ENGLISH IRON, and a few Tons of STEEL.

N. B. The above being carefully selected and assorted, are well worth the attention of the public.

☞ Terms at Sale.

Youghal, July 11.

AUCTION of FURNITURE, &c., &c.—To be Sold by Auction, on Wednesday next, 19th instant, and following days, at 11 o'clock, the entire FURNITURE, (which is new and of the best description,) of the House in Lady-lane, late occupied by Mrs. Lawson, comprising excellent Mahogany stuffed and Cane bottom Chairs; Grecian and square Sofas; Moreen and Chintz Curtains; Roller Blinds; Bed-room, Stair, and Floor Carpets, and Hearth Rugs; Looe, Breakfast, Dinner, Work, and Dressing Tables; Feather Beds; Bedsteads; Wardrobes; Nobbies; Basin Stands; Bed-room Chairs, &c.; Pier and Dressing Glasses; China, Glass, and Delft Ware: an Eight Day clock; Meat-safe; Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles. Also a good Piano Forte and Stool, and a capital Inside Jaunting Car and Harness.

GALWAY, Auctioneer.

PIANO FORTES.—J. RINGWOOD has just received per the Fame, an elegant assortment of LONDON-MADE PIANO FORTES, with Concave Fronts, Circular Corners, extra additional Keys and French Polish: also some Plain ones, remarkably well Toned—which he will sell at the London Prices, together with a quantity of NEW MUSIC of the most approved Authors, some of which is particularly adapted for juvenile performers.

N. B. PIANO FORTES for hire, and the highest price allowed for second-hand ones in exchange.

Bailey's New-street, July 14, 1826.

HIBERNAIGLIAN INSTITUTION, LUXEMBOURG.—Established in 1813, for the more perfect instruction of Young Gentlemen in all the branches of a liberal Education. The course of instruction is comprehensive, embracing in LANGUAGES, SCIENCE, and POLITE ACCOMPLISHMENTS, every object that an anxious Parent can desire. This extensive variety of information is communicated in a period of time not longer than that heretofore usually devoted to Greek and Latin alone, in a manner too, the most favorable to the acquirement of habits of diligence and exertion, and under a discipline at once mild and efficient. That amid so great a variety of objects, the essential fundamentals of a Collegiate Education meet due attention is established by this fact, that since the conclusion of the year 1817 (when the Institution first began to send Pupils to the University), upwards of 150 Collegiate Honours have been obtained by its Pupils. In these are included the highest distinctions conferred by the University in the several departments of Literature, Classics, Science, and Theology. The College Gold Medals for Classics, (granted for superiority in that department, among all the Students of a class, consisting of Gentlemen, educated in the different Schools of England and Ireland), were obtained at the two last commencements, by Messrs. Knox and Goold, Pupils of the Institution.

TERMS.—For Boarders, £80, £65, and £50 per Annum, according to the standing of the Pupil. A select number of Day Pupils are received at £20, £15, and £12 per annum.

No extra charges for any object of Instruction, including Dancing, Fencing, and Gymnastic Exercises. The Establishment is delightfully situated, allowing sea bathing in five minutes walk: and is furnished with extensive play grounds, play rooms, ball courts, &c. &c.

VACATION will terminate on the 31st Instant.

Application to be made to the Rev. Dr. Hawkesworth, head master, or to Mr. Gregg, second master, at the Institution.

July 12, 1826.

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND,

A PROCLAMATION.

WELLESLEY.

WHEREAS the Law Limited by our Proclamation of the Fourteenth day of December last past for prohibiting the Exportation of Gunpowder or Saltpetre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition to any Port or place on the coast of Africa, (except to any Ports or Places within the Straits of Gibraltar) has expired. And whereas it is judged expedient, that the said prohibition should be continued for some time longer.

NOW we the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, do therefore hereby order, require, prohibit, and command, that no person or persons whatsoever (except the Master General of the Ordnance of his Majesty's service) do at any time from the date hereof, to the Third Day of November next, presume to transport any gunpowder, or Saltpetre, or any sort of Arms or Ammunition to any Port or Place on the Coast of Africa, (except to any Ports or Places within the Streights of Gibraltar), or ship or lade any Gunpowder or Saltpetre or any sort of Arms or Ammunition on board any Ship or Vessel in order to transporting the same into any such Ports or Places on the Coast of Africa (except as above excepted) without leave or permission in that behalf first obtained from the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors and Privy Council of Ireland, upon pain of incurring and suffering the respective Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by an Act passed in Great Britain in the Thirty Third Year of his late Majesty's Reign, entituled "An Act to enable his Majesty to restrain the Exportation of Naval Stores, and more effectually to prevent the Exportation of Saltpetre, Arms, and Ammunition when prohibited by Proclamation or Order in Council."

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

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 4th Day of July, 1826.

Manners C.
W. Dublin.
Gort.
Charles Kildare.
Norbury.
Rob. Ward.
W. C. Plunket.
J. Radcliff.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

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. 97. WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1826. PRICE 5d.

EAST INDIA TEA WARE-HOUSE, HENRIETTA-STREET.

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

Packed in leaden cases, in quantities from an ounce upwards.

Waterford, July 17th.

STARCH, BLUE, &c.—JOHN FITZSIMONS and Co. take the liberty respectfully to acquaint the Trade of their having opened an Establishment for the sale of STARCH, BLUE, &c. &c. Being connected with one of the first Manufactories in Ireland, their Stock will be found extensive and select; and they solicit but a trial to convince purchasers, that their Goods cannot be excelled in quality. From their determination of selling as low as any other house in this City, and paying strict attention to the orders of their friends they trust to cultivate a continuation of that support from such as may be pleased to favour their Establishment with patronage.

King-street, Waterford, July 13.

COPPER CURRENCY.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.

WHereas we have heretofore been pleased to direct that copper money should be coined of the currency of Ireland, to be circulated only in that part of Our United Kingdom, and to pass current as one penny, one halfpenny, and one farthing respectively, of such Irish currency; and whereas an Act, passed in the sixth year of our reign for the assimilation of the currency and monies of account throughout the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under the provisions of which we directed a new copper coinage to be prepared for circulation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and which by a Proclamation issued by our Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, dated Dublin the twenty-sixth December one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, was directed to be current at the following rates, viz.: one penny as the twelfth part of one British silver shilling, one halfpenny as the twenty-fourth part of one British silver shilling, and one farthing as the forty-eighth part of one British silver shilling; and it was by the said proclamation, provided that the several pieces of copper money of the then currency of Ireland should, until otherwise declared, pass current according to the then standard value, viz.: the penny piece as of the value of one thirteenth part of one British silver shilling, one halfpenny as of the value of one twenty-sixth part of one British silver shilling, and one farthing as of the value of one fifty-second part of a British silver shilling; and whereas it has been represented to Us, that great inconveniencies arise from the copper coin heretofore coined for Ireland being current at a different and lower rate than that coined for the general circulation of the United Kingdom, and that it will be a considerable time before the coin can be recoined; we have, therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this our Proclamation; and we do hereby declare and command, that all such pieces of copper money of the said currency of Ireland, as have heretofore been coined for circulation in that part of the United Kingdom, shall, from and after the date hereof, cease to be current in Ireland at the rates aforesaid; and that from and after the date hereof all such pieces of copper money shall be the current and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and until the same shall be called in and recoined shall pass and be received as current and lawful money of the said United Kingdom, at the rates following; that is to say, every such penny piece of the said currency as the twelfth part of one shilling British silver money; every such halfpenny piece as the twenty-fourth part of one shilling British silver money; and every such farthing piece as the forty-eight part of one shilling British silver money; provided that no person shall be obliged to take more of such penny pieces, in one payment, than shall be of the value of one shilling, after the rate aforesaid, or to take more of such halfpenny, or farthing pieces, in any one payment, than shall be of the value of sixpence, after the rate aforesaid.

Given at our Court, at Windsor, this twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six and in the seventh year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

IRISH CURRENCY.—Butter yesterday was in good supply, and rather on the advance in price, the most current rate was 92s per cwt. for best qualities, but 93s to 95s 6d was paid in several instances; weighed at the crane on Monday, 195; yesterday, 566 firkins. Some new oats was sold at 15s to 15s 3d per barrel. No change in other descriptions of grain, and the supply very scanty. Some fields of wheat have been cut down in the neighbourhood of this city, which proves very good. Flour as last quoted, but rather drooping. Other articles without alteration.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 14.

The market to day is remarkably heavy, although well supplied, there being few purchasers. Oats has fallen from 6d to 1s per barrel; wheat in demand and maintains its price in consequence of the rain; but a reduction in every article of grain is sought for from the same cause. The following are the quotations, British Currency:—red wheat, 33s to 35s; white do. 35s to 37s; barley, 16s to 19s; oats, 14s 6d to 17s 6d; second flour, 20s to 22s; oatmeal, 15s to 18s.—Average price of flour, 22s 2d per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN MARKET NOTE.

Week ending July 14. *British Currency*

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M. s.	P d.
328 Wheat, per barrel....20 stone	31	0	38	6	35	7½
40 Bere, per barrel.....16 do..	16	0	17	0	16	6
74 Barley per do.....16 do..	18	0	21	0	19	7½
1330 Oats per do.....14 do..	13	0	18	0	15	5
9859 Flour per cwt	10	0	28	0	00	0
1476 Oatmeal per cwt.....	14	0	18	0	16	7½
0 Wheaten Meal, per do.....	00	0	00	0	00	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
7836 Cwt. of Flour.....	19	0	23	0	22	2

Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, 36s 8d per Sack 20 Stone.

Receipts Flour. (cwts.) 8,552 — 1st, from 26s 0d to 28s 0d; 2d, from 18s 0d to 27s 0d

Sales of Flour..... 9,859 — 3d, from 10s 0d to 17s 0d

PRICE OF BREAD NEXT WEEK.

Quartern Loaf.....10½d. British.

Half-Quartern.....5¼d. British.

CORK MARKETS, JULY 17.

BUTTER.—The settled appearance of the weather for the last two days, has occasioned an advance of 4s on this article, and the demand has so much increased, that a further rise is expected in the course of to-day:

To the Merchants.....	82s	78s	72s	62s	52s
To the Country.....	70s	66s	60s	50s	40s

CLONMEL MARKETS, JULY 15.

There was no wheat in yesterday's market. Oats, which was scarce, brought from 12½d to 13d per stone. For the last three days new oats has been brought into market; 12d per stone for the best, and 10d for an inferior kind. There could not be better oats than what has appeared of the new. Flour—seconds, two guineas: thirds, 38s British, and fourths, 32s 6d British per bag. Oatmeal looking down—from 16s 9d to 17s 4d per cwt. Potatoes are nearly beyond the reach of the poor, being 8d per stone by the bag. Butter 89s per cwt. for first quality.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 14.

Our market continues in nearly the same state, and if any way altered, it is for the worse; nor is it expected to improve; on the contrary, when the wheat crops are nearly housed, a fall is expected in that grain, the letters from the country representing the uncommon fine appearance of both the wheat and barley crops. Oats were also very dull sale, and, upon the whole, a trifle lower. In other articles there is no alteration.

BUTTER.—New—Carlow 92s to 94s; Waterford, 90s; Cork and Belfast 88s to 90s.—*London Markets of Friday.*

BACON.—New Belfast middles 58s; Waterford sides 60s to 62s.—*Ibid.*

Imported into London from Ireland during the week ending July 11.—A quantity of oats, 2801 bales bacon, 503 barls. 150 tierces pork, 5203 firkins butter. 17 casks, 83 hhds. hams, 100 tierces beef. 10 casks 15 hhds. lard. 8 firkins tongues.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.—16th, Favourite, Morrissey, Cork, whiskey. 17th, Thomas, Purney, Ayr, coals.—18th, Lady Day, Lloyd, and Aurora, Howell, do. do.; Favourite, Madden, ballast (for Ross.)

SAILED—July 14th, Edward, Turner, Swansea, ballast; Milford, Owens, Newport, cattle, from Ross; Perseverance, Cooper, Liverpool, ballast; Dawkins, Harvey, Cardiffe, ditto; Four Brothers, Booth, Swansea, ditto. 15th, Brothers, Connolly—and Princess Royal, Shadrach, before mentioned; Eliza and Jane, Davies, Newport, ballast; Blenheim, Warren, Lisbon, ballast.—16th, Sultan, Reade—and Flora, Pavey, London, butter, bacon, pork, lard, &c.; Margaret, Thomas, (from Ross) ditto, ditto; Blenheim, Warren—Princess Royal, Shadrach—and Brothers, Connolly, before mentioned; United Brothers, Fowler—and Saint Patrick, Young, Cork, coals. 17th, John and Elizabeth, Harding, Dublin, flour; Daddon, Beer, Swansea, flour; Friends, Burnard, Minehead, cattle; Invulnerable, Phelan, Hamburgh, ballast.—18th, Martha, Fiddie, Pembray, do.; Louisa, Cooke, Swansea, cattle.

July 18th, wind—W.N.W.

Arrived from Youghal, at London, Mary Ann, Daly.—At Southampton, 12th, George and Jane, Ball.

Arrived from Waterford, at London, Waterford, Hodge; Aurora, Howlan. At Halifax, May 21, Rubicon, Armstrong, after a pleasant passage; all well. At Portsmouth, 12th, Favourite, Duck.—At Bristol, Betsey, Stephens; Emerald Isle, Partridge; Colombia, Burke.

The Erin, Allen, cleared at London, for Waterford the 11th.

SHIP NEWS.

HALIFAX, JUNE 7.—The Two Brothers returned on Sunday from Sable Island, with 95 of the survivors from the Nassau; from twenty to thirty still remain on the island; we are happy to hear that none of the passengers were lost, but the seven who perished in the first boat which left the ship. On the 17th May last H. M. S. Rifleman, fell in with the wreck of a vessel, in lat. 42. 55. N. long. 62. 47. W. supposed to be the Susan, of St. Andrew's, N. B. She was completely water logged, with her stern and decks stove in, the main mast and bow-sprit were standing, the foremast appeared to have been cut away. She was laden with timber and staves.

BIRTH.

Sunday, the lady of Sheriff Hobson, of a son.

In Stephen's Green, Dublin, on the 17th inst. the lady of John Doherty, Esq. M.P. of a son.

MARRIED.

At Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Day, to Olivia, only child of the late Rev. W. D. Hoare, of Limerick.

At Cheltenham, by the Rev. John T. Becher, Prebendary of Southwell, Thomas Haynes Bayly, Esq. only son of N. Bayly, Esq. of Mount Beacon House, near Bath, to Helena Becher, only surviving daughter and heiress of the late Benjamin Haynes, Esq. of Marble-Hill, county of Cork.

DIED,

Monday evening, after a tedious and painful illness, in her thirteenth year, Dorcas, only daughter of Mr. Feaneesy, Barrack-strand-street.

At Limerick, on the 13th inst. after a protracted indisposition, at an advanced age, sincerely and deservedly regretted, Gabriel Fisher, Esq., one of the Society of Friends.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The treasurer to the Mendicant Asylum acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:—

Mrs. Power, John street, 5s 5d; David Flynn, £1; Thomas Smith, 5s; John Breville, 10s; Patrick Dalton, 10s 10d; John Toole, 10s 10d.—Total, £3 2s 11d sh.

Doctor Burkitt, 10s; Robert Tobin, £1 10s.—Total, £2 British.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.

Dutch Papers to the 11th inst. have been received. They mention that the *Batavia Gazette* of the 3d March contains several important decrees respecting the currency in the colonies. Most of the decrees are stated to be dated the end of February or the beginning of March. By the first, the Indian Florin is fixed upon as the standard, and divided into 20 stivers; and it is ordered that all rupees, except the Sicca rupee, should be exchanged within ten days, at the rate of 20 stivers for 30 Indian stivers, and after that time, be no longer taken in payment in the public offices. The paper currency is also to be exchanged at the rate of a Netherland florin for a florin. The other coins left in circulation are:—The Doubloon for 40 florins, the Ducal for 3 f. 5, the Piastre for 2 f. 11, and the Sicca Rupee for 1 f. 4. A second decree orders, that out of five millions of paper currency, 2,015,975 in notes of five florins be exchanged in 30 days. A third withdraws all Japanese copper pieces from circulation, and allows only eight days for the exchange. By a fourth, all bonds issued by the East India government at 9 per cent., which were to be called in, are allowed to circulate till next December, at the reduced rate of 6 per cent.

The first report of the select committee, appointed to inquire into the butter trade of Ireland, and to report their observations and opinions thereupon to the House of Commons, has been printed. The Committee state, that having continued their examinations to this late period of the session, they are deprived of the opportunity of giving a decided opinion on the laws regulating this trade. They therefore submit the evidence to the House, with this observation alone, "That illegal practices and unauthorised fees, have been most clearly proved to exist in many markets: for the correction of which, the committee regret that the lateness of the season precludes them from recommending any specific measures: but the whole subject, cannot in their opinion, be too soon brought under the notice of parliament in the ensuing session." The report adds, "That in the mean while, the publicity which this Inquiry will give to the abuses already referred to, may lead to a more vigilant attention in those respects, on the part of the magistracy and other local authorities in Ireland.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

We are happy to say the Duke of York continued to do well yesterday. Sir Herbert Taylor did not transact military business with his Royal Highness on account of Sir Herbert having appointed to hold a levee at the Horse Guards.

We learn that the profitable office of King's printer for Scotland has been conferred on Sir Walter Scott.—*Morning Paper.*

The state of the weather over the whole Continent of Europe has been most remarkable during the present summer. An article from Hamburgh, dated the 7th inst. mentions, that the fire in the woods in Sweden, which have been greatly promoted by an unexampled drought of six or seven weeks duration, has been lately checked by very great exertions. In two places the fire has destroyed the forests to the extent of nine miles. At the end of June the atmosphere at Stockholm was obscured by the smoke, and fears were entertained for the safety of the neighbouring places. The accounts from Sweden of the effects of the drought on the corn and fruits are very melancholy; those from Norway and Denmark are but little better. While the north of Europe is thus distressed for want of rain, it has been so abundant and continual in Hungary in the latter part of June, that the rivers have overflowed their banks, and the Danube has done considerable damage near Presburg. Much rain also fell at the same time in the mountains of Silesia; and on the 26th the Oder had risen very much at Breslau, but it was beginning to fall again.

Letters from Bhartpore mention a large quantity of treasure as having been found, not less than ninety lacs of rupees. The same letters speak of an enormous piece of ordnance (102-pounder) which has been captured, as about to be sent to England, to be presented to his Majesty.

Letters from Paris state, that 27 young officers were on the eve of leaving that capital, to join the Greeks, and at Marseilles would be joined by 50 by more; but they experienced great difficulty in procuring passports from the French Government.

Letters from Toulon, of the second July, state that the sloop Traite had sailed for the Levant with the Greek deputies on board, going to Smyrna to treat with the Greek government on a subject of the highest importance.

At the council held by the King at Windsor on Wednesday last, the new parliament, the writs for which were returnable for the 25th inst. was prorogued to the 24th of August, and a still further prorogation will take place.

Court of Chancery.—The following is the amount in the bank, standing in the name of the accountant general of the court of chancery, at different periods during the last 100 years:—

	£	s.	d.
1726	741,590	18	6
1730	1,007,498	14	7
1740	1,295,243	8	4
1760	3,008,740	0	3
1780	7,120,557	12	2
1800	17,565,872	2	8
1805	21,685,719	11	9
1810	25,162,430	13	2
1815	32,018,209	6	7
1820	31,208,785	8	2
1825	39,174,722	8	7

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

THE FUNDS.—The money market has been in rather an unsettled state during the morning, although the fluctuation in Consols has not exceeded a ¼ per cent. It has at present the appearance of a Bear Account. Consols are looking firm at 78⅛ buyers, after having been 78⅜ sellers. The continuation to the August Account does not exceed ⅛ per cent. The new 4 per Cent. Scrip is ⅜ to ⅝ pm., and Ex Bills 10 11 pm.

The *Austrian Observer* to the 3d inst. contains, under date of Constantinople, June 10, a long and detailed account of the new organization of the Turkish Army. These changes, if successfully carried through, may lead to most important consequences, in any future conflicts between the Porte and its European Allies.

Mr. Brougham is again returned for Winchelsea, and curiously enough with Lord Howick (Earl Grey's eldest son), an unsuccessful candidate for Northumberland. Mr. B.'s brother, Mr. J. Brougham, also a Barrister, is returned for Tregony, along with Dr. Lushington.

Some new regulations, to be embodied, we understand, in an Order in Council, are in progress, by which foreign silks will be kept out of the market; or, at all events, a fair protection given to our own manufactures for some time longer, without at all compromising the principles of free trade. If this be the case, it will be a sad disappointment to the French manufacturers, who were preparing to glut our markets.

CITY OF WATERFORD.

SUMMER ASSIZES.

A Schedule of Applications and Affidavits for Presentments, as laid before the Grand Jury at this Assizes.

British. £	s.	d.	
36	18	6½	To the Clerk of the Crown, for half a year's salary, fo attendance on duties of his office, ending summer assizes, 1826—4 Geo. IV. c. 43.
46	3	0	Robert Cooke, Esq. clerk of the peace, do., do.
46	3	0	James Alcock, treasurer, do., do.
18	9	3	Alderman Reynett, secretary, for do., do.
			Mich. Evelyn, Esq. coroner—4 Geo. VI.
22	18	4	Conservator of roads, for do.
4	12	3	John L. Wright, court-keeper, half a year's salary, ending summer assizes, 1826—4 Geo. IV. c. 43.
13	16	11	John Briscoe, Esq. physician to the city gaol, do., do.
13	16	11	Doctor Poole, surgeon to the penitentiary, do. do.
68	15	0	John L. Wright, governor of city prison, half a year's salary, ending do.—50 Geo. III. c. 103, s. 40.
			George Gain, assistant or turnkey for governor of city prison, do. do. do.
5	0	0	To John L. Wright, governor of city prison, for an additional turnkey or assistant—do. do. do.
			Printer, summer assizes, 1826, for 60 copies of queares of presentments, &c.—36 Geo. III. c. 55. s. 61.
			House of Industry—46 Geo. III. c. 95, s. 9.
			For lunatics and insane persons—46 Geo. III. c. 95, s. 2.
			Fever Hospital—47 Geo. III. c. 44.
			Dispensary—do. do.
41	10	10	Rev. R. J. Hobson, inspector of the city gaol, half a year's salary, ending spring assizes, 1826—50 Geo. III. c. 103.
			Apothecary to the city gaol, for medicines and necessaries for prisoners—50 Geo. III. c. 103, c. 40.
			Apothecary to the penitentiary, for ditto—ditto.
			Inspector of the city gaol, to procure necessaries for prisoners—50 Geo. III. c. 103, s. 43.
			Superintendant or governor to the penitentiary, half a year's salary, ending summer assizes, 1826—50 Geo. III.
14	13	4	Turnkey to same, for the like—50 Geo. III.
			Collector for collecting the public money—36 Geo. III.
			Insolvencies—ditto.
6	9	3	Rent for Prior's Knock, to master of Holy Ghost Hospital—59 Geo. III.
			Printer, for printing 100 copies of schedules to distribute—59 Geo. III. c. 84, s. 10.
			100 copies of schedules to be printed and distributed previous to the next assizes, 59 Geo. III.
11	10	10	Sheriffs, for half a year's salary, ending this assizes—4 Geo. IV. c. 43.
2	6	2	Judge's crier, half a year's salary, ending this assizes—ditto.
4	12	3	Sessions' crier, half a year's salary, ending this assizes—ditto.
			Special sessions on the day of next, previous to spring assizes, 1827—59 Geo. III.

No. 1, £48 6s. 6d.

For widening forty perches of the road from Waterford to Tramore, between Peter White's field and Doctor Kelly's field, all in the county of said city, thirty-two feet wide, at four shillings per perch, for nine hundred and sixty perches of mason work of wall, six feet high, as per specifications, &c.

No. 2, £36 6s. 6d.

Widening 36 perches of the road from Waterford to Tramore, between Mr. Symes's field and Doctor Kelly's bounds, all in the county of said city, 32 feet wide, at four shillings per perch, for one hundred and eighty perches of mason work of wall, five feet high, as per specification.

No. 3, £14 17s. 6d.

Repairing a channel and foot path, filling up the rute, and making two covered sewers across the Gallows Road, between David Kehoe's house and the Military Road, containing 170 perches, British measure, at one shilling and nine pence British per perch.

Thomas Robinson, Esq.
Joseph Strangman, Esq. Overseers.

No. 4, £ 1s. 0d.

Widening twenty-two perches of the road from Waterford to the manure strand at Ballymacaw, between the corner of Mr. Sheppard's wall and the Kill Saint Lawrence road, all within the county of the city, no part thereof being fourteen feet wide, same to be made twenty-four feet wide, with new fences instead of those which shall be destroyed.

William M. Ardagh, Esq.
William Shearman, Esq., Overseers.

No. 5, £672 8s. 0d.

Making and building a pipe-gullet or sewer, with all the necessary branches and works attendant thereon, in order to drain said road, lying and being in the parishes of Trinity Without and John's Within, in said city, as per estimate and specification.

William Hobbs, Esq.
William M'Ardagh, Esq., Overseers.

No. 6, £49 16s 1d.

Repairing the bridge, commonly called Wyse's bridge, over the pill on the road leading by the Manor of St. John's from Waterford to Tramore, as per estimate and specification to application annexed.

William Cherry,
Thomas Pearson, Overseers.

No. 7, £18 15s 7d.

Repairing, cleansing, or otherwise improving six hundred and forty plantation perches of that part of the road from Waterford to Tramore, between the city of Waterford and the bounds of the county, in the county of the said city.

Thomas Carew, Esq. Supervisor.

No. 8, £897 13s 4d.

First.

Forming, levelling, and draining four hundred and thirty six perches of new road, from the Manor Gate to the bounds of Ballinayeshagh, at 3s 6d per perch.....	£76	6	0
Making same with thirteen tons of broken stones to each perch, at 1s 1d per ton, or 14s per perch.....	305	4	0
Making 872 perches of fences, at 11d per perch	39	19	4
Laying out and marking 436 perches, at 6d per perch.....	10	18	0
Building a bridge on Kilbarry, as per separate plan and estimate.....	32	15	0
Building three flagged gullets, as per plan and estimate.....	7	10	0
Making 436 perches of foot-path, at 2s 3d. per perch.....	49	1	0
Second, through Ballinayeasagh.			
Forming, levelling, and draining 336 perches of new road, at 3s 6d per perch.....	58	16	0
Making 336 perches of new road, with 13 tons of broken stones to the perch, at 1s 1d per ton, or 14s per perch.....	235	4	0
Making 672 perches of fences, at 11d per perch	30	16	0
Laying out and marking 336 perches, at 6d per perch.....	8	8	0
Making 336 perches of foot-path, at 2s 3d per perch.....	37	16	0
Two flagged gullets, at £2 10s per.....	5	0	0
Amount of first portion.....	£897	13	4

The above have been all approved of by—HENRY SARGENT, D, Mayor, THOMAS ALCOCK, and SIMON NEWPORT.

No. 9, £871 18s. 6½d.

Building a bridge, 30 feet span over the canal, as per separate plan and estimate.....	£30	0	0
Forming 57 perches of new road over said bridge, with 9,600 cubic yards of embankment, at 5½d per cubic yard.....	220	0	0
Half the expense of a ten feet arch over the old stream at the bounds of the liberties on Whitfield, as per plan, &c.....	60	0	0
Half the expense of filling over same, with 13,240 cubic yards of embankment, thereby forming 25½ perches of new road, at 5½d per cubic yard.....	151	14	2
450 perches of rubble masonry in the lining of 102 perches of sunk fence, through the marsh, at 3s 6d per perch.....	78	15	0
Making 82½ perches of a new road, with 13 tons of broken stones on an average to each perch, at 1½d per ton.....	62	11	3
Making 165 perches of fence, at 11d per perch...	7	11	3
Making 82½ perches of foot path, at 2s 3d per perch.....	9	5	7½
Laying out and marking 82½ perches, at 6d per perch.....	2	1	3
Amount of second portion.....	£871	18	6½

WATERFORD ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT.

Monday the assizes for the county and city of Waterford commenced. The Lord Chief Baron presided in the county court. At ten o'clock his Lordship entered the court, when the following nobleman and gentlemen were sworn on the

COUNTY GRAND JURY.

Lord George Thomas Beresford, Foreman; Richard Power, M.P., Richard Musgrave, John Keily, John Congreve, Richard Smith, William Christmas, Wray Palliser, Robert Shapland Carew, Richard Power O'Shee, John Odell, Henry Connor Gumbleton, John Nugent Humble, Pierse George Barron, Nuttall Greene, Stephen Moore, Wm. Samuel Curry, Robert Uniacke, George Holmes Jackson, Francis Drew, Robert Power, John Matthew Galwey, George Mears.

On the jury being sworn his lordship rose and addressed them as follows:—

Gentlemen—Having looked over the calendar of the county, I have to congratulate you on its general tranquillity. I certainly do congratulate you on the conduct of the county. I should wish to point your attention to the local charities of the county and city. I am not, Gentlemen in the habit of doing so, as I consider that the gentlemen of the Grand Jury know their duty, and will perform it. A new law on prisons has passed the legislature, consolidating the former laws, and amending them where it was necessary. According to the several sections of that act, the Grand Jury can appoint a committee, of not less than eight nor more than ten of their body, to attend specially to the discipline of the prison. He should not trouble them with any further remarks.

A petit jury was then called, when the following gentlemen were sworn:—

J. H. Waters, James Gee, Vincent Russell, Thomas Anthony, William O'Brien, John Phelan, Patrick Power, Anthony Fitzgerald, Lionel Smith, Gregory Lambert, and Thomas Gamble, Esqrs.

Presentments were then sent up by Mr. Gee for damage done to his ground by a new line of road from Youghal to Dungarvan. The jury found for Mr. Gee, with £50 damages. To Mr. Simon Bagge £30 was granted, and to Mr. Michael Whelan £20, on the same account.

James Kavanagh and *Mary Kavanagh* were indicted for stealing a cow, the property of Michael Donoghoe. No prosecution. The prisoners were discharged.

Mary Ryan and *Margaret Ryan*, for stealing a housewife, value five pence, and a thirty shilling note. The appearance of the two young prisoners excited the greatest sensation in the court. They were mere infants, and apparently not more than 7 or 8 years of age.

Edmund Power sworn. He had a thirty-shilling note, which was in a housewife; he also lost ten yards of flannel. Both the prisoners acknowledged to Pollard, the peace officer, that they took them from him. They did not say so to himself. He does not think that the prisoners have either father or mother. He knows them these two years. He took them in for God's sake. They took the housewife while he and his mother were out in the field busied about the flax.

Andrew Pollard, policeman, deposed, that the eldest of the prisoners had shewn him where she had hid the note in a ditch.

Edmund Power could not swear to the note; he had no mark upon it. He put a mark on it when he got it back.

Lord Chief Baron—You cannot identify the note, and I am not sorry for it.

The Jury, without retiring from the box, acquitted the prisoners.

(For remainder see last Page.)

YEARLY EPISTLE OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

From the Yearly Meeting held in London, by adjournments, from the 24th of the fifth month to the first of the sixth month, inclusive, 1826.

TO THE QUARTERLY AND MONTHLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND, AND ELSEWHERE.

Dear Friends—Under the animating influence of the love of the gospel, we are again induced to acknowledge that the power of the Lord has been known to prevail amongst us. We are sensible that we are unworthy partakers of these his renewed mercies; but we consider it as a duty thus to express our gratitude to the author of all our blessings. And seeing, beloved friends, that his compassion fails not, we earnestly desire that you may humble yourselves under the mighty hand of God, casting all your care on Him, for he careth for you.—(1 Pet. v. 6. 7.) We invite you all to seek to be made perfect through faith and obedience; so that thus you may become partakers of those gracious promises which are fulfilled through our ever-blessed Redeemer; through Him who, by one offering, hath perfected for ever them that are sanctified. (Heb. x. 14.)

Seeing, then, that our heavenly father has in his infinite love, appointed this means for our salvation, let us all take heed that we neglect not so great a blessing; for, if ever we become rooted and built up in Christ, it must be by waiting in faith for the revelation of his power in the soul. This we esteem as the foundation of a Christian life, and happy, yea, blessed are they who, in their own individual experience, have attained to a full dependence on His all-powerful aid.

If this were the constant concern of all, we should not receive such repeated accounts of the neglect, on the part of some of our members, of our meetings for divine worship. Many there are who can testify that as, in their silent waiting, they have diligently sought the Lord, he has refreshed their spirits, and satisfied their souls. And we believe if with uprightness of heart, and a solicitude proportioned to its importance, every one were engaged, each for himself, to place his whole expectation upon God, that his divine power would evidently overshadow our religious assemblies.

A patient, humble reliance on the teachings of the Spirit of Truth, weans the mind from trusting in any inferior source of good. It induces the profitable work of self-examination; and if we are not at all times alike favoured with the sensible enjoyment of the presence of the Lord, we become anxious to ascertain whether this arises from our own watchfulness, or from those dispensations of Divine Providence, which may be designed to prepare in us a pure and perfect heart. In a state of silent, humble retirement of mind, the Christian traveller is often permitted clearly to perceive the various stratagems of the enemy, and to pour out his secret supplications unto the Father of Mercies, that none of the devices of the devil may retard his progress in the consecrated path of self-denial. He is at times endued with ability to pray that the faculties of his mind, the exercise of his talents, whether natural or acquired, and the employment of the spiritual gifts bestowed upon him, may be under the sanctifying and restraining influence of the spirit of Christ. Patient waiting upon God brings with it an humble estimate of our religious attainments, and prepares the mind justly to appreciate, and to accept with gratitude, that ministry of the Word of Life, which, through the goodness of the great Head of the church still continued to us, is at times to be heard in the congregations of the people.

We feel tenderly for such of our dear friends as come together in very small companies in their religious meetings; but we earnestly desire that they may not relax in their diligence, or allow either their solitary situation, or their outward concerns, to prevent a due and punctual attendance of these meetings.

The importance of endeavouring to train up children in the right way of the Lord is so great that it is no cause for surprise that the minds of faithful brethren are, from year to year, as has been the case at the present time, exercised on the subject in this meeting. Our Christian profession leads to a religious life and conversation, of great purity both in example and precept. It excludes worldly mindedness; it enforces the necessity of habits of Christian love and gentleness; it enjoins a watchful guarded demeanour; it allows of no compromise of principle for any system of expediency. Thus, the life of a pious parent will show forth a steady endeavour to follow the light of Christ, and to imitate his pure and holy example.

Such parents will often watch for favourable opportunities to imbue the susceptible minds of their youthful charge with the true filial fear and love of the Almighty; to turn their attention to the Lamb of God who "taketh away the sins of the world;" and to instruct them in the precious truths of the holy scripture. They will frequently feel the vast importance of doing their utmost to cultivate in their tender offspring an humble obedience to the teachings of the Lord's spirit; and as they advance in years, to establish them in a firm belief in the all-sufficiency of this holy guide. When precept and example are thus happily combined, they most effectually prepare the way for the adoption of those testimonies and practices in regard to speech, behaviour, and apparel, which accord with our views of Christian simplicity. These we believe to have their origin in that pure and perfect law of the Lord whence spring our more important views of Christian doctrine and practice. And we desire that none of our dear friends may be discouraged in contemplating the high standard of parental duty which we are concerned to hold up. All should be endeavouring to perform their part with entire consistency; and if we are sincere in these attempts, we have abundant cause to believe that the blessing of the Most High will not be withheld.

In the course of the last year the circumstances of the commercial inhabitants of the country have been such as to involve numbers in great distress and perplexity. Members of our society, some we fear through their own imprudence, have partaken of this calamity.—We feel for such as are in trouble, and desire that their sufferings may be made conducive to their lasting benefit. To those who, in the management of their temporal concerns, are now struggling under difficulties, which, it is possible, are only known to themselves and the great searcher of hearts, we would offer a word of encouragement and sympathy. We entreat you to act with prudence and uprightness, and so to live from day to day that you can, in humble trust, place your whole dependence upon the Lord; then you may entertain the consoling belief, that his protecting care will be extended towards you. And may we all, dear friends, be so instructed by the things that have been suffered, as to fix our hearts upon a "treasure in the heavens that faileth not."—(Luke xii. 33.)

In the usual course of the business of this meeting, we have received and read epistles from our friends in Ireland, and from all the yearly meetings in America, except that one from North Carolina has not reached us.

The amount of the sufferings of our members, as reported at this time, including the charges of distraint, is upwards of thirteen thousand two hundred and sixty pounds. These have arisen almost exclusively from demands of an ecclesiastical nature; a small proportion only having been incurred on account of military purposes.

We have had again at this meeting, as on similar occasions of latter time, to observe with satisfaction the solid deportment of some in early life, and of others of our younger friends who have some straight steps in the Christian path. We do take comfort in their having yielded to the visitations of the love of our Heavenly Father; and we tenderly invite all such persons to persevere in the way of holiness, until all the gracious purposes of the Most High are effected in them. We wish them to look with filial respect at the example of those who had long experience in the course of devotedness; to come forward with a holy fear—and to be resigned to do, or secretly to suffer, for the name of Christ. We are anxious that no warmth of natural feeling, that no zeal which is not of God, may mar his blessed work in their hearts, or dim the brightness of that light, which, by the effectual yet gradual operations of his power, he may design should shine forth through them. And O! that we could induce your beloved young friends to choose the Lord for their portion, and to accept the invitations of his grace. We should rejoice to see you all dedicated to his service. Receive, we beseech you, the word of cordial invitation. Come unto Christ; take his yoke upon you: learn of him who declared, "I am meek and lowly in heart." (Matt. xi. 29.) Resist the allurements of this world, the fashion of which passeth away. Retire day by day before the Lord, and seek for his blessing, and for his preservation. Then you will find for yourselves that there are no joys comparable to those of God's salvation. "In his presence there is fullness of joy; and at his right hand are pleasures for evermore."—Ps. xvi. 11.

Beloved friends, of every age and of every class—Farewell in the name of the Lord; and may the peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds, through Christ Jesus—Phil iv. 7.

Signed in and on behalf to the Meeting, by
JOSSIA FORSTER,
Clerk to the Meeting this year.

LONDON POLICE.

LADY ERSKINE.

MANSION HOUSE, JULY 12.—A female, very shabbily dressed, but evidently accustomed to better society than that in which she appeared in the Justice-room, for she respectfully stood amongst the numerous petitioners to the lord mayor, presented herself to his lordship, after he had concluded the business of the day, and mentioned that she stood in need of his advice, as she was, notwithstanding her undoubted claim to something like an independence, actually in want of the common necessaries of life. Her husband, with whom she candidly acknowledged she lived before he married her, had been only a member of the House of Lords, but one of the most distinguished men of his day for talents and public spirit. She was the widow of the celebrated Lord Erskine.

The Lord Mayor requested that the unfortunate lady would walk into another room, when a conversation took place between them upon the subject of her distress; and his lordship, after having given her immediate pecuniary relief, of which it was evident she stood in need, for she appeared to be actually faint with hunger, assured her that he would without delay exert himself to procure an inquiry into the circumstances of which she complained, but complained without attaching the slightest blame to any individual.

As far as we were able to collect, from what was spoken in a low timid tone and voice, the following is the substance of the statement of the widow of the eloquent and public spirited Erskine:—

Lord Erskine had, soon after he lost his first wife, become intimate with the petitioner, who consented to reside with him, and became the mother of three children. His lordship, who had commenced his acquaintance under a promise of marriage, performed that promise some years afterwards in Scotland, where, by the laws of that country, his children became legitimate. They lived very happily together, but his lordship's death completely destroyed her chance of independence, although she had been assured some time afterwards that his Majesty would settle a pension upon her, in consequence of the sudden and lamentable reduction in her circumstances. The trustees appointed upon the occasion were, she understood, Lords Rosslyn and Duncannon, but she had never received any benefit, pecuniary or otherwise, on account of the pension; and she believed the reason of the rejection was, that she refused to part with her youngest child. The other two children were provided for, and, separated from her, and she therefore resolved to undergo any privation rather than be separated from the third.

The Lord Mayor asked her whether the rest of his lordship's family were aware of her distress?

She replied that they were; but that, with every inclination to assist her, they really appeared to her not to have the means.

"How then do you contrive to support yourself now?" asked his lordship.

The unfortunate lady said, she endeavoured to keep life within her by needle-work, which was supplied to her very scantily. Her great object being to obtain a decent livelihood for the child that remained with her, she thought nothing of any difficulties she might encounter herself, or of any privations to which she might be exposed in performing her duty.

The widow with tears in her eyes, expressed her gratitude to the lord mayor, upon receiving his solemn assurance that he would cause inquiry to be made of the solicitor and gentlemen who were best acquainted with the affairs of her late husband. The conduct of the poor woman was unobtrusive in the extreme.

JULY 13.—Yesterday the lord mayor sent a messenger to Mr. Chamberlain, the coach maker, of Great Newport street, to request that he would put his lordship in possession of any information of which he might be possessed, with respect to the widow of the nobleman who had been once lord high chancellor of England.

Mr. Chamberlain most willingly waited upon his lordship in the justice-room, where, as the application of the petitioner had been made public, the lord mayor thought proper to mention what had induced him to interfere. He had, he said, observed in a newspaper of that day, a letter, signed by Mr. Chamberlain, alluding to a statement which had been made by the widow of Lord Erskine at the Mansion house; and as the condition of the unfortunate lady was truly deserving of compassion, if a judgment were to be formed from her appearance, and from the humble and grateful tone in which she expressed herself, upon finding that her complaint was not likely to be neglected, it was desirable that it should be immediately ascertained whether there was any fund upon which she had positively a claim.

Mr. Chamberlain said, he had been led to offer his services to Lady Erskine, as a medium through which she might receive the amount of any pension or claim, merely from compassionate motives. He had heard some time ago that she was in great distress, and as her case was no common one, he readily undertook to do her all the service in his power.

The Lord Mayor—How did you become acquinted with her?

Mr. Chamberlain—She was recommended to me as a poor widow in great distress, by a Mrs. Kirnot, and she put into my hands some papers of correspondence, which showed that she was the person she represented herself to be. Here Mr. Chamberlain produced a letter of Mr. Herries, of the treasury, to Lady Erskine, which was as follows:—

"Treasury Chambers, 31st July, 1826.

"Madam—I am commanded by the lords of his Majesty's treasury, to acquaint your ladyship, that the King having been graciously pleased to grant pensions, in trust, for your ladyship's children, and also to direct the issue of two sums of £200 and £200 to the Earls of Rosslyn and Duncannon, to be applied for the use of yourself and family, in such manner as may seem expedient to them, my lords cannot hold out any encouragement to your ladyship to make any further appeal to his Majesty's bounty. I am, your ladyship's obedient servant,

"J. C. HERRIES.

"To the Right Hon. Lady Erskine."

Mr. Chamberlain afterwards produced the following letter from Lord Rosslyn to Lady Erskine:—

"Doncaster, 18th Aug. 1824.

"Madam—I have had the honour to receive your ladyship's letter, and lose no time in expressing my regret that I do not consider myself to be at liberty to make any advance out of the sum entrusted by the Lords of the Treasury to the administration of Lord Duncannon and myself, for the benefit of your ladyship and Lord Erskine's family, beyond the weekly payments, which were arranged with his concurrence before he went to Ireland. It is, however, necessary that I should distinctly explain the nature of the grant that has been made, and the conditions upon which it was committed to our management. It will appear from Mr. Herries' letter to your ladyship, that no pension was granted to you; that his Majesty was pleased to extend his bounty in consideration of the painful situation in which you were left, by giving one sum of £300 to Lord Duncannon and me, as joint trustees, for your ladyship's use; and £200 more for the occasional assistance of such parts of Lord Erskine's family as might appear to us most to require it. We agreed only to make weekly payments of such sums as may be absolutely necessary to keep off immediate distress, inasmuch as there is no reasonable expectation of any addition to the £300 already received. I am sorry to hear that your youngest son is ill, and prevented from attending his studies, for which we hold ourselves answerable, and towards which would be applied the pension of £50 a year, which his Majesty has had the goodness to grant to us for his use.

"ROSSLYN."

[There are, at the conclusion of this letter, a few lines, directing that upon any occasion, where medical treatment might be necessary, application should be immediately made in the proper quarter.]

Mr. Chamberlain found it necessary to address a note to his Lordship (Rosslyn) upon the subject of the pressing exigencies of Lady Erskine: to which note he received the following anrwer:—

"May 6, 1826.

"Sir—I have communicated with Lord Duncannon, and upon the representation of the urgent distress of Lady Erskine, we have taken upon ourselves to make an advance of £4 from the money committed to us in trust; but I think it necessary to guard you against the expectation, that we can continue any such payment in future, as we shall consider it our duty to return the money entrusted to us by his Majesty's bounty to the treasury, to desire to be relieved from the trust, and to represent the conduct of Lady Erskine, in withdrawing her son from school, and withholding all means or opportunity of receiving the education suited to his birth.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"ROSSLYN."

"To Mr. Chamberlain, Great Newport-street."

The Lord Mayor—I understand that Lady Erskine was to receive 16s. a week for her support. Had she any other resource?

Mr. Chamberlain—I believe none in the world.

The Lord Mayor—And has that sum been paid regularly?

Mr. Chamberlain stated that it had not, and produced an account, from which it appeared that the widow had been for some time receiving no more than 12s. a week, and that the last sum she had received was 9s for her week's supply.

The Lord Mayor—She ought surely to have received the miserable pittance of 16s a week. No part of that ought, at all events, to have been withheld from her. What was the motive for not paying it all?

Mr. Chamberlain—I have paid over to her every shilling I received from Lord Rosslyn for her, except 16s.

The Lord Mayor—On what account was that money handed over to you?

Mr. Chamberlain—On account of the bounty or pension of his Majesty, to which Lord Rosslyn was one of the trustees. I paid it according to my instructions. I was aware how trifling the sum was, but it was not to be expected that I was to make it greater out of my own pocket.

The Lord Mayor—Certainly not, Mr. Chamberlain.

Mr. Chamberlain—She seemed to be in a desolate state. The person who used to pay the money before I volunteered, got tired of the business, was annoyed, and discontinued it.

The Lord Mayor—When did you begin to make the advances?

Mr. Chamberlain—In March.

The Lord Mayor—But you were to have paid her sixteen shillings a week. You have not said why that was diminished?

Mr. Chamberlain—I believe it was because she refused to give up her youngest child. The poor child is with her, running to ruin and in tatters. We wished to have proper care taken of him; but nothing will induce her to give him up into our hands.

The Lord Mayor—She ought, nevertheless, to receive what she is certainly entitled to.

Mr. Chamberlain—We shall now go on regularly, and pay her the 16s a week. I always paid her as much. His Lordship left it in my power to pay her, and she knows that. She knows, too, that at my house she has always received the very best treatment, got whatever my family had, and if she does not admit this, she is very ungrateful, my Lord.

The Lord Mayor,—indeed she has not denied it. You are the only person of whom she has spoken, and I was, therefore, determined to send to you in the first instance. Now, I wish to know from you (you see in what miserable condition the unfortunate lady is, with scarcely a stitch of clothes upon her), I wish to know whether you are acquainted with any instances of misconduct upon the part of lady Erskine?

Mr. Chamberlain—I never saw any impropriety in her conduct.

The Lord Mayor—When did you see her youngest son?

Mr. Chamberlain—He came to me in tatters on Saturday last, and I gave him the last 9s for his mother.

The Lord Mayor—Poor child! and don't you know where they live?

Mr. Chamberlain—Not exactly; I think she lives in some court or alley, called Stonecutter's court, in St. Martin's lane. She told me some time ago she was going to be my neighbour, and I think it is there she and her boy are. It is impossible that I could, under such circumstances, have acted otherwise than I did. Lady Erskine will tell you that I acted with the greatest kindness.

The Lord Mayor did not mean to cast any reflection upon the conduct of Mr. Chamberlain, but expressed great regret at the terrible change which the unfortunate widow of the highly gifted-Erskine had experienced.

His Lordship—Are you aware (to Mr. Chamberlain) of any objectionable conduct upon the part of Lady Erskine, to which this frightful sort of neglect might be attributed?

Mr. Chamberlain—I know of none, my lord. It is certain that Lord Rosslyn is very sour against her.

The Lord Mayor—Sour. Why so?

Mr. Chamberlain—A female friend of Lady Erskine went to Lord Rosslyn, and set him against her, by speaking of her as being fond of liquor, and, indeed, given to every excess. His lordship says, that the little boy's clothes suddenly disappeared without any just cause.

The Lord Mayor—The straitened condition of his mother's circumstances was such as perhaps might account for that, without attributing it to any disgraceful cause; 12s a week, and that not regularly paid, is no great allowance to the widow of a nobleman and her child. Where are the other three children?

Mr. Chamberlain said, they were properly taken care of, and that the mother was destroying the child she had at home with her, by denying him the same advantages.

The Lord Mayor said, there would be probably more inquiry made into the circumstances of Lady E.'s case. He perceived by the accounts that Mr. Chamberlain was effectually prevented from relieving Lady Erskine in an emergency, the money was dealt out to him so scantily. There appeared in the accounts, money due to Lady Erskine £1 12s.

Mr. Chamberlain said, he apprehended that Lords Rosslyn and Duncannon would, in all probability, not like to see any thing of what occurred on this subject in print.

The Lord Mayor said, he could not help that, and ordered that a messenger should be despatched to Lady Erskine to inform her that his lordship had received some subscriptions for her benefit.

The condition to which the lady of the late lord high chancellor of England was degraded before she applied to the lord mayor may be guessed at, from the fact, that she was introduced to his lordship's notice as an object of compassion—by a chimney sweeper.

COBBETT.

The following extract from the last *Register* shows that Cobbett's spirit is as lofty as ever:—

"The country will believe, and you will believe, that the man who could, in November last, foresee so precisely what was about to happen, as to this great department of the nation's affairs (the South American), you will believe that *such* a man would have done something in Parliament.

"Aye; and this the government, the boroughmongers, the whole body of tax-eaters, know right well. They know that that man would have done something; and they know that that something would have affected them most deeply. Vain, however, are their efforts to keep me out of Parliament; in that Parliament I must be, or *there must be a dreadful convulsion.*—Now mark, this I predict with as much confidence as I ever predicted any thing in my life. Every day has added a thickening to the mess from the time that I last embarked for America to the present day. I have proposed the remedy; that is to say, I have proposed the principles of the remedy; and there is no other remedy under heaven whereby this nation is to be saved from a dreadful convulsion. I have the details of that remedy down to the minutest provisions, drawn up in the shape of an Act of Parliament. That remedy adopted, that act once passed, all would soon become harmony in the country, safety to the state, competence amongst the now half bankrupt tradesmen, and plenty of food and raiment amongst the more than half-starved working classes; but this remedy, these details, shall never be seen by any eyes other than those of my own family, as long as these abominable conspiracies, these foul and unnatural combinations and coalitions, continue to exclude me from my proper place in the government. In Parliament I will be, or this remedy shall never be communicated to the public."

The following is the reply to the *Herald's* reporters, who have been alluding to Cobbett's age:—

"Now, the mere circumstance of age is trifling; but it is worth while to notice, that having been beaten in every other way, these reptile calumniators of mine, having been reduced to silence by these astonishing proofs of industry, perseverance, sagacity, resolution, that I have displayed; the caitiffs having been absolutely abashed into silence by the very look of the public, now begin to comfort themselves with the thought that I am a 'Poor Old Man;' and that I cannot possibly last long. It is an '*old man*,' recollect, who can travel five hundred miles, make speeches of half an hour long twice a day for a month; put down the saucy, the rich, the tyrannical; make them hang their heads in his presence; an '*old man*,' recollect, that can be jostled out of his majority at an election; and that can return towards his home through forty miles of huzzas from the lips of a hundred and fifty thousand people; an '*old man*' let Thwaites of the *Morning Herald* recollect, who could catch him by one of those things which he calls his legs, and toss him over the fence from Piccadilly into the Green Park; an '*old man*,' that is not so ungrateful to God as to ascribe his vigour of body and of mind to his own merit; but certainly who happens to know of no young man able to endure more hardship, or to perform more labour, than himself."

FATAL DUEL.

On Tuesday, Lieutenant Edward Kenny, of his Majesty's 89th regiment of Foot, was brought before Sir R. Birnie, of the Police-office, Bow-street, London, charged on suspicion of having been guilty of the wilful murder of Mr. Charlton, surgeon of the Honourable East India Company's ship, Bussorah, Captain Stewart, on the high seas, during the passage of that ship from Bengal to England. It appeared from the evidence taken before a court of inquiry, held on board the ship, that he and the deceased had been on the most friendly terms previously to the unfortunate event which occurred at twelve o'clock at night, after they had been drinking pretty freely in the prisoner's cabin. It was on the poop of the vessel the occurrence took place, and the following is the most material evidence that was read, as given before the court of Inquiry:—

James Harper, seaman, sworn.—I had the helm from 10 to 12 o'clock on the night of the 23d of April. At about ten minutes before twelve o'clock, I saw Mr. Charlton and Lieutenant Kenny come upon the poop. They then went aft, and sat by the rudder head. I then saw Mr. Charlton and Lieutenant Kenny take each a pistol from his jacket-sleeve. The next thing I saw I took to be a powder flask. Lieutenant Kenny had this. I saw Lieutenant Kenny give the Doctor some powder from the flask, with which I saw him prime the pistol. Lieutenant Kenny then said. "are you ready now?" and Mr. Charlton said, "Yes." Lieutenant Kenny then said, "Step forward, and I will stop here," and immediately the doctor came forward, and stood against the mizen mast. Lieut. K. then took up his cap and handkerchief and threw them up between them, and both their pistols flashed, but did not go off. The doctor then went aft to Mr. Kenny, and got some more powder from him, and primed his pistol again, and Mr. Kenny primed his also. Mr. Kenny then said, "Go," and the latter returned to the mizen mast. Mr. Kenny then waved his cap and handkerchief again, and the pistols flashed a second time. Mr. Charlton then threw his pistol down with his arm, and said "d—n the pistol," and then went up to Mr. Kenny, and laid the pistol alongside of him, and came forward to one of the seamen named Dwyer, and asked him for a pin or a needle, or a piece of wood. The man said he had none. Mr. Charlton then came to me and asked me if I had one. I told him no, and he then told Dwyer to go down and get him a piece of stick. Dwyer went down, and a little time afterwards, Mr. Charlton said to Mr. Kenny, "He is not coming with the piece of wood; we had better go down again." They then both went below from the poop. When they first brought up the pistols, I saw Mr. Oakes, the officer of the watch, go below to call the captain. About five minutes afterwards, Lieutenant Kenny and Dr. Charlton went below. I saw them come up again; and as Lieutenant Kenny was passing Dr. Charlton, I heard Lieutenant Kenny say to him, "You are a blackguard, you are afraid." The Doctor's reply was, "No, no, I am not afraid in the least." Lieutenant Kenny then went aft, and the Doctor to the same place, by the mizen-mast, where he stood before. I saw Lieutenant Kenny hold up his hand, and they both fired together. Lieutenant Kenny then put his hand to his head, and said, "I am shot, I am shot!" and Dr. Charlton put his hand to his heart, and fell upon the hen-coop. He never spoke a word.

Edward Sellers, a seaman, sworn—On the night in question I heard the report of pistols; I ran aft, and was informed that it was on the poop; I went to the poop, and saw Mr. Charlton, the surgeon, lying on the hen-coop; apparently dead; I saw Lieutenant Kenny, and seized him by the arm, and said, "I will secure him;" several of my shipmates did the same, and Lieutenant Kenny said, "You are all men-of-war's men; do with me as you like—throw me overboard if you like;" I then assisted in carrying the body of Mr. Charlton to the quarter-deck.

The accused was then remanded for further examination, and directions were given to the proper officers, to take care that he had every indulgence shown him, which was consistent with his safe custody.

Mr. Kenny seemed in ill health, and much depressed in spirite. When Mr. Charlton's name was mentioned, his lips quivered, and his eyes were perceived to moisten. He, in a faint voice, thanked Sir R. Birnie for his kind consideration.

The Kingstown, steam-packet, left Wexford at half past eight o'clock yesterday morning, arrived at Wicklow at two o'clock, and Kingstown harbour at half-past five o'clock, performing the voyage from Wexford in nine hours. We observe she sails from Bangor Ferry this evening, and for Wexford next Tuesday, and the Isle of Man on Monday, 24th July. The Lord Blayney, steam packet, arrived from Liverpool this morning, with the staff and 350 of the 73d regiment.—*Dublin Paper of Saturday.*

MORE INTOLERANCE.

(From the *Londonderry Journal.*)

We have to call the attention of the public to one of the most extraordinary and lamentable instances of intolerance which it has ever been our lot to record. We state the following circumstances on indubitable authority:—

Robert M'Clenahan and Sarah M'Geehan, of this city, both members of the Church of Rome, were married on the 3d of October, 1818, in the Cathedral Church of Derry. They lived together, in all conjugal fidelity and happiness, until the husband was informed, not very long since, by the Roman Catholic Bishop, that he and his wife must separate, being cousins german. They separated accordingly; and so little was their previous marriage esteemed, that the Roman Catholic curate of this town (the Rev. Mr. Quinn), on due license we presume from his Bishop, lately married the said Robert M'Clenahan to another woman (Elinor O'Gorman.) This proceeding has, as might be expected, excited feelings of indignation among the moderate and well thinking Roman Catholics here, and we confess we want proper terms in which to express our own unmixed horror at this scandalous and disgraceful transaction. Can anything more explicitly declare the supreme contempt in which the Roman Catholic clergy hold the laws of the land? It is acknowledged by the Church of Rome that the intermarriage of cousins german is not opposed to the law of God or nature, but only to the laws of "the church." The Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have, since the period of the Pope's imprisonment by Bonaparte, themselves dispensed with the impediment for due consideration; and we would not, most likely, have said one word in this affair, had a penance and fine, in this particular case, been inflicted, and the parties reinstated. But that would not answer the views of an unfeeling ecclesiastic. The Protestant church must be insulted—the laws of the land must be trampled under the vile hoof of bigotry—a faithful wife must be returned to her parent as a discarded concubine, and her child be not only deprived of a father's care, but be cast upon the world with the stigma of bastardy—another woman must be placed in such a situation as to stand in the eye of God and the law as an adulteress—and, to complete the climax, the unfortunate and misguided man has exposed himself to prosecution, for the crime of bigamy. Here is the Church of Rome in her glory—exalting herself above the laws of God and man, and setting at naught the dearest charities of nature, in the shameless prosecution of her merciless bigotry.

We ask the Roman Catholic laity, will they sanction, by their silence, this rancorous and malignant hatred to the Protestant religion, and the laws? We call upon them, as men and as subjects, to publicly declare, upon this matter, the sentiment which they have privately expressed; for we can tell them, that if such be the practical working of a tolerated system, its exaltation to political power would become, even to them, an insufferable tyranny.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LIST OF MEMBERS RETURNED TO SERVE FOR IRELAND.

Antrim County, Gen. Hon. J. O'Neill, E. M'Naghten.†
Armagh County, Hon. H. Caulfield, C. Brownlow.
Armagh Borough, Right Hon. G. Goulburn.
Athlone, R. Handcock.*
Bandon Bridge, Lord Duncannon.†§
Belfast, Earl of Belfast.
Carlow County, T. Kavanagh, H. Bruen.
Carlow Town, Lord Tullimore.*
Carrickfergus, Sir A. Chichester.
Cashel, E. J. Collett.
Cavan County, H. Maxwell, A. Saunderson.*
Clare County, L. O'Brien,* Rt. Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald.
Clonmel, J. M. Dawson.
Coleraine, Sir J. Brydges.
Cork County, Lord Ennismore, Hon. W. King.*
Cork City, Sir N. Colthurst, Hon. C. Hutchinson.
Donegal County, Lord Mountcharles, General G. Hart.
Down County, Lord Castlereagh,* Lord A. Hill.
Downpatrick, J. W. Maxwell.
Drogheda, F. Van Homrigh.*
Dublin County, Col. H. White, R. W. Talbot.
Dublin City, G. Moore,* H. Grattan.*
Dublin University, Right Hon. W. C. Plunkett.
Dundalk, C. Barclay.*
Dungannon, Hon. T. Knox.
Dungarvan, Hon. G. Lamb.
Ennis, F. Lewis.*
Enniskillen, R. Magennis.
Fermanagh County, General M. Archdall, Lord Corry.
Galway County, J. Daly, Col. R. Martin.
Galway Town, J. O'Hara.*
Kerry County, Right Hon. M. Fitzgerald, Hon. J. Hare.*
Kildare County, Lord W. C. Fitzgerald, R. Latouche.
Kilkenny County, Hon. C. H. Clarke, Lord Duncannon.†§
Kilkenny City, J. Doherty.†
King's County, Lord Oxmanstown, T. Bernard.
Kinsale, J. Russell.
Leitrim County, Lord Clements, S. White.
Limerick County, Col. Hon. R. Fitzgibbon, T. Lloyd.*
Limerick City, T. S. Rice.
Lisburne, Capt. H. Meynell.*
Londonderry County, G. R. Dawson, A. R. Stewart.
Londonderry City, Right Hon. Sir G. F. Hill.
Longford County, Lord Forbes, Sir G. R. Fetherstone.
Louth County, J. L. Foster, A. Dawson.*
Mallow, C. D. O. Jephson.*
Mayo County, J. Browne, Lord Bingham.*
Meath County, Earl Bective, Sir. M. Somerville.
Monaghan County, Hon. H. R. Westenra, E. J. Shirley.*
Newry, Hon. J. H. Knox.*
Portarlington, J. Farquhar.
Queen's County, Sir H. Parnell, Sir C. H. Coote.
Roscommon County, Hon. R. King,* A. French.
Ross, New, W. Wigram,†
Sligo County, E. S. Cooper, Hon. H. King.
Sligo Town, O. Wynne.
Tipperary, Hon. F. Prittie, Capt. J. H. Hutchinson.*
Tralee, Col. J. Cuffe.
Tyrone County, Hon. H. Corry, Col. W. Stuart.
Waterford County, R. Power, H. V. Stuart.*
Waterford City, Right Hon. Sir J. Newport.
Westmeath County, G. Rochfort,* H. M. Tuite.*
Wexford County, Lord Stopford, R. S. Carew.
Wexford, Admiral H. Evans.*
Wicklow County, Hon. G. L. Proby, J. Grattan.
Youghal, Hon. G. Ponsonby.*

Those marked thus (*) were not in the last Parliament. Those marked thus (†) are new for the respective places. Those marked thus (§) are returned for more than one place. All the rest are re-elected.

Of the great increase of parliamentary business in the House of Commons an idea may be formed from the evidence of Mr. Mitchell, of the Vote Office. In his examination before the select committee on committee rooms and printed papers, he states that "there has been such an increase in the printed votes and proceedings of the House of Commons as to render of late years a tenfold greater space necessary than was required in the years past; and that, from the greater anxiety with respect to parliamentary business, the demand and press upon the office, in the discharge of its duties, is a hundred-fold greater than formerly."

Irish Provision Contract.—The quantity required this year is limited to 8,000 tierces beef and 10,000 tierces pork—that for 1825 was 13,000 beef and 6,000 tierces pork.

THE ARMY.

(From Tuesday's *London Gazette*.)

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 10, 1826.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—To be Lieutenants, by purchase—Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant Hon. George Warren Edwardes, vice Rook, promoted; Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant John Davidson, vice Dallas, promoted. To be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase—Hon. George Henly Ongly, vice Edwardes.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet Henry Curtis to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Horton, who retires. Cornet and Ridingmaster John Edward Dyer to be Cornet, by purchase (retaining his present rank in the Regiment), vice Curtis.

3d Ditto—Major Hon. George Ralph Abercromby, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice George Watts, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Cornet William Henry Warrington to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dundas, promoted. To be Cornets, by purchase—Arthur Innes, Gent. vice Taubman, appointed to the 3d Foot Guards; Gentleman Cadet James Montgomery, from the Royal Military College, vice Warrington.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—John Odiarne Luxford, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Thomas, whose appointment has not taken place.

2d Ditto—Cornet Robert Gregon Craufurd, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Askew, deceased: Cornet Joseph Heley, from the 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Cornet, vice Craufurd.

6th Ditto—Lieutenant O'Neill Segrave, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Boyd, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

9th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon William James Shiell, M.D., from the 19th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Burton, promoted on the Staff.

10th Ditto—Lieutenant Samuel Wells, from the half-pay, to be Paymaster, vice John Wardell, who reverts to half-pay.

13th Ditto—Cornet Wm. Penn, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice Kelso, deceased.

14th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon, Charles Clarke Hughes, M.D., from the 35th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bush, promoted to the 93d Foot.

16th Ditto—Ensign Corbet Cotton, from the 19th Foot, to be Cornet, vice Penn, promoted in the 13th Light Dragoons.

17th Ditto—Capt. George Robbins, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Wm. Tuvey Hawley Fisk, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Captain and Lieut.-Colonel Daniel M'Kinnon, to be Major, by purchase, with the rank of Colonel, vice, Raikes, who retires; Lieutenant and Captain John Drummond, to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice M'Kinnon: Ensign and Lieutenant Hon. Thomas Ashburnham, to be Lieutenant and Capt. by purchase, vice Drummond; Christopher Horton, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ashburton.

1st Regiment of Foot—John Mayne, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Campbell, dead of his wounds.

4th Ditto—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Davis Wilson; from the half-pay, to be Major, vice Sir E. K. Williams, promoted; Captain Christian Frederick, L'Ardy, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Shaw, promoted.

5th Ditto—Lieutenant Charles May, from the half-pay; to be Lieutenant, vice William Gray, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

6th Ditto—Captain John Hill, from the 47th Foot, to be Capt., vice Cowell, who exchanges; Ensign Bernard Topham Foord Bowes, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dunn, appointed to the 44th Foot; Robert Morris Beebee, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bowes.

7th Ditto—Hospital-Assistant Henry Wm. Robert Davey, to be Assistant-Surgeon.

8th Ditto—Captain John Styles Powell, to be Major, by purchase, vice Browne, promoted; Lieut. Wm. Eleazer Pickwick, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Powell; Ensign Geo. Burrard, to be Lieuteaant, by purchase, vice Hare, promoted; Ensign John May, from the 14th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Burrard.

11th Ditto—Captain Archibald Smith, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice Prideaux, appointed to the 73d Foot.

12th Ditto—G. B. Tathwell, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Forssteen, promoted.

14th Ditto—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice Edwards, killed in action; Brevet Major John Marshall, to be Major, vice Campbell—To be Captains, Lieut. Henry Johnson, vice Armstrong, killed in action; Lieut. Martin Crean Lynch, vice Marshall—To be Lieut., Ensign Edward C. Lynch, vice Johnson—To be Ensign, Volunteer Wm. Tullon, vice Lynch.

17th Ditto—Ensign Robert Graham, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Brooke, promoted.

18th Ditto—To be Ensigns—Holroyd Fitzwillam Way, Gent. by purchase, vice Forbes, appointed to the 53d Foot; Ensign Charles John Russell Collinson, from the 25th Foot, vice Auldjo, promoted.

19th Ditto—Major George Pipon, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice Macdonald, promoted; Lieutenant Neville Custance, from 37th Foot, to be Captain by purchase, vice M'Arthur, promoted; Cornet Robert Grant, from half-pay 3d Dragoon Guards, to be Ensign, paying the difference to the Half-pay Fund, vice Cotton, appointed to the 16th Light Dragoons; Hospital Assistant George James Hyde to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Shiell, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons.

20th Ditto—Lieutenant P. Hennessey, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Wood, who exchanges; Serjeant Major Henry Hollinsworth to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, vice Story, who has resigned the Adjutancy only.

22d Ditto—Ensign James Huie to be Lieutenant, vice Mills, deceased; Wm. Myrne, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Huie; Surgeon Edward Owen, from half pay 73d Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Frederick Brown, who exchanges.

23d Ditto—Second Lieutenant Robert Hill Ottley to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Clinton, promoted.

24th Ditto—Captain Francis Blosse Lynch, from the half-pay of the 100th Foot, to be Captain, vice Thorne, promoted; John Gray Slacke, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Collinson, appointed to the 18th Foot.

26th Ditto—Brevet Colonel John Pringle, from half-pay 31st Light Dragoons, to be Major, vice Jones, promoted; Lieutenant Henry Francis Strange to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bowles, who retires. To be Lieutenants—Ensign Robert James Evelyn Rich, by purchase, vice Strange; Lieutenant George Lord Ramsay from the half-pay, vice Angus Macdonald, who exchanges. To be Ensign, by purchase—Thomas Earle Welby, Gent. vice Lord Ramsay, promoted.

28th Ditto—Lieutenant Robert William Henry Drury to be Captain, by purchase, vice Parsons, promoted; Ensign Core Browne to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Drury; William Linskill, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Browne.

29th Ditto—Ensign Henry Phillpotts to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Walond, promoted; Philip Grove Beers, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Phillpotts.

32d Ditto—Captain William Kelly, from the 97th Foot, to be Captain, vice Budden, who exchanges.

33th Ditto—Hospital Assistant James Crichton, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Hughes, appointed to the 14th Light Dragoons.

36th Ditto—Lieutenant Richard William Wake, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Gibbons, who exchanges.

37th Ditto—Ensign Duncan Elphinstone Todd to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Custance, promoted.

38th Ditto—Major William Frich to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Evans, deceased; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Hon. John Finn, from half pay Royal West India Rangers, to be Major, vice Frith—To be Lieutenants, Ensign Joseph Bullen, vice Buchanan, deceased; Ensign William Deane, vice Proctor, killed in action—To be Ensigns, Thomas Southall, Gent. vice Bullen; Ensign John James Grant, from the 86th Foot, vice Deane—To be Adjutant, Lieutenant Alexander Campbell (1st), vice Snodgrass, who has resigned the Adjutancy only.

39th Ditto—Major Frederick Crofton, from the late 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Major, vice Parke, promoted.

41st Ditto—To be Lieutenants, Ensign Joseph Eyles Deere, vice Ferrar, deceased; Ensign Henry Joyner Ellis, vice Sutherland, killed in action; Ensign John Smith, vice Gossip, killed in action—To be Ensigns, Eugene James Vaughan, Gent. vice Deere; John Arata, Gent. vice Ellis; Owen Wynne Gray, Gent. vice Smith.

43d Ditto—Captain James Considine to be Major, by purchase, vice Le Blanc, promoted; Lieutenant Charles Ravenhill Wright, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Considine; Ensign Wilbraham Egerton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wright; Gentleman Cadet James Webber Smith, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Egerton.

44th Ditto—Major J. Chilton L. Carter to be Lieutenant-Col. vice Dunkin, deceased; Captain Thomas Mackrell to be Major, vice Carter; Lieut. James Carnegie Webster, to be Captain, vice Mackrell. To be Lieutenants—Ensign Henry Lewis Layard, vice Webster; Ensign James E. De Wend, vice Carr, deceased, Lieut. Wm. Dunn, from the 6th Foot, vice Eastwood, promoted. To be Ensigns—Thomas Watton Halfhide, Gent. vice Layerd; Somerset Grove, Gent. vice De Wend.

45th Ditto—Seagram, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice, Stanford, promoted in in the 89th Foot; Hospital Assistant Alexander Callander to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Patterson, promoted in the 13th Foot.

47th ditto—Captain John Gifford Cowell, from the 6th Foot, to be Captain, vice Hill, who exchanges.

48th Ditto—Captain James Skirrow, from half-pay 53d Foot, to be Captain, repaying the difference to the half-pay fund, vice Croasdaile, whose appointment has not taken place.

52d Ditto—Wm. Chaloner, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Vereker, appointed to the 91st Foot.

53d Ditto—Captain Thomas Reed to be Major by purchase, vice Wheatstone, who retires; Lieut. James Gardiner to be Captain by purchase, vice Reed; Ensign Edward Wakefield to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gardner; Ensign John Forbes, from the 18th Foot to be Ensign, vice Wakefield.

54th Ditto—Volunteer E.D. Wright to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Serjeant, deceased.

56th Ditto—Ensign Charles John Henry, from the 85th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barclay, promoted.

57th Ditto—Lieut. Philip Aubin, to be captain, vice Ovens, deceased.

59th Ditto—Lieut. Nicholas Hovenden to be Captain, vice Pitman, killed in action. To be Lieutenants—Ensign W. Fuller, vice Griffiths, cashiered: Ensign John Netterville Barrou, vice Hovenden. To be Ensign—Volunteer John Hennessey, vice Barron.

66th Ditto—Lieut. James Brannan, from the 1st West India Regiment to be Lieutenant, vice James Ralston, who retires upon half-pay 71st Foot. To be Ensigns—Cornet Alured Charles M'Murdo, from half-pay 21st Light Dragoons (paying the difference to the half-pay fund), vice Charles Drummond Bailey, who exchanges; Ensign Augustus Coryton, from half-pay, vice M'Murdo, promoted in the Royal African Colonial Corps. To be Assistant Surgeon—Assistant Surgeon James Cross, from half-pay 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, vice Henry, promoted.

67th Ditto—Lieut. G.H. Wood, from the 26th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Hennessey, who exchanges.

69th Ditto—Captain F. Towers, from half-pay 7th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Bennett, promoted.

71st Ditto—Hospital Assistant William Bowes Daykin, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Winterscale, promoted to the 60th Foot.

72d Ditto—Captain G.H. Lindsay, from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice Wilson, promoted.

73d ditto—Captain Edmund Saunderson Prideaux, from the 11th Foot, to be Captain, vice Tennant, appointed to the 35th Foot.

75th Ditto—Edmond Vipon Ind, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lord Charles Wellesley, appointed to the Royal Horse Guards.

78th Ditto—Ensign and Adjutant John Edward N. Bull, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Montresor, promoted in the Ceylon Regiment; Wm. Alvares, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bull.

82d Ditto—Matthew O'Toole, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Collis, promoted in the 99th Foot.

86th ditto—William Johnson, Gent, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Grant, appointed to the 38th Foot.

87th Ditto—Lieut. Patrick C. Masterson to be Captain vice Husband, deceased.

89th Ditto—Ensign Robert Stanford, from the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Currie, resigned.

91st Ditto—Ensign Charles Verker, from the 52d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Duff, appointed to the 92d Foot.

92d Ditto—Ensign James Rollo to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Forbes, promoted; Ensign Benjamin Duff, from the 91st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Rollo.

94th Dito—Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Staunton St. Clair, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice Allen, promoted; Thomas Tullock, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Keating, appointed to the 56th Foot.

97th Ditto—Captain John Budden, from 38d Foot, to be Captain, vice Kelly, who exchanges.

98th Ditto—Captain George Croasdaile, from the half-pay to be Captain, vice Croasdaile, promoted.

99th Ditto—Lieutenant John Manning Mailleue to be Captain vice Shervinton, deceased; Ensign Richard Collis, from the 82d Foot, to be Lieutenent, vice Mailleue.

1st West India Regiment—Captain Thomas Molyneux, from half-pay 77th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Stewart, appointed to the 66th Foot; Lieutenant Herbert Cornwall, from half-pay 71st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Brannan, appointed to the 66th Foot.

2d Ditto—Captain Charles Hanley from half-pay 99th Foot, to be Captain, vice Worthman, appointed to the 35th Foot; Lieutenant George Ford, from the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Johnson Butler Carruthers, who retires upon half-pay.

Royal African Colonial Corps—Ensign Alured Chas. M'Murdo, from the 66th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Roberston, deceased; Hospital-Assistant Michael Ryan to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Bell, promoted.

BREVET.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army—Major Francis Fuller, of the 59th Foot, Major Matthias Everard, of the 14th Foot; Major Cecil Bisshopp, of the 14th Foot.

To be Major in the Army—Captain Frederick Meade, of the 88th Foot.

Edward Hawkshaw, Esq. late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and Major upon half-pay, to have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel upon the Continent of Europe only.

STAFF.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Nathaniel Thorn, from the half-pay, to be Permanent Assistant Quartermaster General, vice Charles Ramus Forrest, who exchanges; Brevet Major Jas. Freeth, of the Royal Staff Corps, to be Assistant-Quartermaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, vice John Haverfield, who resigns.

HOSPITAL-STAFF.—To be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces—Thos. Foss, Gent. vice Mackenzie, appointed to the 40th Foot; Samuel Ingram, Gent. vice Downing, resigned.

UNATTACHED.—To be Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry, by purchase.—Captain Charles Andrew Girardot, from the Coldstream Foot Guards; Major Robert Melville Browne, from the 8th Foot; Major Francis Le Blanc from the 43d Foot.

To be Majors of Infantry, by purchase.—Captain John Whitehill Parsons, from the 28th Foot; Captain Hon. Henry Dundas, from the Coldstream Foot Guards.

To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase.—Lieutenant Hon. Richard Hare, Lieutenant Edward Basil Brooke, Lieutenant Philip Dundas, Lieutenant Chas. Cyril Taylor, Lieutenant Henry Clinton, Lieutenant David William Barclay, Lieutenant John Campbell, Lieutenant Richard Fallowes Walond.

To be Lieutenants of Infantry, by purchase.—Cornet Lewis Upton, Ensign George Lord Ramsay, Ensign Henry D'Anvers, Ensign Thomas Richardson Auldjo, Ensign Stratton Robert John Marsham.

To be Ensign, by purchase.—Christopher Teesdale, Gent.

MEMORANDA.—The under-mentioned officers have been allowed to dispose of their half-pay:—Cornet Philip Wentworth Buckham, Captain William Burn, Captain John Sparks Byers, Major Richard Timpson (Lieutenant-Colonel), Lieutenant-Col. John Dunne, Lieutenant-Colonel John M'Donald, Lieutenant-Colonel John Haverfield, Major Hugh Hamilton (Lieutenant Colonel,) Captain Honourable John Kennedy, Captain Francis Franchessin (Major,) Captain Francis Tracy Thomas, Lieutenant John Reid, Lieutenant Thomas Whyte, Captain Charles Joseph de Francioni, Captain Ernest, Baron de Schmiedern, Lieutenant Alexander Mackenzie Shaw, Lieutenant Albert William Tinling, Lieutenant George Drury, Captain Arthur Shakespear.

The commissions of the under-mentioned Officers have been antedated to the dates stated against their names, but they are not allowed to receive any back pay:—

Brevet Major Edward Knight, on half-pay Portuguese Officers, as Major in the Army, to the 6th June, 1815; Captain Tennant, 35th Foot, to 12th June, 1826; Capt. Workman, 35th Foot, to 13th June 1826; Lieut. Donatus O'Brien, 48th Foot, to 25th March, 1824.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 3d (or the Prince of Wale's) Regiment of Dragoon Guards bearing on its standards and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regiment, the words "Talavera," and "Vittoria," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment at the Battle of Talavera, on the 27th and 28th July, 1800; and at Vittoria, on the 21st June 1813.

His Majesty has also been pleased to approve of the 20th Regiment of Foot bearing on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have been heretofore granted to the Regiment, the words, "Vittoria," and "Toulouse," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment at the battle of Vittoria, on the 21st June, 1813; and at Toulouse, on the 10th April, 1814.

UNATTACHED.—The undermentioned Officers, having Brevet rank superior to their regimental commissions, have accepted promotion upon half-pay, according to the General Order of the 25th of April, 1826:—

To be Lieut.-Colonels of Infantry—Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Francis B. Campbell, from the 58th Foot; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel James Allan, from the 94th Foot.

To be Majors of Infantry—Brevet Major Henry Wilson, from 72d Foot; Brevet Major Frederick Wm. Kysh, from 5th Foot; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Henry Thomas Shaw, from the 4th Foot; Brevet Major Henry Croasdaile, from 98th Foot.

Commission in the 1st Somerset Regiment of Militia.—Robert Norris, Esq. to be Captain.

DEATH OF EARL GREY'S SON.

The family of Earl Grey have been thrown into considerable affliction in consequence of the rather sudden death of the Hon. Thomas Grey, his Lordship's fifth son. The youth was just turned 14 years of age, and possessed most promising abilities. He had been educated at Ripon in Yorkshire; but was recently removed to Leeds, or its neighbourhood. About eight or ten days since, he was playing with other youths and had neglected, as older people frequently but dangerously do when the sun is strong, to wear any hat or covering to the head. The excessive heat, in consequence seriously and very peculiarly affected him, and brought on brain fever. His father was sent for, who indeed was in the North looking on, if not engaged in, the electioneering bustle in Northumberland. His Lordship lost no time in proceeding to the youth; but so high was the fever that the son knew not his father nor any person about him, till a short time before his death, which happened on the fourth day of his illness. About an hour previously to death he recognised Earl Grey, and immediately inquired very anxiously about his mother and his sisters; and in about half an hour after the conversation he expired, on the 8th inst. The Countess Grey and her daughters were in town, but they immediately left London for his Lordship's residence, Howick House, in Northumberland. Though his Lordship has a very large family (fourteen sons and daughters), this is the first death that has occurred amongst his children. The Hon. Thomas Grey was educating for the bar.

INSURRECTION at CONSTANTINOPLE.

PARIS, JULY 10.—The government has received very important news from Constantinople which is published in the *Etoile* of this day.

On the 15th June the Janissaries revolted at Constantinople on account of the Nizam Djedid. It was reported among them that this new organization was by virtue of a decree of Soliman, yet notwithstanding this they took up arms. Sultan Mahmoud returned immediately from the country; caused the standard of the prophet to be hoisted, and summoned all the faithful to it. Eight thousand Topschis have assembled and turned their cannon against the Janissaries, who for THREE DAYS DEFENDED THEMSELVES IN THE STREETS and in their quarters. All those who did not submit have been exterminated.

On the 19th tranquillity was restored. It was not a moment interrupted at Pera. Sultan Mahmoud had displayed a degree of energy and courage which was not possessed by his uncle, Selim III., who perished in 1807. by an insurrection of the Janissaries against the establishment of the Nizam Djedid.

It is thought that this revolt will render the Divan more accessible to the representation of the great European powers, and require the cessation of bloodshed in Greece.

The Janissaries are stated to be divided into 160 orlas or regiments, each estimated at 1000 men; 40,000 men remain as a permanent garrison at Constantinople; the remainder are distributed through the provinces of the empire.

Formerly the corps of the Janissaries were the pride and strength of the Ottoman empire—now they are its disgrace. Taken from the dregs of the populace, addicted to every vice, they are without discipline, and even without bravery; they are so slovenly that many are seen at reviews without musket or sabre.

The debasement of this corps may be ascribed principally to the manner in which it is recruited. Christian renegadoes, Jews, Pagans, all are accepted who are in need of the wretched soup which the Sultan causes to be given to his comrades, for he is himself inscribed on the list of the Janissaries.

BRESLAU.

Two Italian ladies arrived here a twelvemonth ago, and one of them stated herself to be a Countess. They lived in a most splendid manner, kept their carriage, and their suite of domestics was very numerous. They were highly accomplished, and several persons of rank visited their house. Their manners appeared extremely gentle, and although it was remarked that the general tenor of their conduct did not evince a greater share of caprice than usually appertains to the fair sex, considerable surprise was excited among their friends in observing, that a continual change of servants was taking place. Scarcely any one retained his situation more two months, and yet no complaints were heard among them; they invariably left the town, and if they returned, as it happened in several instances, they were re-admitted into the family. One of these persons, a kind of major-domo or head steward, formed an exception to this general rule of dismission. His principal employment seemed to consist in proceeding to different towns, where it was said that these ladies possessed property, and in collecting rents. He generally left this town at the commencement of every month, and was often absent about a week. Returning from his last journey, he was met by a gentleman in the streets of Breslau, who, fancying that he recognized in his person a robber who had stripped him of every valuable article he possessed, gave information to a magistrate, and the steward was instantly sent to prison. During his examination certain facts came to light, which, causing much suspicion, a promise was made of obtaining pardon provided he would reveal the whole truth. He made a full confession, and stated that he belonged to an organized band of robbers, 30 in number, and that the whole of their proceedings were directed by the two Italian females. All the servants belonged to the gang, and the apparent dismissions were easily accounted for. Forty-one highway robberies had been committed by the band, in which they had carried off booty sufficiently great to enable the females to live in such splendour. Several murders had also been perpetrated, where the attacked party had defended themselves. The most exact regulations had been made respecting the general conduct and movements the banditti were to pursue. One chief, four subalterns, and the rest privates, formed the band, and the head quarters were established in the mansion of the Italian females, who directed the whole. These latter have been conveyed to prison, as also the whole suite of domestics. The examination of these wretches is now proceeding.

During the last contest for Westmorland, Mr. Jeffrey, of the *Edinburgh Review*, tendered his vote for his brother reviewer, Brougham; but he was not allowed to vote, as he could not swear that his freehold was worth 40s. a year, when all the charges on it were paid.

IMPORTANT TO THE LANDED INTEREST AND MERCHANTS OF IRELAND.

Among the various measures adopted in the last session of parliament, for opening the commerce of the United Kingdom as well as of the colonies, was one removing the old prohibition to the importation of foreign salted beef and pork, which seems to have escaped the notice of any of the Irish representatives. It is only now that upon the printing of the acts, this measure comes to be known; and not only does it permit the importation into the United Kingdom of foreign salt provisions, for exportation, but the colonies importation bill allows these very same provisions, coming from the United Kingdom, to be imported into the West India colonies, at a duty of 30 per cent. Some respectable merchants in the Irish provision trade, accompanied by Sir Nicholas Colthurst, waited upon Mr. Huskisson, on Tuesday se'nnight, to discuss with him the tendency and object of these measures, when the right hon. president frankly stated, that it was not intended to open the trade to the West India colonies, in the way which the joint operation of these two measures had effected, and he said he should be prepared in the next sessions to renew the prohibition or to increase the duty, whichever be deemed preferable. He himself was inclined to the latter, while the merchants thought the former ought to be preferred. It was also stated to him, that, under this law, ships going on foreign voyages, might provide themselves with foreign salt provisions, for ships' use. He said distinctly, it was not intended to permit this. And he intimated that the Treasury would write to the Board of Customs to adopt such regulations as should obviate this abuse of the permission. It is right to state, that while Mr. Huskisson attended to the representation of those merchants, and consented to rectify, as far as he could, the errors that were appointed out, he did not conceal his own strong feeling, which was adverse to continuing to Ireland, what he called *the monopoly* of the supply of salt provisions to the West India colonies.

(From the *Representative*.)

In a debate of the Romish parliament, it was declared that the representation of Ireland was actually in the hands of the priests, and Lord Stopford and some others were threatened by name with dismissal from county representation, if they did not immediately bend to the dictates of those new rulers of Ireland. This is well. We hope the people of England will most distinctly bear this in mind. Fifty years ago some paltry privileges, from the concession of which few were long-sighted enough to foresee any danger, were all that were sought by the Roman Catholic party in Ireland. They vowed, protested, swore, that if these mere trifles were granted, they would be content. They *were* granted. Further demands arose—further concessions were made. The gratitude which those who conceded the privileges experienced was displayed in rebellion and massacre. The people who had quietly submitted to the penal laws (against which, now that they are utterly abolished, we hear so loud an outcry) rose in fierce and bigotted insurrection against those very persons who had relieved them from what they are now describing as an intolerable grievance. Such is the gratitude we may be prepared to expect for *every* concession which we make to this people. The elective franchise granted to the 40s freeholders of Ireland never could have been considered by the granters of it as a surrender of the representation of Ireland into the hands of the Romish priests; and yet such, we see, has been the use to which it has been turned. But we very much mistake the people of England if they can for a moment allow any body of ecclesiastics, particularly such ecclesiastics, to impose legislators on them, (for Mr. Stuart, or Mr. Westenra, or Mr. Martin, or any other of the priests' nominees, are legislators for the people of *England*,) by driving to the hustings, as a drove of swine, swarms of fanatic beggars, by means of mock miracles, bloody prephecies, blasphemous imprecations—by practices, in short, worthy of the ages that made Dominic a saint, or the religion that looks upon Hohenlohe as a rival of Our Saviour.

We shall soon see in whose hands the representation of Ireland is to be left. The proceedings, pacific and amiable as they may appear in Mr. O'Connell's eyes, of this election in Ireland, have done much to retrograde a cause that should never have been suffered to advance. They form a pretty contrast to the mild and conciliating tone of the delegates from the Roman Catholic association when here, and thereby afford an excellent criterion by which to judge the sincerity of the professions of these people.

With respect to the fate of the Roman Catholic question, we may assure those goods folks that they need not mind petitioning *this* parliament for *relief*, as they coolly call their pretensions. They have no chance. A great accession has been made to the Protestant side of the question; and we may safely venture to add, that of those who hitherto voted in favour of it, a great number will, in the succeeding sessions, take care to be so particularly engaged as to be absent on the divisions; for they will remember, hat though they may wish to please the modest pretensions of Irish papists, they have also some reason to desire to please English constituents.

AFFAIRS OF HONOUR.

We understand a meeting took place early on Wednesday morning, between two gentlemen, a Captain A. and a Mr. P., in consequence of the latter having given his opinion too freely of the character of a certain celebrated actress, who has left Dublin. On an exchange of shots the seconds interfered, and Mr. P. apologised by regretting he had ever made use of expressions which he could not support by any authority but public report. The matter then amicably terminated.—*Dublin Correspondent*.

A meeting took place on Monday evening, at five o'clock, near the town of Monaghan, between the Hon. Henry Westenra, M.P. for the county Monaghan, and Col. Madden, nephew of Col. Leslie, late member for that county. The Hon. Mr. Westenra was attended by Colonel Lucas, and Colonel Savage acted as second for Colonel Madden. The first shots took effect; Colonel Madden's shoulder was slightly grazed, and Mr. Westenra received his adversary's ball in the ancle joint. The wound, from its situation, is of a dangerous nature; but when our correspondent's letter left Monaghan on Tuesday, Mr. Westenra was as well as could be expected. The duel is supposed to have originated from an advertisement which appeared in the Dublin papers of last week.

By the new prisou act, a separate hulk or depot for the reception of convicts, is to be appointed to each county in Ireland.

WEXFORD ASSIZES.

The Assizes commenced on Thursday before the Lord Chief Baron and the Hon. Justice Johnson. At ten o'clock the latter entered the crown court, and having opened his commission in the usual form, the following Gentlmen were sworn on

THE GRAND JURY:

Lord Viscount Stopford, M. P., Foreman; R. S. Carew, M. P. Charles Tottenham, Cæsar Colclough, Francis Leigh, Walter Hore, (*Harperstown*) Joshua Nunn, John Hyacinth Talbot, Samuel Boyce, William Blacker, Anthony Cliffe, John Goddard Richards, William Pemberton Pigott, Christopher Harvey, Henry Quinn, Charles Arthur Walker, John Beauman, jun., Sir William Cox, Thomas Derinzy, William Bolton, James Lloyd, George St. George Irvine, and Edward Beatty, Esqrs.

The trials which occurred in the crown court, were, with one exception, of trivial importance.

In the civil court, the case of *John Howlin* v. *Rev. William Hughes*, an action for a libel arising out of a sporting misunderstanding, was tried before the chief baron. Verdict for the defendant, with sixpence costs.

Kilkenny assizes commence on Thursday next. The number of offences on the county calendar is not great, nor are the crimes charged, for the most part, of a heinous or aggravated character; the total number being 23.—The city criminal business is also comparatively light, there being only 23 cases on the calendar.

The remaining divisions of the 58th foot have arrived in Dublin from Liverpool; it is understood they will replace the 66th on Dublin duty. This latter regiment, being mostly composed of young recruits, has become sickly from the severity of the garrison duty.

Tuesday week 3 men were capitally convicted at Ennis, and sentenced to execution, for being implicated in the burning and robbery of Bridget Lynch, at Tulla. A man named Cornelius Reddan was hanged for the same crime last spring assizes.

An attack was made on the house of a man named Fitzgerald, at Blanchardstown, on Tuesday se'nnight, by a number of persons who knocked violently at the door, and called out to his wife to send him out, at the same time expressing their determination to punish him for having voted for Mr. Hamilton at the late election. Fitzgerald, finding that they were making exertions to break open the door, made his escape through a back window, and went off to procure the assistance of the police, but before he returned the assailants had fled.

Cotton Weavers.—We understand that the cotton weavers of Belfast, have forwarded a memorial to government, praying that ministers may take their distressful state into consideration, and grant them the opportunity of emigrating, before the inclemency of winter adds to their sufferings. They state, that the overstocked condition of the market, and the continual introduction of machinery, prevent the most distant hope of any melioration to their misery at home.

A tremendous riot occurred on Monday at the fair of Kilfeacle, county of Tipperary, between the Hickeys, and Hogans, each party consisting of three to four hundred men, armed with muskets, pistols, bayonets, scythes, &c. Two men were killed, two severely wounded, and several others more or less hurt.

Trade with Colombia.—By the new customs act, 7 Geo. 4, cap 48, which came into operation on Friday, tobacco may be imported from Columbia, made up in rolls, in a package containing only 320 lbs. (it requires 450 from the United States), and the duty is now 3s instead of 6s as hitherto exacted. As this tobacco is a particularly fine flavour, there will most likely be a very great manufacture of cigars in this country.—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

The wheat-harvest in this neighbourhood has commenced; some fields are already in stooks, and the produce appears to be very good, though the straw is short. What was not apprehended in a dry season, a considerable quantity of smut appears among the wheat. Many fields of oats look exceedingly promising, though the crop in general seems much injured for want of rain; and barley has suffered greatly.—*Clonmel Paper*.

County Meath.—New Law Appointment.—John Plunkett, Esq. son of the Attorney General, is appointed Assistant Barrister for this county, in the place of Mr. Ruxton, wh retires. Mr. Plunkett gives up his situation as commissioner for inquiring into the fees &c. in courts of justice.

Catholic meetings have been lately held in Clare and Roscommon.

It is said that the improvement in steam navigation introduced by Mr. Perkins has attracted the serious attention of the ministers, and that the Comet steam-vessel has been placed at his disposal for the purpose of the experiment. Mr. Perkins's plan consists in giving to steam engines the same propelling power by a comparatively small proportion of fuel, so small indeed that steam navigation to the remotest part of the world would become practicable, and vessels of war might be fitted up with steam engines without inconvenience. Should the experiments made by order of government succeed, we may expect to see the whole system of naval warfare materially altered.

The number of pilgrims who visited Rome in the year 1825, being the year of the grand jubilee, was 94,156; and the number of strangers who visited Rome during the same year, was 376,365.

A meeting was held in Mallow, the 11th inst. for the purpose of adopting measures relative to the rail road between Cork and Limerick. Mr. Griffith stated that £65,000 would be necessary to carry the road from Cork to Mallow. A subscription has commenced in shares of £25, and before the meeting separated, 255 shares were taken.

A Launch at Midnight.—On Saturday preparations had been made for launching, from the building-yard of Messrs. Mettershead and Hayes, situate on the west side of the Salt-house dock, a fine new ship, named the Gipsy, belonging to Sir John Tobin. Owing to some defect in the ways, the vessel stuck fast when about one third of her length had got into the water. Two of the large and powerful steamers belonging to the Dublin steam-packet company were immediately sent to endeavour to draw her off; but although they were assisted by a third steamer, they failed in the attempt; after persevering in it for some time, and breaking two hawsers. The attempt was now given up as hopeless, at least for Saturday's tide, and preparations were recommenced to ensure its success during the next tide. As the water rose in the river, the stern of the Gipsy floated; this caused the bows to press on the ways, and at half-past eleven o'clock, which was nearly two hours before high water, the ship went spontaneously off in fine style, to the no small surprise of the shipwrights, who not expecting her to go off so soon, and least of all, without their aid, were comfortably regaling themselves. So sudden and unexpected, indeed, was the launch, that not more than four or five men were on board the vessel at the moment when she plunged into the river. Boats immediately put off to her assistance, and she was soon brought safely into dock.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

WATERFORD ASSIZES, continued from our first Page.

A gentleman who was in court very kindly offered to place both the children in the Trinitarian Orphan House.

Pierse Kennedy for sheep stealing. Acquitted.

William Davait, for stealing a spade, and other articles, the property of William Terry. Acquitted.

Mr. Doherty, K.C. applied to the court for permission to send up a bill of indictment to the grand jury, for an aggravated assault on a magistrate.

Mr. Sheil said this was one of those cases that grew out of the election, and it could be either disposed of in the same way with the cases which had been withdrawn by mutual consent, or, if the prosecutor wished to go on with it, he could bring it before the sessions; justice would certainly be done to him there.

Mr. Doherty replied, that this case had been explicitly excepted from those alluded to by Mr. Sheil.

The chief baron said he should make no rule on Mr. Doherty's application until the next day. He should certainly wish the parties to consider on it.

John Coleman, for sheep stealing—*Guilty*. Not sentenced.

William Fitzgerald, for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen—*Guilty*. Not sentenced.

John M'Nevin, a private soldier, for stealing money from Simon Connell—*Guilty*. Not sentenced.

James Keating, for burglary and robbery in the house of a widow Ryan, near Dungarvan, on the night of the 11th of April, 1824.

CITY COURT.

Judge Johnson took his seat in this court, soon after ten o'clock. The following gentlemen were sworn on the

CITY GRAND JURY.

Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart. Foreman; James Wallace, Esq., Alderman H. H. Hunt, Alderman Thomas Carew, Alderman E. Skottowe, Samuel Newport, William Hobbs, William M. Ardagh, Richard Pope, John Harris, Simon Newport, Thomas Wyse, Thomas Scott, John Leonard, Richard Hassard, Humphry Dennis, John Archbold, Richard Fogarty, Abraham Symes, Nathaniel Fish, Thomas Meagher, jun., William Bell, jun., and Henry Downes, Esqrs.

His Lordship's charge was delivered in so low a tone, that we were unable to take any thing like a connected report of the whole. From the few occasional observations which reached us, however, its general purport appeared to be of a nature not requiring particular detail. His Lordship commented on the state of their calendar, which, he said, amounted to half the number of that of the whole county of Wexford and recommended to their attention the several charitable institutions.

The first criminal business proceeded on was the calling up of five or six persons charged with common assaults, originating in the electioneering politics of the late contest for the county, preparatory to their arraignment; but, on their being placed at the bar, Mr. Doherty (in pursuance of a previous understanding between the counsel at both sides) addressed the bench, and informed his lordship, that as it was the wish of the gentlemen concerned at both sides, that, with the cessation of the election, all the irritation which had grown out of it should be suffered to subside, it was intended, with permission of his lordship, not to proceed with the cases now before the court. His lordship expressed his satisfaction with and concurrence in the arrangement, and the indictments were accordingly withdrawn.

Mary Butler was then put on trial for stealing a silk spencer, two cloth mantles, and a shawl, on the 6th inst. in the house of Mrs. Hoare, at the Manor. The trial had scarcely commenced, when the prisoner was seized with an epileptic fit in the dock, which rendered a suspension of her trial necessary, and she was carried out into the open air. After several other trials had been gone through, she was again put forward, when the theft being clearly proved—the articles having been found in her apron, in the parlour of Mrs. Hoare's house, where she was detected, hiding behind the door—she was convicted. Not sentenced.

James Sheehan, who was detected on the morning of Sunday, the 9th inst., in stealing a quantity of pigs' heads from the store of Messrs. Milward and Co. Summerhill, was then arraigned for this robbery, and pleaded *guilty*. The judge humanely informed him, that if he entered this plea in the expectation that it would induce any remission of the punishment due to his crime, he was under a mistake, as the sentence to be passed on him would be just the same as if he had been convicted after trial; he therefore advised him to reconsider the matter, and gave him the option of persevering in his former plea, or of withdrawing it if he should think proper on further consideration. The prisoner, however, declined availing himself of his lordship's humane offer, and persisted in his plea of guilty, which was accordingly recorded. Sentence not passed.

CHARGE OF MURDER.

George Crowley was next put forward, charged with the wilful murder of Peter Moran, in George's-street, on the 25th of March last, by striking him with a cooper's tool called a hoyle, which occasioned his almost immediate death. He was given in charge to the following respectable jury:

Andrew Blake, Walter Farrell, David Condon, John Carigan, Thomas O'Brien, James Galwey, Jeremiah Hardum, Benjamin M'Lean, Jeremiah O'Brien, Michael Power, Edward Despard, and John Bardin.

Giles Higley, sworn, examined by Mr. Doherty.—Is a cooper, and was in the employment of Wm. Roche in March last. Remembers Peter Moran; he worked in the same employment, as did also the prisoner, Crowley. Recollects the morning of the 25th of March. Moran was at work at his block, alongside witness, when prisoner came in, about eight o'clock; he stood at the fire-place. An altercation (apparently arising out of something that had occurred on the previous night) almost immediately began between prisoner and deceased, when much abusive language was used by both, and they called each other very indifferent names. Witness, on hearing the dispute become so hot, ordered the boy (prisoner) to go out into the yard. The boy did go accordingly; he went into the shop or shed at the other side of the yard, and began paring a churn. The deceased again renewed the dispute from the place where he was at work, and, being greatly irritated by the prisoner's replies, made an attempt to rush out to get at him, but was prevented by witness, who restrained him, advising him to mind his work, and to drop the altercation. Deceased, however, did rush out into the yard, where he met the boy (who had rushed out at the same time), and gave him a clout (or blow) in the jaw with his hand. The prisoner, after receiving the blow, exclaimed to deceased, that he would "settle him for that." Deceased replied, that he supposed prisoner meant to take a warrant for him; but that if he thought that was his intention he would give him more reason to do so. Prisoner and deceased then retired into the respective shops in which they had been just before. The prisoner recommenced paring the churn, when, after the lapse of two minutes or thereabouts, suddenly starting out into the centre of the yard, he threw the hoyle (the tool he had been using) at Moran, who was then about six yards distant from him, and stooping in the act of gathering chips to fire a cask. Did not hear prisoner say any thing at the moment of throwing the hoyle. Deceased was not in a position to see prisoner in the act of throwing the hoyle, his face being turned towards the fire place, and his right side towards the prisoner. The hoyle struck Moran on the fleshy part of the thigh, beneath and rather behind the hip bone. Supposes it must have been the edge or point that struck him, as he immediately clapped his hand on the place, and cried out to another man who was present—"Oh! Paddy, I'm ruined! I must go out to a doctor." He then attempted to go out, but was obliged to sit down after going about six yards from the work shop. Did not hear Crowley say any thing after this, as he (witness) immediately ran out after the wounded man. Moran died in an hour or an hour and a half after receiving the wound.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hassard.—Witness had been two years working for Mr. Roche; understood that Crowley had been in his employ for eight or nine years. He had served his apprenticeship to Roche, and had been taken by him out of Mr. Rice's school. He was a remarkably quiet, honest, industrious boy. Never knew him to have a quarrel with any person before this unfortunate occurrence. Crowley and Moran had previously been on very friendly terms. Thinks that prisoner, at the moment of throwing the hoyle, had no intention of taking the life of Moran. It was within about a minute and a half or two minutes after the angry words that prisoner threw the hoyle.

Patrick Haly was then called for the prosecution; but, to save time, he was not examined in chief, it being understood that the narrative he had to give of the occurrence was similar to that of Higley. On his cross examination by Mr. Hassard, he said that the altercation originated in something that had occurred on the previous night. Crowley was remonstrating with or reproaching Moran for having drunk more the night before than the quantity he had promised their employer to limit himself to. He gave the prisoner a very good character for quietness of disposition, and said that a greater degree of friendly intimacy had subsisted between prisoner and deceased than between any other persons in the employ.

Mr. Edward M'Cann, apothecary, examined.—Saw deceased shortly before his death; he was then lying in an entry in George's street, surrounded by a great number of people. There was a large wound on his right hip, which penetrated between the gluteal muscles, dividing the arteries and other blood vessels in that part. The wound was 2½ or 3 inches deep, and was about 3 inches in length. A large quantity of blood flowed from it—he supposes, from what he saw, about 100 ounces. Thinks the death of deceased was occasioned by the great loss of blood from the wound; and that if timely or immediate medical assistance had been at hand, his life might have been saved. Mr. M'Cann was not cross examined.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. William Roche was called, and examined by Counsellor Hayes. He deposed that prisoner had been in his service and employment about nine years; that he always conducted himself in a peaceable and proper manner; and that he had never known him to have an angry word with any one prior to this unfortunate occurrence. Not cross-examined.

After a clear and discriminating charge from the learned judge, the jury retired, and in two minutes returned with a a verdict, acquitting the prisoner of the charge of wilful murder, and finding him *Guilty of Manslaughter*. Sentence not passed.

Patrick Cantwell and *Patrick Corcoran*, indicted for burglariously entering, on the night of the 6th instant, the dwelling-house of Lieutenant Fish, and stealing thereout a quantity of plate, house linen, wearing apparel, &c. were arraigned and pleaded *Guilty*. The Judge intimated to the prisoners that as their crime had been unattended by any circumstance of atrocity or violence tending to endanger the lives of the inmates of the house they had plundered, he would merely record sentence of death against them, but would use his influence to procure a commutation of that sentence to transportation for life.

Robert Kelly was put forward, charged with stealing wearing apparel and other articles, from Walter Baldwin, on the 6th May.

Walter Baldwin examined by Mr. Hatchell—On the 6th May, about four o'clock in the morning, was awoke by his mother-in law, who told him that the house was robbed; got out of bed, and in a yard adjoining his own, found some of his property; they had been stolen by some person who contrived to get into the house through a lobby window; went in search of thief and property; a hat was found, which did not belong to witness, by his servant, in the yard; knew the hat to belong to prisoner, because he had seen the prisoner some days before in the same yard quarrelling with some persons, and had taken particular notice of him; the prisoner was without a hat when discovered, and in this hat was a cravat belonging to witness; found him in the act of slipping on his second shoe, and about to run away; brought prisoner into his shop; he said his name was Gear, and was a boatman from Clonmel; knew that was not his name; prisoner here said, that another drunken man had come up to them without a hat; to which the prosecutor assented.

Margaret Dunphy—Recollects the 6th May; was in bed; saw a person coming out of a room with a bundle of clothes, and push it out of the lobby window; identified prisoner; it was light; and saw his face distinctly: her cloak was taken; it was got with all the clothes a little after; he had no hat or shoe on; her door was directly opposite that the prisoner came out of, and her bed was opposite. The prisoner was found *Guilty*.

Nicholas Howlett was put forward, charged with stealing five half crowns from John Sullivan.—The prosecutor had been at the fair on the 4th May, and while gaping at a recruiting party, felt a pressing at his waistcoat pocket where his money was; he made a plunge back, and the money fell between him and the prisoner, who placed his foot on the silver and took it up; asked him for it, when he pushed him (witness) away and threw the half crowns towards some boys; witness followed him and recovered two of the half crowns; prisoner was taken in a few minutes after and is certain he is the same man who threw the money to the boys. The prisoner was found *Guilty*.

Nicholas Power was put forward, charged with stealing half a pound of quicksilver from the shop of Mr. Barron, apothecary—pleaded *Guilty*.

Mary Mullally was put forward, charged with obtaining goods under false pretences, from Patrick Dwyer. The prosecutor appeared to be a simple country man, who had come to town from the county Wexford, with a piece of flannel for sale; the prisoner met him, and induced him to sell her 28 yards at 10½d per yard; but after many excuses and mentioning many places where she had money, and would go for it, she not only got the flannel, but also 16s as change out of £2 which she was to bring him, and decamped with them; prosecutor said, her appearance was so respectable, he had no doubt as to her honesty when he sold her the flannel; after a search of two hours with a constable, they found her, but without the flannel, and she then returned him 10s of his money, which she said was all she had.—*Guilty*.

Maurice Adams and *John Walsh*, stealing money, &c., from the shop of Stephen Whelan. It was clearly proved that *Adams* had entered the shop and robbed the till of its contents 6s; the money was found on him.—Adams *Guilty*, Walsh *Not Guilty*.

Michael Barry, *Mary Lyons*, *Judith Moynehan*, and *Michael Merry*, were indicted for stealing 5s and a pocket, from Ann Walsh. The females in this case were *ladies* of all work, and the males, attendant on such; it was a nightly broil, in which the prosecutor got a severe beating, but the prisoners were all acquitted.

The court, however, ordered that a bill of indictment for an assault should be sent up to the grand jury against Judith Moynehan, which was immediately found, and to which she pleaded *Guilty*.

This last case concluded the criminal business of the city, and the court adjourned to ten o'clock next morning.

CITY COURT—TUESDAY.

The Hon. Justice Johnson did not enter the court this day till after 11 o'clock, having no business to dispose of except passing sentence on the prisoners convicted yesterday, and to fiat the presentments. The following were the sentences:—

Nicholas Howlett—six months imprisonment and hard labour. Nicholas Power—one month's imprisonment. Maurice Adams—transportation for seven years. James Sheehan—ditto, ditto. Mary Butler—six months' imprisonment. Robert Kelly—seven years' transportation: (This was a most impudent and hardened fellow; immediately on hearing the sentence he exclaimed—"To the devil's father I pitch the whole of you.") Judith Moynehan—three months' imprisonment. Mary Mullally—seven years' transportation. George Crowley—twelve months' imprisonment.

On being asked by the clerk of the crown why sentence of death should not be passed on him, he said—My Lord and Gentlemen, I throw myself on your mercy; I had no intention of injuring the deceased; I had been irritated by my friend, and in a hasty moment, unguardedly threw that instrument at him.

His lordship then addressed him—George Crowley, you have been charged with the heaviest of offences, that of murder; and though your jury have brought in a verdict of manslaughter, yet it is certain that you, yielding to passion, have taken away the life of a fellow creature, and he your intimate friend. Your previous character has been good, and I have taken it into consideration; if it were not for that, I would have to sentence you to transportation for life; but still it is necessary that your crime should be punished as an example, and I must therefore sentence you to twelve months' imprisonment.

Four prisoners were brought up to be discharged who had been confined under green waxes—their recognizances having been estreated at sessions. Two of them were discharged (females) but in the mean time the judge found that he was acting irregularly, as prisoners confined under such circumstances, should be discharged by the court from whence they were committed.

The Mail.

☞ 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.

⁂ We are compelled to publish to-day on unstamped paper, there being no stamps at the office of the distributor.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.

DEATH OF THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

It is with feelings of inexpressible regret that we have this day to record the death of this high-minded and amiable nobleman. The acute bodily sufferings with which it pleased Providence to try him, rendered the prolongation of his life to any distant period indeed improbable; but the immediate event was nevertheless unexpected, and has plunged the members of his noble house and its numerous friends in the deepest affliction. His patience and submission under the pangs of disease were the admiration of his attendants, and displayed to the fatal moment of his dissolution that strength and firmness of mind which were at all times characteristic of his Lordship. In private life he was eminently qualified to conciliate, whilst in public, his bitterest enemies can charge him with no more than a consistent and undeviating attachment to the principles of the Constitution. The narrow spirit of party was wholly uncongenial with his nature, and his lordship was no less a generous enemy than a warm and steady friend. That mean but malevolent system of misrepresentation and calumny with which he had been lately assailed for the petty purposes of faction, made no change whatever in his sentiments, and his lordship's bounty continued to flow equally and without distinction, wherever a deserving object presented itself. We have seen the miserable subterfuges of the calumniator, now that the hand of death has rendered his retraction as needless as it would ever have been worthless—but the bed of sickness and of suffering was *not* sacred from his vile and heartless efforts, nor was the attempt desisted from, whilst there remained the most distant hope that a wound could be inflicted. His lordship was in truth a lofty minded, amiable, and generous man, free from the remotest taint of illiberality—bountiful to his dependants—charitable to the poor—and uncompromising solely from the simplicity and singleness of his mind, and will be long sincerely lamented by all who lived within the sphere of his truly benevolent dispositions.

His Lordship breathed his last at Carmarthen, on Sunday afternoon, in his fifty-fifth year. He was met at Milford on the preceding Friday, by the Marchioness and Lady Sarah Beresford, who hastened from London immediately on learning the alarming state of his indisposition; but the melancholy consolation of a last farewell was little more than was permitted them. Intelligence of the event reached this early on Monday night, and was immediately conveyed to Lord George Beresford, who was in town, being foreman of the grand jury of the county. His lordship's affliction at the event is extreme.

Marshal Beresford left this for Milford yesterday. The remains of the late Marquis will be conveyed to Ireland for interment at Curraghmore, and are expected here on Friday or Saturday next.

TITLES, &c. OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.

The late Marquis of Waterford bore the following titles:—The Most Noble Henry de la Poer Beresford, Marquis of Waterford, Earl of Tyrone, Viscount Tyrone, Baron Beresford, Baron Le Poer in fee and Baronet of the Kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Tyrone of Haverfordwest of the Kingdom of Great Britain—Knight of St. Patrick. One of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland, Governor and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Waterford, and Colonel of the Waterford Militia.—His ancestor Sir Tristram Beresford, Bart. of an ancient family in Staffordshire, settled in the county of Derry early in the reign of James the First, and his grand son Sir Marcus Beresford, in the year 1715, married the Lady Catherine Poer, only daughter and heiress of James Poer, Earl of Tyrone, Viscount Decies and Baron Le Poer, in fee, to which Barony she succeeded on his death. Sir Marcus Beresford in the year 1720, was created Baron Beresford in the county of Cavan, and Viscount Tyrone, and in the year 1746, Earl of Tyrone, and was succeeded in 1763, by his son George de la Poer, who, in the year 1789 was created Marquis of Waterford. He married Elizabeth Monck, only daughter and heiress of Henry Monck, of the county of Wicklow, by the Lady Isabella Bentick, daughter of the second Duke of Rutland, and dying in 1800, was succeeded by his son Henry de la Poer, the late Marquis. His Lordship married in 1805, the Lady Susan Carpenter, only daughter and heiress of George Earl of Tyrconnell, and grand daughter of John —— Lord Delaval, of —— Castle, in the county of Northumberland, to whose estates she succeeded in the year 1822. His Lordship has left issue four sons and three daughters, and is succeeded in his titles and extensive estates by his eldest son Henry de la Poer, Earl of Tyrone, now Marquis of Waterford, who is now in his 16th year.

THE ASSIZES.

There has been less business at the present assizes of Waterford than we recollect for many years. The only cases that promised any interest were those growing out of the turbulent spirit excited by the election, and these were all withdrawn, most of them altogether, and the remainder until the next assizes. The business in the City court terminated yesterday at an early hour, and Judge Johnson left town at three o'clock for Kilkenny, where the assizes will be opened tomorrow. The Chief Baron was occupied in the county court in the trial of a few criminal cases of minor importance, and in hearing burning petitions, and civil bill appeals; and thus the whole business of county and city has been disposed of with ease in less than two days.

The trial of the parties concerned in the duel fought on the borders of this county, which proved fatal to Captain Daunt, did not come on as was expected, owing we understand, to some informality in the surrender.

NO INTOLERANCE!

The "spirited people of Carrick and Graigueshoneen"—the priests' own people—favoured us last week with a gentle intimation that they are "alive" in the flesh as well as in the spirit. On Thursday night, about nine o'clock, as Mr. Congreve was driving his carriage through the "green," about two thousand of these amiable and worthy people saluted him first with the friendly "hail" of "mad dog," and then with a shower of stones and other favourite replications of the 'no Bible' spokesmen, which have given considerable celebrity to the numerous victories of that enlightened and patriotic population. Captain Power, jun. of Kilfane, sat on the box with Mr. Congreve, and there were four ladies in the carriage. We have not learned whether the ladies bore off any portion of the intended honours of these conquerors of the holy land; but from the hour of the attack, the hideous yells of the multitude assembled, and the peltings which came thick and fast, we are satisfied that a most vivid impression of the "spirited" disposition of the assailants must be left on their minds. As Mr. C. had passed through the town in the morning on his way to Castletown, "the people" had time to mature this effervescence, and their premeditation and industry were certainly not disgraced by the event.

But how has Mr. Congreve become obnoxious? In the first place he is the donor of the eligible site on which a new Roman Catholic chapel is now rising opposite the quay of Waterford; but in the second, he voted for his friend Lord George Beresford at the late election.

THE *HIRED* ASSASSINS.

We were quite horror-struck by a paragraph which appeared in the veracious *Chronicle* last week, setting forth as how John Galwey and Robert Longan, Esqrs. were attacked near the turnpike of Colligan, about three o'clock in the afternoon, as they were going peaceably along to dine with Pierse G. Barron of Belmont, &c. &c. by two ruffians, who there were strong grounds for thinking, "*were actually* HIRED to commit THE DEED!!" We own we were dreadfully shocked at the recital. We recollected to have heard that there was formerly in the county of Tipperary, a scale of prices by which any gentleman might have his job done certainly on very moderate terms. An assassination outright we think was as low as 3s 4d, while a choice pommelling might be had at any hour for a tenpenny. No reasonable man could fairly expect to have the work done for less; and yet, making every allowance for the spirit of competition introduced into our county of late, we doubted if any person could be found extravagant enough to pay the price in this instance. Fortunately for the credit of the county *our* doubts have proved well founded, and the whole of the frightful and mysterious affair turns out to be, that the gentlemen named got into a scrape by interposing between two drunken men who were fighting by the road-side, and who would have given no trouble at all at all (as they allege themselves), if they had been just permitted to fight out their own quarrel "in peace and quietness!" "The very head and front of their offending had this extent, no more!!"

VISITATION.

The Archbishop of Cashel held his triennial visitation at the Cathedral Church of this city yesterday, when his Grace delivered a charge similar in substance to that lately published in this paper. The attendance of the clergy was numerous, and an excellent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Archdeacon Hobson.

COPPER COINAGE.

The King has issued a Proclamation, dated Windsor, 12th July, by which in future *twelve Irish* pennies of the outstanding copper coin in circulation are to be equivalent to a British shilling, or *thirteen*-pence. The proclamation, will be found in our advertising columns.

NEW CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION, DUBLIN.

The association met on Saturday last, Mr. Redmond, in the Chair.

Mr. Dwyer, the secretary, acknowledged the amount of the new rent already received, £67 15s 2d British, including subscriptions of £5 British, from Dr. Doyle, and £5 Irish, from the Right Rev. Dr. Kernan.

A committee was appointed to examine the minutes, in order to publish the names of such clergymen as had forwarded to the association the census returns of their parishes.—adjourned.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

COWES, (ISLE OF WIGHT,) July 13.—A dreadful accident happened last evening at Dodner, half-way between this place and Newport, by the river side. As Mr. Mundell, the town carrier of Newport, was conveying 35 barrels of gunpowder, and musket-ball cartridges, from Albany barracks to Dodner, there to be shipped for Portsmouth, an explosion of the whole took place near the residence of Dr. Buckle; and, shocking to relate, the following were killed instantly:—Mr. Mundell, every limb being broken in two or three places; he was picked up about 40 yards from the spot where the explosion took place, a corpse—a man, belonging to the vessel who just met them, was also killed—the corporal of the guard, was dreadfully shattered, died this morning in the hospital—five other soldiers, employed in conveying the powder, were taken to the hospital in a dreadful state—one soldier was literally blown over Dr. Buckle's house, and pitched on a stable, thatched with straw, and wonderful to relate, received not the slightest injury—two ladies, in Dr. Buckle's house, were seriously hurt by fragments of glass and walls striking them; every window being broken, and the walls rent in different parts so that the house must be pulled down and rebuilt—the cart, which contained the powder, was shattered to pieces; the horse was torn to pieces, and part of its body thrown to the opposite side of the river, a distance of 100 yards; the fore horse was obliged to be killed, to put an end to its sufferings;—the havoc is dreadful, and the appearance of the house, hedges, &c. around, is ruinous in the extreme. At present I cannot trace the exact truth how this accident happened; but there is no doubt that the wheels struck fire at the time some one of the barrels was leaking, which ignited the whole quantity of powder—I found this opinion on the fact, that for a mile behind the dray, powder lay scattered on the road, in some places in small heaps. Neglect appears to have been the cause of this lamentable occurrence, for I never yet heard of powder being transported in an open dray, but always carefully stowed on hides, and hides thrown over it.

Russian Trade.—The principle articles imported in 1825 were rice, sugar, cotton, yarn, dyeing materials, cotton manufactures, wine, &c. The whole value of the imports was 182,706,835 rubles. The principal exports were tallow, flax, hemp, and corn, the whole of the exports amounted to the sum of 234,731,448 rubles, exceeding the imports by the sum of 52,024,613 rubles.—*St. Petersburgh Journal, June 29.*

On Sunday last our bay presented a very unusual spectacle, from the appearance of a shoal of whales, of the finner species, to the number seemingly of 20 to 30. The sight was both attractive and amusing, as they sported for some hours in every direction, frequently very near the shore, exhibiting often their enormous bulk, some of them being, to appearance, 30 to 40 feet long above water, and on occasion of their blowing as they rose to the surface, sending the water in columns, at times about 20 feet high. From the improvements in the salmon fishing during this week, some are inclined to think that the salmon may have been driven near the shore by these monsters of the deep.—*Aberdeen Chronicle.*

One hundred and thirty-three Members of Parliament have been returned from England and Wales that did not sit in the last Parliament, twenty-five from Ireland, and twelve from Scotland.

Most Disgraceful Conduct.—On Wednesday last Mr. Coleman, the respectable steward of the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford, came into Carrick, accompanied by two other servants of the Noble Marquis, to transact some business, when, on their return they were attacked at the bridge by a large, and infuriate mob who pursued them through, and a quarter of a mile beyond Carrick-Beg, pelting them with stones and shouting in a most terrific manner. We sincerely trust that the vile instigators to this barbarous outrage, whose names are known, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law. It is a most melancholy state of things when the respectable and unoffending servants of this truly estimable, and most charitable nobleman cannot pass through the country without being thus exposed to insult, outrage, and death. We would ask where were the magistrates, if any reside in the town, while this abominable scene was acting? There is not one proper man in the community, be his creed what it may, but must condemn, in the most unqualified sense, conduct so disgraceful as this. A stipendiary magistrate is much wanting in that neighbourhood.—*Clonmel Herald.*

Riding Slowly! Riding Slowly!!—The late Richard Owen Cambridge was famed for very hard riding along the turnpike road. When far advanced in years, however, he was met by King George the Third, walking his horse very gently down hill. "What, Cambridge! Cambridge!" observed his Majesty, "Riding slowly, riding slowly!"—"Sire," replied the old gentleman, "I feel I am gog down hill very fast."

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Thurs.	*Frid.*	*Satur.*
Bank Stock	—	228	228
3 per Cent. Consols	—	76¾	76¼
Gov. Deb. 3½ per Ct.	—	87⅞	87⅞
Do. Stock 3½ per Cts.	—	83⅜	83½
Do. New 4 per Cent.	—	95¾	95⅜
G. Canal Loan, 6 p. Ct.	—	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Royal Irish Insur. Sh.	—	—	—
St. Patrick's In. Co.	—	—	—
Mining Co. of Ireland	—	1½ dis.	—
Hibernian Bank	—	—	—

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS, JULY 15.

Red. Three per Cents.	77½	Bank Stock	[illegible]
Cons. Three per Cts.	77	Long Annuities	[illegible]
Three and a half per Cts.		India Stock	[illegible]
3½ per Cents Red.	84⅝	India Bonds	[illegible]
Four per Cents.	93⅝ ex div.	Ex. Bills (1½d)	[illegible]
Four per Cts. Scrip.	pm. par.	Consols for Acc.	76⅞
Four per Cts. 1826,	93⅝		

⁂ 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-house 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.

SUBSCRIPTION YEARLY.

Country .... £2 4 0 } British.
Town .... 2 2 0 }

(Less 2s., if paid in advance.)

Published at the Waterford Mail Printing office, Old Exchange Place, Quay, by WILLIAM DART, to whom all orders for subscriptions, advertisements, &c. are to be addressed.