SUGARS AND COFFEE BY AUCTION.

WILLIAM WHITE will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the 1st of July, at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE,

70 Hogsheads Trinidad SUGARS,
5 Tierces and 15 Barrels COFFEE.

Sale to commence at One o'Clock.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 6 mo. 23d, 1828.

TO ARCHITECTS.

YOUGHAL BRIDGE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for erecting YOUGHAL BRIDGE are ready to receive Sealed Proposals for the execution of said Work, and the Quay Work connected therewith, or either of them, agreeably to plans and specifications, to be seen on application to Alexander Nimmo, 78, Marlborough-street, Dublin, or Abraham Fisher, Youghal.

The Proposals to be lodged with Thomas Harvey, Secretary to the Commissioners, before the 1st of August, 1828.

Security will be required.

RICHARD W. SMITH, of the House of Smith and Gamble, WORKING JEWELLERS, GOLD and SILVERSMITHS, 31 and 32, Exchequer-street, Dublin, and 34, Patrick-street, Limerick, most respectfully takes leave to submit to the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its vicinity, the following list of Goods:

PLATE.

Richly embossed Tea Sets, do. Coffee Pots, do. Salvers, new and Second-hand, Corner dishes, Slop Basins, Cups, Chalices, &c. &c., King's Pattern and plain Spoons, Forks, &c. &c.

PLATED GOODS.

Head, Foot, and Side Dishes and Covers, a variety of rich Epergnes, Cruet and Liquor frames, Tea Urns, Coffee Pots, Tea Sets, &c. &c., Candlesticks and Branches, King's pattern, and Plain Steel Plated Forks, Spoons, &c.

JEWELLERY.

Suits of Diamonds, Pearl, Amethyst, Pink Topaze, Cameo, Garnet, &c. &c. &c. A variety of Maltese Crosses, and Ear Rings of real Diamonds. A splendid Diamond and Emerald Maltese Cross and Ear-rings, with an extensive Supply of every minor article of Jewellery and Gilt Goods.

To those who have not experienced the great advantages of purchasing at the above Establishment, R. W. S. begs to say that they are the only house in this kingdom in their line, who vend their own manufacture. Their Skeleton, Lever, and other Watches, got up under the inspection of their Watch-maker, Mr. N. Brougham, will be found of superior quality.

Twelve Months' engagement with all Watches over £5 value. Jewellery repaired and remodelled. Diamonds and Pearls cleaned.

N.B.—A Second-Hand CHRONOMETER for Sale.

To be viewed at the Shop next door to Mr. Weekes, on the Mall, on Monday next and following days.

Waterford, June 21.

FEE SIMPLE ESTATE.

TO BE SOLD the Town and Lands of DROMANAGH situate on the sea side in the Barony of Gaultier, county of Waterford being an Estate in Fee, subject only to a Yearly Quit Rent of £2 16s 3½d, and containing about 230 Acres Plantation Measure, of prime Land including an excellent Dwelling House with suitable Offices, Garden and Demesne of 41 Acres, besides a large Tract of Sea Coast with the exclusive Royalties which may be made very valuable by Salmon and Herring Fisheries, and many other advantages. The Remainder of the Estate is set to Solvent Tenants, and produces an Income exclusive of the House and Demesne of near £500 per annum, late currency.

The Title will be found peculiarly clear and satisfactory. For particulars apply to John Stephens, Esq. Dromenagh, William Hughes, Esq., Waterford, or Robert Backas, Esq. 104, Stephen's-Green, Dublin, any of whom will receive proposals (if by letter post-paid.)

A portion of the Purchase Money may remain at interest, chargeable on the Estate.

Waterford, May 20.

MR. KEALE, SURGEON-DENTIST.

From London, Paris, and Edinburgh,

EVER grateful for the favours he has received from the Nobility, Ladies and Gentlemen of Clonmel and Waterford, begs leave to apprize them of his intended visits, viz. to CLONMEL on the 22d instant, at Mr. BUTLER'S GREAT GLOBE HOTEL, where he will sojourn until the morning of the 26th—thence to WATERFORD, at Mrs. DENNEHY'S, on the MALL, where he will remain until the 2d of July, as he must resume his professional duties in Limerick on the 3d.

Mr. K. regrets that some families have been disappointed for want of early application.

He feels it imperative to call the attention of parents to the state of their children's teeth, as by neglect, irregularity and deformity of the features, and frequently serious diseases of the Gums, Abscesses, &c. &c. ensue.

He hopes it is superfluous to make any observation on the superior elegance of his ARTIFICIAL TEETH, bedded in Virgin Gold, imitating nature, and performing all the necessary requisites.

Limerick, 10, Cecil-street.

AUCTION OF FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., and following Days, at the House on the Adelphi Terrace, the residence of GEORGE WYSE, Esq.

CONSISTING of Mahogany Chairs, one easy ditto, two Grecian Loungers, an Ottoman, a large Brussels Carpet (about 80 yards) as new, ditto Rug, Moreen Window Curtains, with French Poles and Blinds, Brass Fenders and Fire Irons, Chimney Ornaments, Venetian Stair Carpeting, Brass Rods, and green Baize covering, a complete Service of Dinner Ware (170 pieces), Childrens' Bedsteads and Bedding, Servants' ditto—with the entire of the Kitchen Furniture, and various other Articles too numerous to mention.

N.B. An excellent Eight Day Clock.

A Splendid Square PIANO FORTE, remarkably fine-toned, French polished, with extra additional Keys and Drawers, only a few months in use.

This Sale will be found worthy of attention as the entire of the property is as new, and will be Sold without the least reserve.

J. P. GALWEY, Auctioneer.

June 18.

BRIG POMONA OF LONDON, AND SEIZED TOBACCO FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, at the Custom House Stores, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, FIFTY-THREE HOGSHEADS of TOBACCO of superior quality, averaging about Eight Cwt. each, in Lots not exceeding Five Hogsheads at a time.

The Purchasers will be required to pay down a deposit of 25 per Cent., and will be allowed four days to pay the remainder and remove the Goods.

The Tobacco may be viewed by sample, at the Landing Surveyor's Office, on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

On the same day at 11 o'Clock, will be Sold the Brig POMONA with all her Furniture, and a four-oar Boat.

Waterford, June 10, 1828.

LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Established by Royal Charter, in the Reign of his Majesty King George the First; for Assuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandize, and Ships from Fire;

ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT and CHARLES BOYER,
SANDHAM ELLY,
Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation.

Waterford and Ross, June 21.

The Waterford 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. V.—No. 508. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1828. PRICE 6d

Sir George A. Robinson, Bart. and others, Plaintiffs;
The Rev. Stanley Grady, and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this Cause, bearing date the 23d day of May last, I will, on FRIDAY the 27th day of JUNE inst., at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, SET UP and LET to the highest and best bidder, all that and those the VICARIAL TITHES of the parish of CARRICK-ON-SUIR; also, FOUR SMALL HOUSES or Tenements on the Glebe Lands of said Parish; and also, the TITHES of the entire Rectories of KILMURRY and KILSHEELAN, and the Glebe Lands of said Parish of Kilmurry, containing EIGHT ACRES or thereabouts, in the Pleadings respectively mentioned, for 7 Years, pending this Cause and the Incumbency of said Defendant, from the first day of July next.

Dated this Fourteenth day of June, 1828.

J. S. TOWNSEND.

Messrs. R. Hamilton and Co. Solicitors, Office No. 3, Moore-lane, Dublin.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, June 25.—The quantity of butter at our crane has fallen off since last week. The number weighed at the crane yesterday was only 454, Monday 633, Saturday 1229, Friday 1488 firkins. The price advanced however yesterday, general price 78s to 80s per cwt., but 81s were paid for one very prime lot. In any other articles of country produce there is not the slightest variation, nor in flour, oatmeal, or butcher's meat.

Cork, June 23.—Butter, first quality, 75s; seconds, 73s; thirds, 64s; fourths, 58s; fifths, 52s; sixths, 41s, to the merchants.—Firsts, 62s; seconds, 60s; thirds, 52s; fourths, 44s; fifths, 38s; sixths 24s, to the country.

Bristol Corn Exchange, June 19.—Spring price of wheat, per sack of 331 lbs., 34s to 37s; foreign wheat, per imperial bushel, 6s to 7s; English wheat ditto, 6s 3d to 6s 9d; Irish ditto ditto, 5s 6d to 6s 3d; malting barley ditto, 3s 6d to 4s; barley for grinding ditto, 3s 3d to 3s 4d; oats, Poland, ditto, 2s 7d to 2s 10d; ditto feed, ditto, 2s 1d to 2s 4d; flour, fine, per sack of 2 cwt. 2 qrs. 5lb., 43s to 46s; flour, seconds, ditto, 30s to 42s.

London Corn Exchange, June 20.—Owing to adverse winds, we had but few arrivals; yet what appeared on the stands this morning was fully adequate to the demand, as the millers appeared unwilling to make large purchases: but the sales of fine wheat that were effected were at Monday's prices. Oats, although dull sale, support our last currency, and must be quoted as on Wednesday. Importations since Monday —3,250 qrs. of wheat, 950 of barley, 5,250 of oats, and 6,500 sacks of flour.

WATERFORD WEEKLY CORN RETURN.

WEEK ENDED JUNE 21, 1828.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

	Total Quantities. qrs.	bush.	Total Amount. £	s.	d.	Average per Qr. s.	d.	
Wheat	477	6½ —	1074	16	4½ —	44	11½	per qr.
Barley	7	0½ —	7	5	8 —	20	6½	
Oats..	1290	3½ —	1041	12	11½ —	16	1½	

THOMAS HANTON, Inspector.

ACCORDING TO THE CURRENT MEASURES.

	Total Quantities. brls.	st.	lb.	Average per brl £	s.	d.	
Wheat	805	9	12	1	6	8½	per 20 st.
Barley	12	14	13	0	11	3	per 16 st.
Oats..	2054	1	13	0	10	1½	per 14 st.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—June 20th, Susan, Hammett, Dunmore, ballast.—21st, None.—22d, Shannon (steamer), Hutchings, Dublin, m. goods; Henry, Edwards, Ayr, coals.—23d, North Ash, Saunders, Cadiz, wine.

SAILED—June 20th, Jean, Jack, Quebec, ballast.—21st, Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers; Confidence, Thomson, Liverpool, wheat; Four Brothers, Booth, Newport, ballast; Jane and Mary (from Ross), Hughes, Youghal, ballast.—22d, Flora, Pavey, London, bacon and butter; Susan, Hammett, Bideford, limestone; Unity, Power, Swansea, oats and cattle (from Ross); Betsey, Thomas, London, bacon, butter, &c.; Ann, Harding, Emsworth, oats; Charming Nancy, Morgan, Cardigan, flour; Brothers, Smith, Bristol, flour; Factor, Price, Liverpool, wheat and do.; Mary, Massey, Swansea, ballast; Syren, Atkinson, London, grain.—23d, Alfred, Maine, Swansea, ballast; Comet, Lewis, Dungarvan, do.; Margaret, Evans, Swansea, do. (from Ross); John, Lewis, Milford, flour; Shannon (steamer), Hutchings, London, provisions, &c. and passengers.—24th, William and Nelly, Philips, Cardigan, flour.

Wind at 8 a. m. W.N.W.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, 17th, Agenoria, Bailey; 19th, Royal Eagle, Allen. At Deal, 19th, Three Sisters, Jones. At St. John's, Newfoundland, May 7th, Sylph, Underhill.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD—June 30, Ballyduff.
COUNTY TIPPERARY.—26, Burrasakane; 27, Templetoohy; 28, Templemore; 30, Clonan.
COUNTY LIMERICK.—28, Herbertstown; 30, Abbeyfeale.
COUNTY WEXFORD—28, Monamullin; 30, Wexford, Ballyhack, Ferns.
COUNTY KILKENNY.—30, Thomastown.
COUNTY CARLOW.—30, Myshall.

LAW KALENDAR.

COUNTY WATERFORD SESSIONS—Waterford, July 7; Dungarvan, 9.
COUNTY TIPPERARY SESSIONS—Nenagh, July 7; Clonmel, 15.
COUNTY KILKENNY SESSIONS—Kilkenny, July 3; Castlecomer, 5; Thomastown, 10.
COUNTY WEXFORD SESSIONS—Gorey, July 7; Wexford, 10.

MOON'S AGE.

Full, 27th; last quarter, July 4th; New, 12th; first quarter, 20th.

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst. at Dungarvan, the lady of S. Croker, Esq. local inspector of the constabulary force of the county of Waterford, of a son and heir.

On the 11th instant, the lady of Col. Fitzgerald, of Geraldine, in the county of Kildare, of a son.

On the 19th inst. at Dominick-street, Dublin, the Right Hon. lady Longford, of a son.

In George's-street, Limerick, the lady of the Hon. John Massy, of a son.

At Quinville, county of Clare, the lady of John Singleton, Esq., of a son.

On Wednesday, the 12th inst. at Cappagh House, county of Tipperary, the lady of Fitzmaurice Hunt, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On the 20th inst., at Dublin, by the most Rev. Dr. Murray, Hugh O'Connor, of Great Denmark-street, Esq. to Eliza, second daughter of the late Edmond Cashin, of Tramore, in the county of Waterford, Esq.

On the 7th inst. at Drumtariff church, Henry Sherlocke, Esq., county of Cork, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Dr. Wallis, of Mine Hills, in said county.

At Dunluce church, Captain James Hannay, of the 8th Foot, to Mary, daughter of E. A. M'Naghten, Esq. M. P. for the county of Antrim.

In London, Capt. Charles Ramsden, son of Sir John Ramsden, Bart. of Byram, Yorkshire, to Harriet Frances, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Byng, K. C. B.

At Bath, Robert Wm. Law, Esq. of Dublin, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Hans Hamilton, Esq.

June 12, at Hull, Mr. John Crabtree, to Mrs. Ann Harrison, a buxom *widow* of *nineteen*. Young as this lady is, it is her *third* matrimonial experiment.

DIED.

In Patrick-street, Mr. Nicholas Whitty.

On Wednesday, at the house of his brother, Joseph Gabbett, Esq. Lower Mount-street, Dublin, Wm. Gabbett, Esq. of Caherline, in the county of Limerick.

At Ennis, Captain John M'Namara, late 9th Foot, of an illness contracted on service, during the Peninsular war.

Suddenly, Edward Brabazon, of Renmore, county of Galway, Esq.

Suddenly, Thomas Reddington, of Ryebill, in same county, Esq.

At Paris, Captain Augustus H. Kellett, Royal Navy, third son of the late Wm. Kellett, of Cork, Esq.

At Vingolah, in the East Indies, Lieutenant-Colonel Place, 41st Regiment.

June 15, at her seat, Stoke, near Bristol, her Grace the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort, aged 62.

June 17, in Park-street, London, aged 87, the Hon. Anne Robinson, sister of the late Lord Grantham.

On the 18th inst., at Leighlin-bridge, county of Carlow, Mr. Bernard Magee, aged 58 years.

LONDON—SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Mr. Secretary Peel, and Lord Francis Leveson Gower, had interviews on Wednesday with the Duke of Wellington at the Treasury.

Lord Leveson Gower had an interview with the Right Hon. William Lamb, at the Office of the Irish Department, in Queen street, Westminster, on Thursday.

Covent-garden Theatre closed last night, after a season of unexampled effort, crowned, we are happy to learn, with corresponding success.

The six-oared boat, which the Duke of Wellington came on shore in from the Lord High Admiral's party, on Wednesday, was the Mary, belonging to Colonel Standen, and was rowed by that officer and others of the Guards, who were present at the battle of Waterloo. The Mary was built express for their extraordinary rowing match from Oxford a few years since.

The Penryn Disfranchisement Bill has been lost—the House of Lords, not seeing the justice of disfranchising four hundred and fifty electors, because eleven had been proved corrupt.

In the House of Commons the consideration of the Estimates was concluded. A long discussion also ensued upon the New South Wales Bill, as to whether Trial by Jury should be established in that country immediately, or postponed for a few years. The latter course was adopted, as being in the present state of the Colony most politic and prudent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

London, June 20, 1828.

Last night an interesting discussion took place in the House of Commons, in which incidentally the policy of grants for public institutions in Ireland was discussed at some length. As usual, Ireland was *unrepresented* and *misrepresented*. That patriot and friend to Ireland, Mr. Spring Rice, disapproved of all grants of public money to Ireland as wasteful expenditure. Mr. Hume took occasion to add that he regretted the Honourable Member for Limerick was not still in the Home Department, as from what he then heard, he was satisfied *every one of those grants would have been before now struck out of the list.* The discussion came on in considering the propriety of a grant of £500 to the Cork Institution. Mr. Goulburn was called on to explain the principle and policy of such a system, and which he did by giving it (the Cork Institute) the character of a Mechanic's School of Arts. All Ireland's evils were forgotten, and without a defender till Mr. North addressed the house—certainly with effect; but he mistook his course—instead of appealing to the commiseration of the house, he should have asked for common justice. Had Mr. North been backed by Irish talent and Irish representation in the house, Ireland would have been triumphant. As it was he turned the scale; his short address renewed the discussion, and ended in producing a majority on the division—for this pitiful matter of £500 to the Cork Institution actually went to a division. *Pro pudor!*

Rumour continues to attach Mr. Brougham to the present Ministry, prospectively, by conferring on him the Rolls, *vice* Sir J. Leach, who, it is said, to be Deputy Speaker of the House of Lords; with what truth I know not; but certainly, the Ministry is far from being settled; various changes in the Treasury and other public Departments are in contemplation, with a view to call to the aid of Ministers, all the talent attainable in the present dearth of that article. Among those marked out for lucrative employments, are Mr. North and Mr. Leslie Foster.

PORTUGAL.

London, June 20.

The despatches from Sir F. Lamb are of the 8th, but we understand that they have not brought any accounts of the movements of the two armies, all communication with the provinces being cut off. The situation of the capital is represented to be most gloomy. Suspicion and arrests on the part of the Government—Hatred of the oppressor, and fear of his spies on the part of the inhabitants. If the efforts of the Constitutionalists do not proceed with such rapid success as we could wish, the position of Don Miguel appears to become more and more desperate. The accounts from Lisbon state, that arrests and imprisonment multiply hourly—a word inconsiderately spoken—a letter received from Oporto—the wearing a particular dress or colour, are received as symptoms of dissaffection to his cause, and the offender is instantly hurried off to a dungeon. The prisons are crammed, and the number of arrests are said to be nearly 2,000. If there be any thing consolatory in this system, it is that it proves the depth of Don Miguel's apprehensions; and as such oppression is too grievous to be long borne, the people will soon break their fetters upon the heads of their oppressors.

We proceed to a summary of the intelligence brought by Private Letters and the Public Papers. The latter may soon be disposed of. Published under the eye of the traitor, they cannot be expected to communicate any information which can be relied on. There is not a single line in them relative to the operations of the Constitutional Army. But there are decrees appointing different officers to command the *Grand* Army—ordering the formation of Volunteer Battalions—directing all persons having arms to surrender them under pain of being declared rebels—and offering amnesty to such soldiers as have rebelled against the *legitimate* Government.

The previous despatches from Sir F. Lamb, and from Oporto, left the Constitutional army, advancing from Oporto, and hence it was expected that the next despatches would bring an account of their near approach to the capital.

But we should recollect that the Constitutionalists had duties to discharge which required not courage, but caution. They did not forget that a false step might be fatal—and that precipitation might lead to evil consequences which no afterwisdom or prudence could remedy.

The private letters state, that the main body of the Constitutional Army is at Coimbra, and their advanced guard at Pombal—that the advance of the troops was not rapid, because some movement or demonstration was expected at Lisbon. It is true that the accounts relative to the Constitutionalists are scanty; for a very obvious reason. We have no intelligence from Oporto—it is all from Lisbon; and at Lisbon the prevalence of terror, and profusion of spies are so great, that no one dare receive news, or utter a word respecting the Constitutionalists.

Don Miguel's advanced guard of his *Grand* Army was at Leiria, and he was to follow himself at the head of the Army, having issued a proclamation, in which he is to put down treason and traitors by the exhibition of his august person at the head of his faithful followers. How faithful they are likely to be may be judged of, from the following circumstance:—It was reported at Lisbon that a battle had taken place near Leiria between the advanced guards of the two armies; but just as the packet was about to sail, it was whispered that the vanguard of the Grand Army had quarrelled, and that the 8th Chasseurs, the 7th Cavalry, and the Artillery, had attacked and cut down the 16th Regiment of Infantry. The wounded of the regiment had already arrived in Lisbon. The other troops are then said to have gone over to the Constitutionalists.

Algarve, which had declared for the Constitutionalists, has been replaced by treachery under Don Miguel's power, and the Constitutional Colonel, Chateauneuf, killed.

Such is the substance of the intelligence brought by the two packets from Lisbon, one of which sailed on the 4th, and the other on the 10th. They have brought several Portuguese noblemen and their families, who have made their escape from the fangs of the tyrant.

OPERATIONS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

(From the *Extraordinary Supplement to the Journal of St. Petersburgh*, June 4.)

NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

CAMP BEFORE BRAHILOW, MAY 22.—This morning his Majesty the Emperor mounted his horse, to visit the environs of the fortress. He proceeded to a hill occupied by a picket of cossacks, which overlooks the town and the whole plain. Thence his Majesty went to the camp of the 18th division, which is backed by the Danube. The brigade of Chasseurs, which is on the first line, was drawn up before its tents to receive his Majesty. On the right were the soldiers who had principally distinguished themselves by their intrepidity. His Majesty named them Knights of St. George, and addressing the oldest among them, who already wore three medals, he himself fastened the cross to his button hole, and embraced him. It may be conceived what an effect must have been made on the men by this mode of bestowing a reward. His Majesty then went to the camp of the Hulans of the Bey, where he gave the cross in the same manner to two hulans, who had engaged hand to hand, and taken prisoners in a sally, two officers of the enemy's eavalry. The materials for opening the trenches are preparing with all the activity and zeal which his Majesty's presence inspires.

MAY 23.—During the night there has been a pretty brisk cannonade on both sides, upon the left of our position: the object was, to draw away attention from our extreme right, where we had began to erect a great battery. This morning the Emperor rode to this point, to examine the works that had been raised in the night. The Turks, who had hitherto seemed to respect the promenades of his Majesty saluted him with cannon balls from their ramparts. Hence his Majesty went to the camp of the Hulans, and then visited the wounded, whose number amounts to sixty. A young gentleman, who had been dismissed the service for misconduct, and who, to repair his faults, had entered it again as a private soldier, and had had a leg shot off in one of the first actions, was presented to the Emperor by the Grand Duke Michael: as he had given proofs of zeal and intrepidity, his Majesty was pleased to give him the soldier's cross of Saint George and to appoint him officer. This unexpected favour filled him with joy, and the expression of his gratitude was worthy of the sentiments of a gentleman who prizes honour above all things.

MAY 24.—Early this morning his Majesty mounted his horse and alighted on a hill at the advanced posts, whence he could better judge of the effect of the mortars placed in a battery on the extreme left of our position. He scarcely arrived there when a number of Turks, preceded by a white flag, appeared at the outposts. It was a flag of truce, who came to return thanks from the Pacha, through the Marshal, for the generosity with which his Majesty has been pleased to set the prisoners at liberty. When the officer bearing the flag of truce was dismissed, he was desired to declare to the Pacha that the longest delay allowed him was till three o'clock next morning, after which the garrison could not expect any terms.

A battery of 24 cannons having been erected in the night of the 24th, on the extreme right, opened its fire on the fortress at day-break. The Emperor, on hearing the cannonade, went to the battery to see the effect it produced. It fully answered his Majesty's expectations. At the end of an hour the bastion against which the fire had been particularly directed, was reduced to silence. The enemy had remarked, however, from the number of officers on this spot, that the Emperor must be among them. They accordingly began to cannodade with their largest guns the hill on which our august Sovereign was, and several 24-pound balls struck the foot of the hill. Having seen the fire of the above-mentioned bastion silenced, and convinced that the siege was making all the progress that circumstances permitted, the Emperor summoned back to the frontiers of his dominions by other important affairs, left the blockade, and on the road received from the Governor of Ismail news, that the Ataman of the Cossacks had declared that he and his people would place themselves under the protection of Russia. One thousand of them had already arrived at our quarantine establishments, where arrangements were making to receive them.

On the 26th his Majesty arrived at Bender, where he met the Empress, who is in perfect health.

CZERNOWITZ, JUNE 1.—The bombardment of Brahilow is reported, in letters from Jassy, of the 30th May, to have commenced on the 24th, and on the 26th a great part of the fortress is said to have been on fire for ten hours.

Up to the 25th, the Russians had not passed the Danube at any point. According to the preparations that had been made, it seems to be intended to pass at the same time at three points—between Ismail and Tomuroway, between Gallatz, and Ismail, and between Silistria and Guirgewo.

The *Agram Gazette* has an article from Bosnia of the 21st of May, which says that "a general military contribution of 200 piasters per family has been laid on the Musselmen and Rajas. The Turks say that 10,000 men are posted on the Dwina, which bounds the frontier towards Servia, because it is generally reported in Bosnia, that on the first victory gained by the Russians, Prince Milosch will declare for them, and threaten the fortresses in Servia, in order to effect a junction with the Russian army. We also learn from Bosnia that the fortresses of Widdin, Nicopolis, Silistria, Rudschuk, and Tuleza, on the right bank of the Danube, have received sufficient supplies from Constantinople to hinder or at least greatly impede the passage of the Russians over the Danube; the same is the case with Shabacz, Semendria, and Orsowa, in Servia.

THE JESUITS IN FRANCE.

An ordinance has passed respecting secondary Seminaries, the effect of which will be the destruction of the establishments formed by the Jesuits for pupils intended, not only for the Church, but for other professions. Every Bishoprick in France has an Ecclesiastical Seminary attached to it for the education exclusively of youth destined for the Church. But the rigour of this system had been relaxed by the Bishops in the permission given to the Jesuits to open their houses at once for pupils intended for the church and for the youth of all classes. The latter being often the sons of the wealthy and the noble, were the chief supports of the Jesuitical schools. The ordinance, therefore, by prohibiting the establishments under Jesuit professors from receiving a mixture of clerical and lay pupils, effectually destroys them. It, moreover, transfers them from the jurisdiction of the Bishops to that of the University, and then prohibits the administration of the University from employing Jesuits as teachers in any of the establishments depending upon it.

This ordinance has been the cause of great dissentions in the King's Council, and among the French Bishops. It was signed, and was to have been published in the *Moniteur* of Friday week. But several Archbishops and Bishops protested against it, and it is said that the Cabinet, on Friday night, determined to renounce the measure altogether.

Three of the Ministers immediately *gave in their resignations*, the Comte de la Ferronnaye, M. Hyde de Neuville, and M. Roy,—declaring that they would not resume their *portefeuilles* unless the Ordinances were signed. The resistance of the Ministers was successful, and the Ordinances were signed.

LORD MOUNTSANDFORD.

The late Lord Mount Sandford, whose premature and unfortunate death occurred at Windsor under very afflicting circumstances, was but a few moments before in company with his relative, Mr. Oliver Gascoigne of the Blues, Lord Hawke, and Colonel Gray, at the Castle Inn Coffee-house, when their attention became attracted to a row in the streets, which ended fatally for one of the party.

His Lordship was only the nephew of the first Lord, who was created a peer at the time of the Union. In point of family, however, his Lordship had to boast of higher blood, both native and Norman, than most of the peers of Ireland. He was of the house of Leinster, by the intermarriage of one of his immediate ancestors with the Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of the 19th Earl of Kildare. He was of the house, the royal house of O'Brien, by that of another of his direct ancestors, his great grandfather, with the daughter of the Earl of Inchiquin, by Lady Mary Villiers, of the Jersey family. He was connected with the Longford family by the marriage of his ancestress, the mother of the first Countess of Longford, in her own right. He was consequently a cousin of the Duchess of Wellington, a daughter of Lord Longford; and he was more recently allied by the marriage of his Lordship's sister with the Hon. Dean Packenham, her Grace's brother.

His Lordship received his education chiefly under the Rev. Mr. Ward, of Iver, near Windsor, who had under him also several other Irish noblemen, of about Lord Mountsandford's own age (Lords Crofton, Clonbrock, &c).

His Lordship was one of the mildest, most amiable, and best tempered men that ever lived; of handsome and prepossessing person, nearly six feet high, and very active. His estates (about £16,000 a-year) are chiefly in the county of Roscommon, which his family, who had owned the borough of Roscommon also, at the time of the Union, had frequently represented. His chief seat was at Castlereagh, in that county, a populous and thriving town, entirely his own property. His uncle, the youngest brother of the first Lord (who procured the limitation), succeeds to the title; but it is uncertain whether the estate goes with it, or to the sisters of the departed Lord, the eldest of whom married William Wills, of Wills'-grove, in the county of Roscommon, Esq.; the other, the Hon. Dean Packenham; both have families.

The remains of this young nobleman were interred on Tuesday, in the parish church of Windsor. The funeral was very plain, and attended by his Lordship's brother, who left twenty pounds as a donation to the poor of the parish.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(From the *Morning Herald*).

We augur much good to the country from the Duke of Wellington's right-judging mind, and promptness and decision of character. The country has long wanted such a man at the head of her affairs, to put an end to the reign of dreamers and talkers, into whose hands they had unfortunately fallen. From his Grace's three immediate predecessors, all following each other, as it were, in a moment, little or no striking good was to be expected. Of Lord Liverpool we would wish to speak with no other feeling than respect—for perfect respect, and nothing more, was precisely the feeling which his Lordship's administration excited both at home and abroad. Then came Mr. Canning, whose short lived career was one of much bustle and pretension, but, in the words of the poet, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." Lord Goderich, the last of the three, and the Duke's immediate predecessor, may be described in homely language as a "chip in porridge;" which means a mighty good sort of a man. Now the Duke of Wellington, in our estimation, possesses all the good points of his predecessors without their deficiencies, and has superadded some valuable qualities of his own, in which they were one and all wanting. Above all, he possesses that quickness of preception and promptness of action which are most essential in all matters of business, and which are often of more real value than even the more perfect results of a slow and more mature judgment, the benefit of which is lost and gone by in the lingering details which attend its progress to maturity. In the late affair with Mr. Huskisson his Grace gave the most striking proofs of these peculiar qualities of his mind. In ordinary hands that affair would have lasted a good month, till, in rejoinder and sub-rejoinders, all the tropes and figures of language and of thought had been exhausted [illegible] so the Duke, as Mr. Huskisson now [illegible] His is no war of words, but rather [illegible] seem to have begun and ended [illegible] small praise, too, to the Duke another striking feature of the [illegible] his mind, that he seems quite [illegible] ser aids, by which lesser mine [illegible] tiate themselves into public spir[illegible] he is, we dare say, not at all [illegible] of the press, or to the mean[illegible] him of procuring from it a certa[illegible] But while certain portions of his [illegible] their journals ready to puff them [illegible] at the expense of their Chief, the D[illegible] indifferent to this kind of aid, within [illegible] conduct to speak for itself; and well [illegible] in the unbought eulogy of the indepen[illegible] the press, he is more likely to derive effic[illegible] port, than could be obtained from the thick and th[illegible] discriminating fulsomeness, which will laud to [illegible] skies to-day (as in poor Mr. Canning's case) the man and his actions, which to-morrow it will consign to ignominy and derision. In the Duke's case, both the praise and the abuse of the "best public instructors" seem to be alike thrown away. This, to be sure, is provoking enough, especially to that class of the literati, who found in Mr. Canning a minister ever ready to attend to them in preference almost to those who had real business to transact with him. But now, alas! "*Othello's* occupation" is at an end. No speeches to be re-written, re-edited, and puffed. No snug clerkships, consularships or what not, for those who could tickle the vanity of the Minister through means of the daily, weekly, or monthly Press. The Duke, it would seem, cares not a farthing for this once high prized aid, and for that indifference, we strongly suspect, the people of England like him better.

Mr. Secretary Peel was absent from the House of Commons on Tuesday evening, in consequence of the death of his sister, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Cockburn.

Waterford Mail.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JUNE 16.

Sir G. COCKBURN took the oaths and his seat for Plymouth, on his re-election since his recent appointment in the Administration. Sir G. MURRAY also took the oaths and his seat for Perth, upon his re-election for that borough since his acceptance of the office of Colonial Secretary.

Mr. PLANTA moved for a new writ for the borough of Wareham, in the room of John Calcraft, Esq., who has accepted the office of Paymaster-General of his Majesty's Forces.

EAST INDIA TRADE.

Mr. HUSKISSON, although he had given notice of his intention to present a petition from the Merchants of Calcutta respecting the trade with India, did not mean to provoke any discussion on the very important question to which it related, because he thought that all incidental discussion on petitions were unwise, and ought to be avoided. He should, on this occasion, confine himself to stating, as shortly as possible, the nature of the petition which he held in his hand. It was intrusted to him, he might almost say, on behalf of every British merchant in Calcutta, and of a very considerable number of the most wealthy and distinguished native merchants in that opulent city. The petitioners stated that they felt much satisfaction at the increased facility given of late years to a commercial intercourse with other countries and nations, as well as with the mother country and all its dependencies. They felt confident that the same system would still be pursued, and that on any occasion, when the Legislature introduced measures affecting the trade between this country and India, they would consider free intercourse as the rule, and restriction as the exception. He could not think there was a doubt that Parliament would take this view of the subject, when they were called on, as at no distant period they would be, to consider of the renewal of the East India Company's charter; because, if they looked back to the effects which had been produced by the relaxation that took place after the last renewal of the charter, they would find, that the direct commerce between this country and British India had been more than doubled (hear, hear). New branches of trade had sprung up, and others were every day arising; and that, too, contrary to the predictions of those who were considered to be the great practical authorities on this subject, and who were well acquainted with the manners and habits of the immense population that was placed under our rule. He thought that now more sound opinions were generally entertained than prevailed at the time of the renewal of the charter. This he knew, that in Calcutta, where a greater freedom of intercourse had been permitted than formerly, it had produced a most salutary effect. The natives had become better informed with respect to our civil policy, and an increased intimacy had produced a firmer bond of union between them and the British residents. The consequence was, that the natives had been called by the East India Company to the discharge of duties, to which they were not before thought competent; for instance, the sitting upon juries. He made these observations to induce the house to keep steadily before it those great principles upon which it had latterly acted, when the time should arrive that the general question necessarily came under its review; principles, which if followed, would lead to the extension of our navigation, the improvement of our commerce, and, what was of equal importance, the improvement of the state of the native population of India. No subject could deserve a greater degree of attention, whether it was investigated with reference to its importance directly to this country, or to the immense field which would be opened to our commerce by a freedom of intercourse between India and the new States of America. That mart for British industry and enterprise, he was convinced, was only yet in its infancy. He moved that the petition be brought up.

Mr. W. WHITMORE observed, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had said, that freedom of intercourse should be the rule, and restrictions should be the exception; he went further, and said there should be no exception. But besides the removal of restrictions there should be an alteration in the Government of India, which should give freedom to British capital. His Right Hon. Friend had justly stated, that when latitude had been granted, new branches of commerce had been successfully introduced; and he (Mr. Whitmore) begged leave to call the House to one particular instance. In 1816 little or no indigo was produced in India, and what was produced was of a very inferior quality. Since that period, however, British capital had been employed in its production, and now, instead of it being of an inferior quality, it exceeded in value 12½ per cent. that brought from any other part of the world, and the quantity imported into this country had increased thirty fold. Some of the disqualifications which existed with respect to British subjects in India were most arbitrary. He might perhaps be allowed to allude to one which was of peculiar hardship. When any person returned to this country from India, he was obliged to produce a certificate from the authorities of India, stating [illegible] conducted himself to their satisfaction [illegible]d obtain leave here to return to India. [illegible]ion was most improper, especially [illegible]mbered that the parties were rival [illegible]rust that in future the Directors [illegible]ompany and the Board of Con[illegible]a wiser and more liberal course [illegible]rt to done. [illegible]proved of the general principles [illegible]e Right Honourable Gentleman [illegible]and regretted that they had been [illegible]posed and violated by every regula[illegible]e the renewal of the charter. The [illegible]ast India produce ought to be like similar articles produced in the West [illegible]Would the house believe that while [illegible]st India sugar paid only a duty of 27s the ton, East India sugar paid 37s the ton—While West India cocoa paid a duty of £56 per ton, East India cocoa paid £84 per ton. West india spirits paid a duty of 8s 6d per gallon, and East India spirits were not admitted under a duty of 20s the gallon. West India wool paid nothing but there was a duty on East India wool of 6½ per cent. The consequence of such a system was to cramp the industry of India and of England. At the period of the renewal of the charter, the Court of Directors had succeeded in making the House believe that the commerce with India could not be increased; but let the House look at the facts. In the year of the renewal of the charter, the exports from this country to India amounted to £1,696,000, and in 1826 they amounted to £4,877,000. He did not understand how the Right Hon. Gentleman could reconcile the regulations which had been made during the last ten years, while he had been a Minister of the Crown, with the principles he had that night laid down. He regretted the prejudices that existed among the Court of Directors, and was convinced that it was discussion alone, if any thing, that would remove them. The riches of India were unbounded, but the miserable monopolizing system of the East India Company deprived this country of the benefits which it would derive from a liberal and wise system. If such regulations, affecting Englishmen in their commercial transactions, existed in Spain or in any other country as they did in India, that House would, night after night, and very properly, ring with complaints. If the Right Hon. Gent. did not bring the subject before the House, in the course of the Session, he hoped that some one else would.

Mr. ASTELL rose to rescue himself and his associates in the East India Directory, from the unfounded charge which had been made against them by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen. The Hon. Member had charged them with prejudice, and he denied the justness of the accusation. They had governed India according to the laws prescribed by Parliament. That system might not meet the views of the Honourable Member, and although he should not then go into the general question, still when the proper time arrived, he should be ready to discuss the subject.

Mr. R. GRANT deprecated any discussion on so important a subject when there was no definite or regular motion upon it before the House. If there were those who thought with him, that it was possible for some alteration to be made, they would enter into the subject with so deep and earnest a solicitude as would be hardly consistent with the introduction of irritating topics. The question was not a commercial but a political one. The interests of the millions in India were certainly partly commercial, but there were others of a far higher consequence. It had been stated that the authorities on the question at the time of the renewal of the charter maintained that no increase could take place in our commerce with India. That was not correct. Sir T. Monroe had expressly stated, that regarding the question as merely a commercial one, the introduction of the principles of free trade might be beneficial; but he stated also that he viewed it as a political one. Viewing the question politically, he did not apprehend any danger to our present dominions, from a greater freedom of intercourse. The necessary consequence of a free intercourse would be a Creole population, and the great question would be, how to devise such a system as would adjust the differences which naturally arise out of there being two distinct classes of persons in the same community. He did not mean to say that no such scheme of law could be framed; but certainly there was no instance of any such upon record. It was upon that point he felt the greatest difficulty, and he should be most happy and ready to accede to the wishes of the petitioners, if he could be shown any way of overcoming it.

Mr. P. COURTENAY concurred with the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, that all the restrictions alluded to were referable to political grounds, on which both the government and the Parliament had joined.

Mr. HUSKISSON was rather surprised to hear the member for Montrose (Mr. Hume) say, that for ten years he (Mr. H.) sat by and saw the law violated without taking any step to prevent it. The fact was, that since the charter was renewed up to the present time, the policy on which the Government acted was to permit a further relaxation of the law restricting the intercourse.

The petition was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUSKISSON presented a petition from the merchants of London trading to the Canadas, praying for inquiry into the state of those Colonies.

Mr. ROBINSON spoke in favour of the petition. The subject was one of great importance, and required the most serious consideration.—Referred to the Committee.

SMALL NOTES.

The order of the day having been read for the House going into a Committee on the Scotch Small Notes Bill, and the question being put, that the Speaker do leave the Chair,

Mr. HUME said, he thought the bill likely to prove injurious. Having objected to the measure of 1826 as aggravating the evils under which the country suffered, and nothing having taken place to alter his opinion, and thinking ministers were proceeding on an erroneous principle, he should oppose the bill. After entering at considerable length into a comparison of the Scotch and English system of banking, the Hon. member concluded by moving as an amendment, that the bill be committed that day three months.

Lord HOWICK seconded the Amendment.

Mr. Alderman THOMPSON opposed the Bill. He could not think that the circulation in small notes was so trifling as it had been represented by the Right Hon. Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer). There were in England 668 bankers, of whom 500 had small notes in circulation. Admitting that each of these 500 had not more out at present than £10,000 the amount would still be £5,000,000, including what small notes of the Bank of England might still be in circulation. He should estimate the whole, at £5,500,000. The effect of the measures of government must be to withdraw a great portion of this from circulation. The circulating medium was now only £65,000,000 while the taxation was £60,000,000, nearly sufficient to absorb the whole circulation in one year. To reduce the amount of currency under such circumstances must necessarily be productive of great distress and inconvenience. It must reduce prices considerably, and thereby occasion difficulty in the payment of taxes.

Mr. HUDSON GURNEY opposed the bill as unnecessary and highly injurious.

Mr. BARING contended, that there could be no security for the continuance of a metallic currency if small notes were allowed to circulate in Scotland. For the sake of security, he was willing to undergo the sacrifice that had been made in the adoption of a metallic currency—not that he at the same time at all undervalued the paper currency which it had displaced. The question now before the House was practically this—did they wish to go back to the adoption of the currency of one pound notes? (Hear). Nothing could produce a more injurious effect than wavering from year to year. On the question of making silver a joint standard with gold, he wished the House would look into the evidence given before the Committees of both houses; and as the bank had given an opinion different to that of himself and others, he hoped there would be no objection to their stating the reasons on which they came to such a conclusion. It was said that there would be great difficulty in having a double standard of gold and silver; but it existed in France and Holland, and almost in the whole of Europe. To be sure these metals were not always at par, but if properly regulated, they might exist in circulation together as in the case of France.

Sir H. PARNELL did not consider that the circulation of Scotch Bank notes, in their present limited extent, would have the injurious tendency ascribed to them, and therefore he would vote for the amendment of the Hon Baronet (Sir J. Graham.)

Mr. BANKES contended, that in all matters of commerce, confidence should be encouraged as much as possible. It was found that the circulation of Scotch small notes was useful to the public in the North of England, and it would be a grievous injury to prevent their continued circulation. What injury, he asked, resulted from the system as it existed? If there were none, then why disturb the existing system? He thought the currency as it now stood was just what it ought to be. Did the gold go out of the country?—Were the exchanges against us? No: then why alter the existing system? The measure of 1826 was absurd and injurious—confidence was withdrawn from the country banker, and panic and ruin followed.

Mr. Secretary PEEL contended that they were bound by their own solemn acts to adhere to the system adopted in 1826. It was admitted that the currency was now placed upon a most satisfactory basis, and that could not be ascribed to any other cause than their having wisely returned to a metallic standard and the prohibition of the issue of one pound notes. Those which had been already issued, were now gradually withdrawing from circulation; the English country bankers had taken measures in conformity with the wishes of this house, and it would not be fair to do them an injury. There were, in fact, three distinct propositions before the house, either you should permit an unlimited circulation of small notes in England—or you must compel Scotland to yield and come under the existing system—or, if you adopt neither of those, then you should prevent the issue of Scotch small notes into England. The latter course should be adopted in fairness to the English bankers, and ultimately with a view to make gold the currency in Scotland and on the border. Some inconvenience might result from this, if it were precipitately done; but it should not therefore be held out to the Scotch bankers that they are for ever to have a monopoly in the unlimited issue of small notes (hear, hear). A gold circulation was necessary as the basis of our currency. The banking system in England might be improved, by allowing a greater number of partners in banking establishments; but hitherto the charter of the bank of England had prevented the adoption of such a plan. If country bankers were allowed to issue small notes, whether in England or in Scotland, there could be no security against an excessive issue, and they would as naturally lead to frequent panics, and the general depreciation of all sorts of property. As to the doctrine that bankers should not be allowed to trade without a certificate from the Board of Trade, or some such board, he must now and at all times loudly protest against it. The question of admitting silver as a joint standard with gold, was one of some difficulty, and as it required great consideration, he would not further trespass upon the attention of the house by entering into its discussion.

Sir H. PARNELL and Mr. BANKES explained.

Mr. P. THOMSON said, the proposed measure would go to exclude a currency which had long existed, and that without any danger to any party; and that he must oppose as unjust and against the interests of commerce.

Lord EBRINGTON opposed the bill.

Mr. Secretary PEEL observed, that the Hon. Gentleman appeared to be impressed with a belief, that some measure was contemplated respecting silver currency. There was no intention on the part of his Majesty's Government to alter the silver standard.

Mr. MAXWELL said he should give his vote against the bill.

The house then divided—

For the amendment	24
Against it	115
Majority	—91

The house then went into committee, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed to fill up the blank, making the bill to commence from the 5th of April, 1829. The Right Hon. Gentleman proposed his amendments, which were agreed to.

After some conversation between Mr. Baring, Mr. Gurney, the Attorney-General, Mr. Douglas, Sir John Wrottesley, Mr. Fergusson, and other Hon. Members,

Mr. HUME proposed to bring up a clause to compel all bankers to give annually to the Lords of the Treasury an account of the amount of their issues in paper, in order that the same might be published in the *Gazette*.

Mr. Sec. PEEL opposed the introduction of such a clause in the bill before the house, which was to restrict the issue of small notes.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER also opposed the clause.

Mr. HUME then gave notice that on the 26th of June he should move for leave to bring in a bill to compel bankers to give an account of their annual issues.

The house then resumed, the report of the committee was received, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Thursday next.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, General Gascoyne brought the subject of the British Shipping interest, and their depressed state, under the consideration of Parliament. The gallant General contended that this vaunted bulwark of our country was gradually decaying; and that in the event of a future naval conflict, we should find it extremely difficult to man our fleets, as the numbers of British sailors now employed was greatly diminished, owing to the too successful competition of foreign shipping, encouraged by the advantages which the reciprocity system, as it is called, held out to them.

After going into a variety of details and minute statements, the Hon. Member moved,

"That it appears by the navigation statements, contained in the annual Finance of the present year, 1828, now upon the table, that there was registered for the British empire—

	Ships or Vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.
1826	24,625	2,635,644	167,636
1827	23,195	2,460,500	151,415
Diminution of	1,430	175,141	16,221

"Also that it appears by the same Finance account, that in 1826 for the British United Kingdom, there were—

	Ships or vessels.	Tonnage.	Seamen.
	20,469	2,382,069	149,894
1827	19,035	2,150,461	130,494
Being a diminution in the trade of the United Kingdom of	1,434	221,464	19,400

"That this House will, early in the next session of Parliament, proceed to inquire into the causes of this apparent diminution of ships, tonnage, and men, in the commercial navy of this country."

Mr. T. P. COURTENAY pledged himself and his Right Honurable Colleagues to give the subject every consideration during the recess; though he did not think the Honourable and Gallant General had made out a sufficient case to induce the House to adopt his motion. He therefore moved "the previous question."

Mr. ROBINSON contended that the house was bound to entertain the motion. The shipping interests were harshly treated and shamefully neglected. In fact, they were refused that protection which had been extended readily to other interests not more deserving thereof. It was absurd to expect that British vessels could contend, in point of freights, with foreign vessels, when it was known that an oak-built ship had been launched in the port of Dantzic, on May 22, which only cost at the rate of £3 per ton.

Mr. C GRANT spoke at great length in favour of his Right Hon. Friend Mr. HUSKISSON'S system; and entered upon most intricate and conflicting calculations and statements, to convince the house that Mr. HUSKISSON'S plan had been of great utility to the country. Mr. GRANT, however, did not deny that those of the British Shipping now employed were working for ruinously low wages.

Mr. LIDDELL conjured the Government to look before it was too late, to the condition of this large and helpless class of his Majesty's subjects.

Mr. POULETT THOMPSON eulogised Mr. HUSKISSON. The Hon. Member deprecated any further investigation of the subject, which he thought had already been amply discussed and sanctioned by the House.

Mr. HUSKISSON addressed the House; and warmly contended that his plan had benefitted the British shipping interests. He only hoped that the present commercial system would get fair play, and a fair trial, and he would stake his character and his reputation on its success.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that there was not the slightest intention on the part of his Majesty's government, to abandon the commercial system now adopted.

After some further remarks, the motion was negatived without a division.

Mr. STANLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law respecting the leasing powers of Bishops and Ecclesiastical Corporations in Ireland.

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

WATERLOO REGATTA.

In commemoration of the battle of Waterloo his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral gave a very splendid Regatta on Wednesday, on the river Thames. For this purpose the Lord Mayor granted the use of the City Navigation Barge, which was towed down from Kew on Tuesday morning, and was moored off Whitehall-stairs.

A short time before two o'clock, the Admiralty barge arrived, having on board Admiral Sir James Whitshed, Lady Whitshed, two Miss Whitsheds, and Mr. Croker, who immediately went on board the navigation barge, communication with which was established by means of platforms from the other barges.

About half-past two o'clock the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Duke of Sussex, the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and the Duchess of Saxe Meiningen, arrived, and were followed shortly after by Prince Leopold. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the bands playing "God save the King," "Rule Britannia," and "Britons strike home." There was also a discharge of cannon on the Lambeth shore.

The company (which amounted to between 400 and 500) continued arriving till about four o'clock, from Somerset House Stairs, where boats had been stationed for their conveyance by command of his Royal Highness.

Soon after the Duke arrived, the Regatta commenced. The prizes were contended for by the following watermen:—

Men.	Colours.	Men.	Colours.
Henry Norris	Scarlet	Wm. Robins	Pink.
Wm. Fish	Purple	E. Norris	Green
David Eld	Light Blue	James Colcomb	Yellow

They started from Waterloo bridge, rowed round a boat moored off the house of Commons, down the Middlesex shore, round a boat moored off Somerset House, and up through Waterloo bridge, and again round the boat at the House of Commons. They then returned down the Middlesex shore, round the boat off Somerset House, and up through Waterloo bridge, to a boat with a flag moored off Whitehall. The three first were scarlet, light blue, and pink.

This heat ended at a quarter before four o'clock. Shortly after the Duke of Clarence conducted his royal sister, the Princess Augusta, to the state cabin, and Prince Esterhazy conducted the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duke of Sussex, the Princess Sophia Matilda, and Prince Polignac, the Duchess of Clarence, and the Duchess of Saxe Meiningen. The band then struck up "The Roast Beef of Old England."

At half-past four o'clock the Duke of Wellington arrived, attended by Lord Arthur Hill. His Grace's arrival was hailed by loud cheers from the populace who thronged the shores of the river, besides those who were in boats. The band struck up "See the Conquering Hero comes." His Grace was received on board the merchant tailors' barge by the commander of the forces, and was thence conducted by Captain Spencer (the Secretary to the Lord High Admiral), to the Duke of Clarence, in the state cabin of the city navigation barge.

After the dejeune the second heat commenced. The three first men in the former heat started for the first, second, and third prizes, rowing the same distance as in the first heat.—Norris on booth occasions being considerably a-head.

About half-past five o'clock, the Duke and Duchess of Clarence took their departure in the William and Mary yacht boat, and were received by the people with long continued huzzas; about the same time most of the Royal Family took their departure in the Admiralty barge.

The Duke of Wellington left about a quarter to six o'clock, in a six-oared cutter, rowed by young noblemen who landed the hero of Waterloo at Whitehall-stairs. The amateur boatmen took off their hats when his Grace alighted. The Duke was received with loud cheers.

The whole of the company had landed about seven o'clock.

STEAM BOAT EXCISE LICENSES.—The Bill for regulating the retail of exciseable articles and commodities to passengers on board of passage vessels, from one part of the United Kingdom to another, provides that there shall be a license duty of £10, if the vessel carries passengers, or £5, if carrying goods; bond to be given by the owners.—Entry to be made, and a book kept of stock: increase in stock to be forfeited. Penalty on obstructing Officer, &c. £50; in addition to the usual penalties for smuggling. And be it further enacted, that all and every person and persons who shall supply, sell or retail foreign wine, beer, cyder, perry, spirituous liquors, tea, coffee, or tobacco, in or on board of or from any such vessel as aforesaid, or shall have or keep any wine, beer, cyder, perry, spirituous liquors, tea, coffee or tobacco, in or on board of any such vessel, for that purpose, or shall be licensed so to do as aforesaid, shall be subject and liable to all and every the laws, rules, regulations, provisions, fines, penalties and forfeitures (except so far as the same are expressly altered by this act), to which retailers of the like articles and commodities respectively are subject and liable in England, Scotland or Ireland respectively, in which ever of such parts of the United Kingdom such vessel shall at the time be, so far as the same are applicable or may be applied thereto.

ELECTION FOR CLARE.

(From the *Dublin Evening Mail.*)

The vacancy occasioned by Mr. Fitzgerald's acceptance of office has already induced a discussion in the Popish Parliament, that cannot fail in producing a strong impression on the minds of the Irish members who are the supporters of Roman Catholic Emancipation. But it was reserved for the truculent audacity of Mr. O'Connell to concoct the document to which these observations are introductory—a document far surpassing in daring insolence, exceeding in vulgarity of style, and outstepping in falsehood and scurrility, anything which it has ever been the lot of a nation with the slightest pretensions to civilization, to have submitted to its perusal. What Mr. Fitzgerald's mode of proceeding may be against the author, it is not for us to surmise—severe personal chastisement, or a criminal information in the King's Bench. We confess we would recommend the latter; and we pledge our reputation and our knowledge of the law of libel, that a conviction is a matter of certainty. Would not that man deserve well of his country who sent Daniel O'Connell to Newgate, or some more remote prison, for a term of eighteen months? Would not Mr. Fitzgerald, as the instrument in producing such a result, confer a great and lasting benefit upon Ireland? Yes; and we confidently trust that no mistaken feelings of false pride will deter Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald from adopting such a course.

With respect to the election for the county of Clare, the *Mail* would under ordinary circumstances have preserved a strict neutrality—seeing that both candidates are emancipators. But as the system acted upon by the Association may tend to rouse the Irish members to a sense of their danger, and contribute to show them what the true objects of the demagogues are, we have not thought the passing transactions unworthy of our notice. The father of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald was, when a member of the Irish House of Commons, one of the most steady, efficient, and influential supporters the Papists ever had. This gentleman was mainly instrumental in carrying that measure of enfranchisement which with true Popish gratitude is now treacherously turned against his son; and when *pseudo* patriots and brawling liberals *sold* Ireland at the Union, James Fitzgerald refused an English Peerage, and resigned his office of Prime Serjeant, rather than vote against the annihilation of his country. His son, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, went into the Imperial Parliament—not as the nominee of the priests, not as the creature of the Forty shilling freeholders, but as the representative of *his own* electors—the borough of Ennis being his private property. Mr. Perceval was then Prime Minister of England. He early noticed the talents of the young senator: an intimacy commenced, which led to a friendship that terminated only with life. The opinions he entertained upon the Roman Catholic question were strong—some say violent. That he was no compromiser—no advocate for a "triumph to neither party"—no conciliator, is well known. He felt strongly inimical to Popery and its pretensions, and his language and his conduct were on all occasions commensurate with his feelings. It is the boast of ministers in the present day that they exert no influence whatever with regard to the Roman Catholic question. It was the pride of Mr. Perceval, that in the conscientious discharge of his duty as a guardian of the Protestant constitution, he strained every nerve, and used every influence which his rank, talent, and station, placed within his reach. That efforts were made to alter the opinion entertained by Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald upon this great subject is notorious; but from the day that he first divided upon the Roman Catholic question, down to that which took place in the present session, although for a considerable period quite his own master, and not amenable to any constituency for his conduct, he invariably gave his vote in favour of concessions to Papists—and this crusade is his reward—this *proclamation* is his guerdon. But we are given to understand that the Association is calculating without its host. That Major Macnamara is a gentleman not likely to be influenced by its lying brawling, and that if he were weak or wild enough to become an instrument in their hands, the personal friends and family connexions of Mr. Fitzgerald are too strong—even for the *priests*.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE COUNTY OF CLARE LIBERAL CLUB, AND TO THE FORTY SHILLING AND OTHER FREEHOLDERS OF THAT COUNTY.

Friends and Fellow countrymen—You have done me the high honour to call me the founder of your club—I am proud of being one of its earliest members. Your conduct on the present occasion, will either justify and augment that pride, or fill my mind with melancholy forebodings at the approaching fate of our wretched and too long oppressed country.

Yes—Freeholders of the County of Clare—the time is arrived when much of the future fate and fortunes of your country, and of your ancient and venerable religion, is in your hands. If you repudiate and reject Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, I am in my conscience convinced that emancipation will be at hand. The persecutions of the vile Biblical saints who are friends and supporters of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald will be crushed, and the Catholic religion will be set free, and the tranquillity of Ireland will be rendered secure and permanent.

I am in my conscience convinced that all these great interests are involved in the present contest. I am most thoroughly and conscientiously convinced, that if you reject with scorn the hypocritical pretensions of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, on this occasion, the administration of your most inveterate enemies, the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, which Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald now represents, will be unable to continue its career of hostility to the Catholics of Ireland.

I call on every honest and independent man in the county of Clare—I adjure every liberal Protestant, and every sincere Catholic in that county, in the awful name of him who shall judge us all—to fling off with firmness, and some scorn, that pretended friend to us, but real minion of Orange Ascendancy—Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald.

Attend to me, Catholics and liberal Protestants of the county of Clare—Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald is on his trial before you—I arraign him on the following charges, not one of which can he with any truth deny.

First—In the present session of Parliament he voted with his friend and your enemy, Mr. Peel, against the emancipation of the Protestant dissenters of England. What think you of that? A Protestant himself, he voted against the liberties and the rights of conscience of his fellow Protestants. Oh! shame! shame! He has therefore proved his contempt for the principle of freedom of conscience—that sacred principle for which the Catholics of Ireland have ever contended. He has therefore proved that if he gives a miserable vote for us once a year, he does so out of apprehension. It cannot be from principle, because surely if it were from principle it would extend to the cause of his fellow-Protestants. Does he imagine that the people of the county of Clare are so stupid as to believe that he, a Protestant, has fallen in love with the Catholic religion, and hates the religious liberties of Protestants like himself? It is too wretched a delusion to be borne by

you for a moment. It is an insult to your understandings.

For this offence—for the offence of voting with Peel against the Protestant Dissenters of England, let him be rejected by the Catholic freeholders of the county Clare. Oh—give us this glorious proof of the genuine and heartfelt liberality of the Irish Catholics. We have proved that liberality on many and many a glorious occasion. Give us, by rejecting, on this account, Vesey Fitzgerald, one more demonstration that the Irish Catholics fondly and faithfully cherish the right of every man, Protestant as well as Catholic to worship the great God according to the pure dictates of his conscience.

Recollect, too, Catholics of the county Clare, that Vesey Fitzgerald has by his criminal vote inflicted disgrace upon you. It is known that he is the representative of Catholic freeholders. What right had he—nay, how did he dare to tarnish our cause by involving his constituents in his own bigotry or selfish policy, and to hold out as far as he could to the Dissenters of England, that the Catholics of Ireland are their enemies, thus exciting hostility to us at the same time that he outraged our feelings and opposed our opinions?

On this first charge, I in particular call for the active exertions of your most revered, ever faithful, pious and intelligent Catholic clergy of the county Clare. They will, I am convinced, show the purity and sincerity of their attachment to the glorious principle of freedom of conscience, by rejecting its enemy.

The second charge I bring against him is, his vote on the East Retford Bill. This requires explanation. The East Retford Bill raised first this question—Whether the return of two Members of Parliament should be given to the people of Birmingham, to represent the popular voice and popular interests, or be so arranged, as substantially to give the nomination of those two Members to the Duke of Newcastle? Now, the Duke of Newcastle is as violent an enemy of the Catholics of Ireland as is in existence, and he certainly will, if he gets this power, return to Parliament two Members hostile to our claims. How did Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald vote on that occasion? Why, he voted with his friend, and your enemy, Peel, against the people, and for the Duke of Newcastle. He voted to put two more enemies to the Catholics into Parliament—and yet, when he now wants to delude the Catholics for his own purposes, he calls himself our friend, and calls our question—a great question. Miserable delusion!—wretched attempt to deceive!—the Catholic clergy and laity of the county of Clare are too intelligent—they have too much understanding to be thus deceived—they know that

"The open foe may prove a curse,
"But the pretended friend is worse."

They also know, that Vesey Fitzgerald insults their intellect when he thinks to deceive them thus.

The third charge I bring against him is, that he first joined as a placeman, and made part of the administration of Mr. Perceval. Can the Catholics forget—do they for one moment forget who this Mr. Perceval was—that he was in his life time the most bitter, malignant, and unrelenting enemy of the Catholics? Do they forget the prosecutions and persecutions of his Ministry? Do they forget that it was this first great political friend of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald who first struck down and reduced the annual grant to Maynooth? He, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald's colleague and ally, reduced the grant to Maynooth to about perhaps less than the sum an English nobleman spends annually on his dog kennel—and he did so in terms which would be degrading to the inhabitants of that kennel. Yet you all know that it was with and under such an administration that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald first took office—he ranged himself in Perceval's ranks—he wore his Orange livery—he took his pay—and yet, sacred Heaven! he calls himself a friend to the Catholics of Ireland.

Pastors of the people of the county Clare, you who were, and you who were not educated at Maynooth—venerable, dignified, and useful as you are, remember it was at the period when the continent of Europe was hermetically sealed against the education of the Catholic priesthood of Ireland, that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald's colleague thus insulted and impoverished Maynooth. The day of just, honest, and conscientious retaliation is come. You have now an opportunity to show your estimate of the political sincerity of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald—one strong exertion for the honour of Maynooth and of the Catholic priesthood of Ireland.

The fourth charge I bring against him is, that since the days of Perceval he has uniformly supported every hostile administration to the Catholics. When you are audaciously told that Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald is a friend to the Catholics, I ask in reply, whether there has been, since he went into Parliament, one single powerful enemy of the Catholics of Ireland whom Vesey Fitzgerald did not support? Let one enemy of our's be named that he did not support. It cannot be done. He supported every single and individual enemy of the Catholics. He assisted to keep in place and in power every one active and virulent enemy of our cause, and after this he has the modesty, forsooth, to call himself our friend!!

But whilst he supported our enemies, he did not do it for nothing. I will do him that justice—he did not forget himself. He has been all this time putting the public money into his pocket. I believe I do not miscalculate when I say that he has pocketed upwards of one hundred thousand pounds of the public money—that is, of the people's money. You all know that this money is raised by taxes, and cesses, and assessments of various kinds on the people. Vesey Fitzgerald has received all this money of our's, and he has in recompense given his best and most unremitting assistance to every Minister that has opposed or retarded the cause of the Catholics.

After this he has the hardihood to speak of his devotion to the Catholic cause!!!—But I will put that beyond a doubt—for—

My fifth charge against him is that he continues the same system of active enmity. He comes before you now because he is still the supporter of the last, and I think the very worst of your enemies. He comes before you now as the advocate, the friend, the colleague of whom—of Mr. Peel and the Duke of Wellington. Recollect that the present occasion arises because he is part of an administration which has in that house where it possesses almost absolute influence, contemptuously refused even to take our question into consideration. Good God—he, Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, dares to insult you by calling himself your friend—at the very time he comes before you as the avowed creature of the Peel and Wellington administration!!!

My indignation almost prevents the possibility of proceeding. What! a man pretend to be your friend who is a member of the Peel and Wellington administration! Need I ask you who or what that administration is?

Peel, the friend, the bosom friend of Mr. V. Fitzgerald, is Minister, simply and singly, because he is the enemy of the Catholics of Ireland. He has no other title to power. His birth is obscure—his talents are trivial—personal influence he has none. We are arrived at times when such a creature as this is made Minister, merely because he is the open foe of the Catholics. And, Catholics of the county of Clare, Vesey Fitzgerald now asks for your votes, that he may go into Parliament as the colleague of that very Mr. Peel. Could any Catholic with a safe conscience vote for Mr. Peel? Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald must himself admit that he could not. Then is it not equally criminal to vote for the companion, the colleague, the supporter of that Peel? Peel could not remain in office one hour if he had not such men as Vesey Fitzgerald to support him. It is, therefore, plain that any Catholic who votes for Vesey Fitzgerald, is as much a traitor and renegade to his religion, as if he had voted for Peel himself directly, and in the first instance.

Need I add these facts—that Vesey Fitzgerald is also the colleague of the Duke of Wellington—of that Duke who rose to glory and consequent power upon the heart's blood of thousands of Catholics, and made the first use of that power by voting against the Catholics. Yes, the first vote the Duke of Wellington gave as a Duke, was to perpetuate the slavery of the Irish Catholics.

That Duke, the friend and colleague of Vesey Fitzgerald, has proclaimed his contempt of popular sentiment, by calling county meetings, farces—he has declared that the Protestant religion was introduced into Ireland *by the sword*—and that it should be maintained *with the sword*. What a libel on the Protestant religion!—he declared that IRELAND SHOULD BE CONQUERED AGAIN.

Protestants and Catholics of the County Clare, I appeal to you. Do you wish—you surely do—to save your wives, your children, from the bloody and merciless sword of military conquest? Do you wish to prevent the recurrence of Cromwellian massacre and confiscation? If you do—as you certainly do—reject, repudiate, cast away the colleague of the Duke of Wellington, and teach that child and champion of intolerance that the Constitution has still left us its protection, and that the Constitutional suffrages of Clare will proclaim the hostility with which the aiders and abettors of an intolerant and bigoted Administration must be viewed by every honest man, and every conscientious Christian.

I now, Catholics of the County of Clare, address myself particularly to you. Vesey Fitzgerald talks of being your friend—oh, wretched, wretched hypocrisy. What? your friend—the friend of the Catholics? Oh! let him injure, but let him not presume to insult you. The friend of the Catholics? Listen to the next charge.

My sixth charge against him is, that he voted for the suppression of the Catholic Association of Ireland. Yes—he voted for the suppression of that great and glorious organ of Catholic sentiment. He, above all other men, suppressed the honest, manly, intelligent, active, liberal, and patriotic Catholic Association. He extinguished that Catholic Association, which, for the first time since the Reformation, combined all the Catholics of Ireland, the venerable Catholic hierarchy, the dignified Catholic Peers, the wealthy Catholic merchants, the honest and industrious Catholic farmers, and shopkeepers, the universal and ever faithful Catholic people—we combined them all; and upon them all Mr. Vesey Vitzgerald trampled with contempt and scorn. Catholics of the county of Clare, you would deserve contempt and scorn, if you did not reject him with prompt and ready indignation.

Vesey Fitzgerald suppressed that Catholic Association which united the people of Ireland, liberal Protestants as well as Catholics—which terrified the bigots and oppressors in every part of Ireland—which instituted the glorious Catholic Rent—which struck the proselytizing hypocrisy of Kildare-place to the heart's core—which exposed the delusions, the frauds, the falsehoods, the peculations, and harsh oppressions of the Biblical ranters, tract distributors, and school founders—which quieted Ireland, and blotted out Whiteboy disturbers—which protected the people against the schemes of spies and blood-thirsty informers, and even against their own passions and propensities—which, in short, supported the poor and the weak, and made the wealthy and oppressive partizan tremble and pause—which, in fine, protected the Catholics of the North from the bloody Orange faction, and gave strength, security, and unanimity to all the friends of the peace and tranquillity of Ireland.

Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, who asks your votes, was one of the most active suppressors of that Association. He, I repeat, trampled on the Catholic Association. It served the purposes of his personal ambition to do so. Would he not trample on your hearts for the same purpose?

I cry shame on the Catholic who will support him—I proclaim him a renegade and a traitor. What—to support the man who suppressed the Catholic Association—to support the friend of Perceval, our now departed, but once deadly foe—to support the friend of Peel, our existing, permanent, unrelenting enemy—to support the friend of the Duke of Wellington, whose religion, like that of his ancient allies, the Turks, depends, he says, on the sword. I put the question to every reasonable Catholic—can he be sincere—can he be honest, if he, at this awful moment, give his vote for the friend, the colleague, the partner—of the most inveterate and unrelenting enemies the Catholics ever had?

Remember this administration to which Vesey Fitzgerald belongs, put out of office an administration in which the Cabinet Ministers who vote for the Catholics were SEVEN, and those who vote against us were only SIX—Remember that Vesey Fitzgerald helped to turn out these, our friends, and wants now your votes in order to keep them out. And what Ministry will he keep in power? Why, he and his colleagues form an Administration of whom NINE are opposed to the Catholics, and only FOUR are in their favour.

Catholics of the county of Clare, liberal Protestants of the county of Clare, I have addressed you long, but I have not exhausted one half of my objections to Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald—I will again address you on this subject; I was once favourable to the plan of disfranchising the far greatest part of the forty-shilling freeholders. Why? Because I knew they were considered part of the live stock of their landlords, and obliged to vote as their landlords pleased. The freeholders of the counties of Westmeath, Monaghan, Louth and Waterford, amongst others, convinced me of the contrary, and made me blush with shame for having ever undervalued my beloved countrymen of any class. Forty-shilling freeholders of the county of Clare, I appeal to you, are you beasts of burden, are you living cattle of your landlords; shall you give your votes against your consciences, and to the enemies of your religion, and of your country, merely because your landlords desire it. Remember always, remember that this is a contest between the administration of Peel and Wellington with Vesey Fitzgerald as their Aid-de-Camp on the one hand, and Catholic Emancipation, Catholic freedom, and Irish liberty and happiness on the other.

Freeholders of Clare, for whom will you vote? Is it for Vesey Fitzgerald and Orange Peel—or for old Ireland and the Catholic cause? Take your choice—both are before you.

Perhaps you are afraid that your landlords will oppress you if you vote according to your consciences—Let me whisper one word of consolation in your ears. REMEMBER THAT WE HAVE PROTECTED EVERY FORTY SHILLING FREEHOLDER IN WATERFORD, WESTMEATH, MONAGHAN AND LOUTH. Remember that. Who shall touch one hair of your heads for being honest? NOBODY.

BE HONEST AND FEAR NOT.

I conclude—Old Ireland and the Catholic cause for ever.

Out with Wellington—Peel, and their Aid-de-Camp, Vesey Fitzgerald.

God save the King.

(Signed by Order)
DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Of the Order of Liberators.

The address was loudly applauded, and at the conclusion there were three cheers given.

Mr. O'Connell said—I shall now finish my address as every proclamation ought to be concluded, with "God save the King" (laughter and cheers).

Mr. Secretary O'Gorman said, in 1812, he began his hostility to Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, and he continued it up to the present moment. He had often solicited the Catholics of Clare to act on the spirit of the resolution passed at the fourteen days' meeting, and confirmed by an aggregate meeting—but all in vain. He would not support the present address, because he thought it was not for the interest of the Catholic body to make an experiment which, if they succeeded, it would certainly raise them very much; but if they failed as he believed they would (cries of 'no, no,)—would lower them in public estimation, and tell the Ministry that they were not so powerful as was imagined. Mr. Fitzgerald had great influence, and no man in Ireland did more for his friends or to secure the support of others. Almost all the respectable families in Clare owed him much for promotions both in the army and navy. They were now in the middle of a Parliament; the people were taken by surprise; the clergy were not unanimous; and of course, there could be no chance of success (hear, hear). It was also doubtful if Major M'Namara would stand at all; and the leading men of Clare were for Mr. Fitzgerald. The circumstances of Clare also were very different from other counties, such as Waterford, Westmeath, Louth, and Monaghan (cries of no, no). He would say, yes, yes. In these counties, the former members were all anti-Catholics. Hitherto there was no instance of putting out a Member for giving a general support to Ministers, provided he voted for the Catholic question (hear, hear). Did they put out James Daly in Galway? or Crosbie in Kerry? ("Yes, from Mr. O'Connell"). They did, but they elected Ennismore, who went with the Ministry. This was the first attempt against one who voted for them, because he voted on other questions with the Ministers. If they failed, and he was sure they would, they would do much injury (cries of no, no). Would they take it on themselves to place Clare in the same condition that they did Waterford and Louth? (cries of yes, yes.) If so, it was an awful responsibility. He had himself refused to become the assessor of Mr. Fitzgerald (cheers). But he feared by adopting this resolution they would be only proclaiming their weakness. Although he had much respect for the father of Mr. Fitzgerald, yet he would oppose him if he thought it of any use.

TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS.

Wednesday a dinner to celebrate the triumph of the Dissenters was given at the Freemasons' Tavern. There were upwards of four hundred individuals present from all parts of the country. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex was in the chair, supported on the right by Lord John Russell; and on the left by Lord Holland. There were also present—Lords Dacre, Althorp, Carnarvon, Ebrington, and King; Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Brougham, Mr. W. Smith, Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. Coke, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. James Grattan, Mr. Birch, Mr. Denham; several Roman Catholics of distinction; among others—Lords Stourton, Stafford, and Clifford, Mr. Charles Butler, &c.

The Royal Chairman, on the removal of the cloth, gave "the King," "the Duke of Clarence," "the event we are met to celebrate," and "Liberty of Conscience."

Mr. W. Smith, after a warm eulogium on their Royal Chairman's zeal in the promotion of the event they were assembled to celebrate, proposed "the health of the Duke of Sussex."

The Duke of Sussex at great length reviewed the progress of the question. He impressed on those who had received relief through the instrumentality partly of the Catholics, not now in their hour of triumph to forget their coadjutors in the moment of trial and doubt. His name had been coupled with the principles which had placed his family on the throne of this realm; it was because he knew he acted in accordance with those principles in favouring this measure that he had done so. The Royal Duke, after a speech of considerable length, in the course of which he was frequently cheered, concluded by proposing "A speedy and effectual relief to all his Majesty's subjects labouring under legal disabilities on account of religion."

This toast was received with the most tremendous shouts of applause; as soon as they had subsided,

Lord Stourton briefly returned thanks on behalf of the Catholics.

The Royal Duke proposed, after a warm and glowing eulogium, "The health of Lord John Russell."

Lord John Russell said, it was not less absurd for a Bishop to question a candidate for orders on subjects of trade or politics than to require religious declarations from candidates for political offices (hear). Let the state take any securities it deemed fit, as to property or political feelings, but into the sacred sanctuary of conscience no earthly power should be allowed to come (cheers). He felt it the greatest delight of his life that he had been instrumental in wiping one of the foulest blots from the statute book—but he should be grossly self-complacent if he did not feel that that triumph was mainly attributable to the expressed feeling of the people of England, aye, and of the Roman Catholics of Ireland (reiterated cheers). His Lordship then entered into a brief sketch of the progress of the repeal of these Acts. The Noble Lord passed a warm eulogium on the first mover of the repeal of those laws, Mr. Fox, whose illustrious relative had been his able coadjutor in the other house of parliament, of which he was so distinguished an ornament (loud cheers). He brought it forward in 1793, when meaner minds would have shrunk from the difficulties which surrounded the question, and it was the more due to that great man not to forget his exertions in this his day of triumph (loud applause). His Lordship then described the progress of the bill through the house of Lords. There it had been opposed by a Noble Lord of a very different stamp indeed from the great man who had introduced it—one who was remarkable for the superfluity of his cheers on a recent occasion (loud laughter)—who could hunt through 50 deeds and 500 affidavits, for what would puzzle the ingenuity of all others to dream of—who was only fit for what was called picking holes—he was sure if those who had invented the system of phrenology had any bump called that of picking-holativeness it would be found on his head (hear and laughter). To think of supposing a mind so constructed capable of entertaining a great question of religious freedom would be like looking at the Alps through a microscope, or attempting to cut down an oak with a penknife. It was due to the Noble Duke at the head of the Government, and to Mr. Peel, to state, that from the time they determined to support the bill, they did so with zeal and ability (cheers). His Lordship could not sit down without declaring, that he hoped to see a speedy removal of all disabilities in all classes of his Majesty's subjects. It was due to policy and justice. Nay more, the only means of establishing that peace which the Duke of Wellington had truly and conscientiously declared he had so much at heart (hear, hear).

The Royal Chairman then proposed the health of Lord Holland, which was drank with immense cheering.

Lord Holland said, his opinion as to the malignant nature of the laws which had been repealed still remained as strong as ever. He would say the repeal of the test and corporation acts was the restoration of the constitution of the country (loud cheers. Yes, for the constitution by the ancient law of the land was the birthright of all his Majesty's subjects (cheers). That repeal had given the death-blow to monopoly and intolerance. Monopoly, thank God, was gone! (loud cheers). It was said that no monopoly had existed because they did not exclude, but suffered others to enjoy the constitution. What, was he to be told that enjoying the constitution by sufferance and by right were the same? The man who thought so was undeserving of freedom (loud cheers). His Lordship expressed the satisfaction with which he had heard the universal principle of religious liberty echoed and re-echoed through that room. He rejoiced but was not surprised at this (hear, hear). He had always considered it a calumny when it was said that the great body of Protestant Dissenters were opposed to Catholic emancipation (cheers). He had always contended that such an opinion was impossible—it was impossible that any Protestant Dissenter could wish to continue the civil disabilities of one-third of their fellow subjects; and he thanked God that his opinion was that night most gloriously borne out (loud cheers, at the termination of which some gentleman called out "one cheer more," which was given with the most hearty enthusiasm). His Lordship said, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was not the less fit for the event they met to celebrate—when he remembered the great Duke who had on this day led our armies to victory, he would most certainly rejoice in the hope that he would lend his aid to procure complete religious liberty (cheers)—but, with him or without him, it would be finally triumphant.

"The Duke of Wellington, and the brave men he had the honour and glory of leading at Waterloo," and several other toasts were then given and drunk with enthusiasm.

The chairman then gave the health of Mr. Brougham, and annexed to it "Education without the necessity of subscribing to any test or qualification" (loud applause).

Mr. Brougham returned thanks. He congratulated the Dissenters on their success, which he attributed to their union, firmness, and moderation; and he hoped soon to be able to congratulate the country on the same successful termination of the applications of another and very numerous class—the allusion to which had been so rapturously hailed that evening. In the attainment of that success he hoped they would have the co-operation of Government; if not, they would do without that aid—and even in spite of it they must succeed as the Dissenters had done. The Learned Gentleman then defended the London University from the attacks made on it by its opponents. Let those who thought tests and subscriptions necessary for the education of their children, send them to seminaries where they were demanded: they only wanted one where they would not be required (cheers).

The company separated soon after twelve o'clock.

LAW.

KING'S BENCH (LONDON), JUNE 19.—LIBEL.

Mr. Adolphus moved for a criminal information against Richard Brook and Robert Harrison for a libel. If he thought it possible that any thing could be dismissed from that Court, merely because it was ludicrous, he should fear that that would be the case with the application he had now to make. The complainant, his client, stated in his affidavit that he had taken a house, No. 34, Poultry, and fitted up the lower part of it as an auction room, in which to carry on the business of an auctioneer. Mr. Brook was a silversmith, living in the neighbourhood, and not liking the applicant to sell plated articles so near him, employed two men to parade before his door, carrying large placards, having inscribed on them. "Beware of mock auctions, of swindlers, impostors, and pick pockets." This had been carried on for such a length of time that the applicant thought it necessary to apply for the protection of the Court. The two persons against whom he moved had avowed themselves the authors of the libel. But, in addition to this, Mr. Brook, who was deputy of the ward, had made harangues in which he had said that if he was backed, he did not doubt of getting rid of the applicant's shop.

Lord Tenterden—Has it been before the Grand Jury?

Mr. Adolphus—Why, no my Lord; there is a difficulty in doing that, which your Lordship may imagine. There is a fear, not that I feel it myself, that having to go against the Deputy of the Ward could not be in our favour. The Sessions at Guildhall have pronounced a very decided opinion on the subject, but that does not alter the conduct of the parties.

Lord Tenterden—What does your client say about the nature of his auction?

Mr. Adolphus—He says it is conducted on fair and proper principles, that he regularly sends his account to the excise every day, and that it is not a mock auction.

Lord Tenterden—Whose goods does he sell?

Mr. Adolphus—He sells upon commission for those who employ him to sell their goods.

Lord Tenterden—At what hour?

Mr. Adolphus—The placards are paraded from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon.

Mr. Justice Littledale—Are his auctions advertised in the newspapers?

Mr. Adolphus—I do not believe that they are always. They are sometimes.

Lord Tenterden—Does he sell by candle light?

Mr. Adolphus—No, my Lord, not at all.

Lord Tenterden—He might sell by candle light in the day time, for going along the streets we see some auction places which are nothing but wide passages, without windows, but lit by candles.

Mr. Adolphus—He has not even lights by day, my Lord. His is a fair, proper trade, and I can conceive no reason why, because he sells plated articles, that a silversmith should have the right to annoy him, as Mr. Brook had done. But if, my Lord, the other side, in showing cause, will undertake to say (but I don't think they will), that the trade is improperly conducted, our rule can be discharged.

Lord Tenterden—When was the last time that the placards were paraded?

Mr. Adolphus—It has been every day for some months past up to the present hour, when I have no doubt, if we were to go to the Poultry, we should find them there.

Lord Tenterden—Take a rule, and we shall hear what they say on the other side.

The Marquis of Sligo has disposed of the greatest portion of his West India property, and invested the proceeds in immense tracts of land in that rising and fertile colony, New South Wales.

EFFECTS OF IVY ON TREES.—It appears to be a vulgar prejudice that ivy kills the trees it clings to. If it rooted itself, as is erroneously supposed, in their bark, and fed on their juices, it might merit the accusation of a destroyer, but it derives its nourishment wholly from the ground where it is rooted, and the supposed roots on the bark of trees are only tendrils or hold-fasts to enable it to climb. The opinion of its injuring trees seems to have arisen (and very naturally too), from the fact, that it prefers to climb up a dead or dying branch, and will not attach itself to very young wood at all. Mr. Reptan, the landscape gardener, gives numerous facts to show that trees overrun with ivy, so far from being injured by it, grow most luxuriantly. Evelyn says, that when ivy is stript from trees, they are often killed by the cold in the ensuing winter.

AGITATION.

At a meeting at the Corn Exchange, Dublin, 20th June—James O'Gorman Mahon, Esq. in the chair—it was resolved—"That it is the conviction of this meeting, that a sum of £5000 in the first instance, or such further sums as may be necessary, of the Old Catholic Rent, shall be appropriated towards defraying the expenses of the popular candidate at the ensuing election for Clare; and that Daniel O'Connell, Richard Sheil, N. P. O'Gorman, and John Lawless, Esqrs. be requested to lend their powerful support on this important occasion.

A separate Catholic Meeting took place on Monday, "to make arrangements to oppose with success the re-election of the colleague of Wellington and Peel, the Right Hon. Vesey Fitzgerald, and to take such other legal and constitutional measures as may be best suited to the present crisis of Catholic affairs."

A Chapter of the Order of Liberators was called by Mr. O'Connell for yesterday at Dublin, "to make the preliminary arrangements for adopting rules and regulations suited to the existing state of the Order."

An Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland is called for 10th July, at Dublin, "to take into consideration the best mode of expressing our gratitude to the friends of justice in the House of Lords, and to arrange the best method to continue and increase that constitutional and strictly legal agitation, by which we have hitherto forwarded the great cause of freedom of conscience."—*Mirror—Any thing more?*

Mr. Henry Hunt is in France, and, in the absence of other novelties, has produced a *sensation* in Paris, nearly equal to what the Cossack once did in London. He is termed there '*Le Sterne Radical*;' and, while he endeavours to render himself prominent to men's notice, his looks, actions, and sayings, are daily recorded, and served up for the amusement of the Parisians. In comparing the capitals of France and England, preference of praise is bestowed upon the former by the boot-polishing orator; and the *ladies* of the Marché aux Herbes have been thrown into extacies by his unbounded approbation of their *asparagus* the greatness of their size, and the smallness of their price. His assertion, 'that there are more shops deserted and unoccupied in *one* street of London than in all Paris, Rouen, St. Germain, and Dieppe' has reconciled to him the political and commercial interest of the French metropolis; and, it is hoped, that he will further gratify the Parisians, by appearing on the stage of the English Theatre!

"IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND."—We have seldom read so admirable a speech as that made some nights since by Mr. Dawson, against a petition presented by Mr. Brownlow, for what is called the amelioration of Ireland. We know not who is at the bottom of this petition, the gist whereof is a grant, that is—a gift of the people's money by Act of Parliament. The country is to be taxed for the purpose of giving to a Society in Ireland, moneys, said to be for the improvement of Ireland, by draining its bogs, &c. It would not at all surprise us if some of the schemers of this city, who flourished in the year 1826, were at the bottom of this scheme—that they may carve out for themselves Secretaryships, &c. There are, we understand, in Ireland all sorts of plans going forward, for what is called the improvement of Ireland, and some of the literati on this side of the water have been engaged in literary labours, to prepare Parliament and the public for the schemes of their brethren in Ireland. We trust that Parliament will set its face against all Irish schemes and schemers, whether Protestant or Catholic, the end whereof would be the getting large sums of money into the pockets of the latter, divide the booty, and laugh at both Parliament and people. When we get hold of this petition we shall see what sort of a thing it is. There is one word in it that we do not like, and that is, the word "*undertaking*." This was a favourite word with the scheming crew of 1826, and meant—the undertaking to take money from an honest man's pocket, and to put in the pocket of a rogue. But why should not the Irish themselves ameliorate Ireland by levying county rates? Why come to England for money, when they could and ought to raise it themselves? Ireland is only taxed five millions for eight millions of people—only 12s a year each person; while England is taxed fifty millions for 12 millions of people, or £4 a year each person. As to the tales respecting the misery of Ireland, we do not believe the one-tenth part of them, nor do we believe that there is more misery comparatively, in respect of the population in Ireland, than there is in England, or so much.—*Morning Herald.*

SELF-SOWN SEEDS.—It it is a very remarkable fact, well known to florists, that self-sown seeds usually produce natural flowers, whatever the plant may have been from which they were scattered; that is, however, fine in colour, size, or form, a flower may have been rendered by cultivation; when it is allowed to shed its seed on the ground, the plants thence arising will again degenerate into the common appearance of its wild original. We have a striking instance of the fact in our own garden at this moment, in the case of the carnation poppy (Papaver rhœas), which is so much admired when double and varied in colour, and we had some last year of numerous shades, and as double as garden roses. Several seedlings from these came up last autumn, and stood the winter, and are just come into flower; but all of them are of the same orauge-red tint with the wild corn-poppy, and nearly single. Had the seed been saved, and kept out of the ground till spring, the same double flowers, of varied tints, would have been produced. In the case of heart's-ease (Viola tricolor), which sports in so many beautiful varieties, a similar degeneration takes place—the self-sown seeds producing almost uniformly small, dingy, blossoms, of little beauty compared with the fine varieties produced by carefully drying the seed, and keeping it for some months out of the ground. Balsam seed, it is said, will not produce fine double flowered plants unless it be kept for nine years.—*Athenæum.*

THE OYSTER LAMP.—M. de Layage remarked, on opening an oyster, a shining blueish light, resembling a star, near the centre of the shell, which, on nearer examination, he discovered to be phosphorus. On scooping it out of the shell, it extended nearly half an inch in length; and, when immersed in water, seemed in every respect the same as artificially prepared phosphorus. The oyster in which this was discovered was perfectly alive and fresh. The light could not, therefore, proceed from any decomposition of the shell or the animal, but must have been derived from some other source. Upon examining this phosphoreaceut substance by the aid of a microscope of considerable power, it was found to consist of various animalcula, each beautifully luminous, like miniature glow-worms, lighting up their starry lamps to illuminate the dark solitary chamber of the shell, and intended, perhaps, like the enchanted lamp of Armida, to lure within its reach such marine inhabitants as it might prey upon.

GLUTTONY AND LONGEVITY OF THE PIKE.—The fresh-water shark, as we take the liberty of calling the pike (Esox Lucius), is so extremely voracious, that it devours all sorts of fish, its own species not excepted. Notwithstanding this indiscriminate gluttony, it will live to an incredible age, and it usually grows, when old, to a very great size. Pliny mentions a pike which weighed no less than a thousand pounds. The oldest and largest pike on modern record, was taken at Kayserslautern, in the Palatinate, in 1497. It was nineteen feet long, and weighed 350 pounds. It was ascertained by a ring of gilt copper affixed to it, that it had been put into the water by the Emperor Barbarossa in the year 1230, proving it to be at least 267 years old.

ADVANTAGES OF TWO LEGS.—It is a shrewd remark of the distinguished French philosopher Cabanis, that few animals are better fitted for speed than man. Savages can, in many cases, run down the animals which they make their prey; and in Europe professed pedestrians will outstrip the fleetest horse, who only succeeds by reducing his four legs to two in the act of galloping. The hare, the stag, and the grey-hound follow the same principle; and the ostrich, the cassowary, and the bustard, with only two legs, will in most cases outstrip the best blood horse.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

The first meeting for the establishment of the second new College in London, took place on Saturday, and was so far auspiciously marked at the outset, that £20,000 were subscribed upon the spot. The hasty sketch of the proceedings which the papers of the evening have furnished, and which will be found in our columns, will be read with interest; but in the mere event altogether, when viewed as a sign of the times, there is much food for speculation. In the contest between the two colleges—for contest is an admitted feature of the last—we at once see an array of the two orders of society—the aristocratical and the popular—against each other; and we may also perceive the conflict between what we may term LIBERALITY—and SYSTEM in religion. The existence of such a contest, is no subject for regret. On the contrary, it gives life and energy to our institutions; is a glorious consequence of that genuine liberty which the constitution we live under, affords, and greatly tends at once to the preservation and the improvement of political and social happiness. Whatever may be said of the first University, we see here that its founders will not have laboured in vain, if they shall have been instrumental in compelling the formation of one, suited to the wants of the people, and founded upon principles congenial with all the institutions of the State. This is, in fact, the supineness of the aristocracy, aroused and stimulated into action, by the restlessness and ambition of the lower orders, or at least of their leaders—and the balance of power which would otherwise seem threatened with over-turn, eventually restored to equilibrium, with a large accession of benefit to all parties. And this is the principle of 'accommodation to exigencies,' which above all others, has excited the admiration of every writer upon the constitution of England—and the principle, which justly enables us to bear with the utmost composure, 'agitations,' which would be fatal to any other government upon earth. Looking at the case abstractedly from general considerations, the facts appear to be, that in London there was a great want of some respectable seminary of education. It may be fairly questioned indeed if the population and wealth of England have not greatly out-grown the two only Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; but there is ample ground to believe that some large establishment for education, could not but be wanting in such a metropolis as London. To supply this want, the stirring parties have confessedly been the "march-of-intellect" Whigs, as they are called—the popular *literati*—the Liberals—the advocates of popular claims—and in short the leaders and favourites in general of the populace. When these persons came to found a college, it was not unreasonable to suppose that they would erect it as much as possible upon their own popular principles, and that they would reject all sort of barriers and restraints which they were in the habit of inveighing against in all other institutions. Accordingly they have done so, and the success of the experiment remains yet to be tried. But it became at once a new and striking feature, that here is an immense establishment for forming the mind of youth, which does not recognise the religion of the state, or *the Christian Religion in any shape*, as any part of its constitution. It is very true that in a great many instances such a defect, might perhaps be attended with no bad consequences. A man who merely required that his son should have the benefit of lectures upon chemistry or mechanics, astronomy or mathematics, Greek or Latin, and had that son at the same time living under his own roof along with him, might be satisfied to dispense with religious teaching at the University, and if the Professors strictly confined themselves to their particular departments, might perhaps be content that he had within his reach all the advantage that he desired from the Institution. 'This is a University,' say the founders, 'not for teaching religion, but belles lettres and the sciences. We shall have nothing to do with religion. *Our* pupils must learn that elsewhere,'—and this *caveat emptor*, we admit, practically might suit in the instance we have mentioned, and perhaps in others,—and, for aught we know, upon this principle, the London University may yet have many pupils, and be of much benefit to the rising generation of the metropolis. But still it will be a University without religion—and what is worse, therefore *unpledged* against *irreligion*. And it is here that the real danger lies; for what guarantee can there be, against the inculcation of infidel principles upon subjects of mere science or literature, when the religion or irreligion of the *professors*, is treated as matter of as little moment as that of the pupils? The "King's College" sets out on the ancient principle, and holds all science and all learning inferior to the knowledge of God, and whatever may be said of the "march of intellect," is at all events upon the safe side.

The whole force of the Catholic Association—not forgetting £5,000 of the *Rent*—is to be brought to bear against Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald at the approaching election, and Clare is about to become the theatre of a grand contest between the Association and the Government, and perhaps more famous in its way, than either Waterford or Louth.

Let the Irish Members look to themselves, nor longer suppose, if the Catholic Association be permitted to exist, that a compliance with any single order of that body, will secure them in their seats. It has now grown by sufferance into such an intolerable tyranny, that it will have nothing less than entire, unqualified, and abject submission to its will. The facts speak so abundantly for themselves, that comment must be superfluous, and we shall content ourselves by referring the reader—which we do very earnestly—to the several articles in which the association figures in our pages this day.

WATERFORD MIDSUMMER FAIR.

Our fair yesterday was very much thronged with people, and cattle of all kinds were in large supply, and brisk demand. Milch cows sold from £8 to £10; strippers, £5 to £8; in-calf heifers, £6 to £9; two years old, £5 to £6. Pigs sold at very high rates according to size and quality. Sheep, 30s to 37s; lambs, 9s to 13s. Horses, as is usual at our fairs, were generally of indifferent quality, some few good ones obtained remunerating prices. In the minor departments, brisk sales appeared to be made, and altogether farmers had no reason to complain of the prices of all kinds of stock.

SHIPWRECK.

We are sorry to announce the loss of the ship *Æolus*, Capt. Howlan, belonging to Richard Pope and Co., of this city. She was bound hence to Quebec, and on the 11th of May, when off Cape Gaspée, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, was so completely beset with ice that all on board were obliged to abandon her. The Captain and six of the crew took to the jolly boat, and the remainder of the crew and 8 passengers (all on board) to the long boat—it is hoped that all reached the shore in safety. The *Æolus* had on board the entire rigging for a new vessel building at Quebec for Mr. Evan Thomas, of this city. A vast number of vessels had been injured by the ice in the Gulph. The *Superb*, from Bristol, had been abandoned by the crew, on 23d April, four of whom had died from the severity of the weather. She was afterwards brought into Burin, Newfoundland, by a schooner, with her bows stove in. The *City of Waterford* and *George the Fourth* had arived safe at Quebec.

That magnificent steam vessel the *Shannon*, belonging to the Dublin and London Steam Marine Company, arrived in this river on Sunday morning from Dublin, on her way to London, and sailed again next day, with a numerous company and a full freight. Her fittings up for the accommodation of passengers are of the most splendid description.

MAIL COACH ACCIDENT.—The Cork Mail Coach, due at the Post-office at a quarter before five o'clock, P.M., did not reach here on Monday evening till half-past eight. This delay was occasioned by the breaking of the pole near Dungarvan; however, the guard, with the mail bags, arrived in due course, on horseback.

A dreadful accident occurred on Monday night on board the *Shannon* steamer, in Catwater. At the time when the vessel was set in motion, the carpenter was (unknown to the commander) making some repairs within the paddle-wheel box, and being carried round by the wheel, was, of course, instantly killed. His body has not yet been found.—*Plymouth Journal.*

The present Lord Mountsandford is advanced in age, and unmarried; his benevolence is unbounded; lately he gave £4,000 to erect a Church near Cullenswood, Dublin, and endowed the Chaplain by allowing him £100 a-year.

Clare election, we understand, is fixed for Monday, the 30th instant, by James Molony, Esq. High Sheriff.

Lord Beresford has issued cards of invitation for a grand ball, on the 1st of July, at his house in Cavendish-square.

Private letters from Halifax say that the timber market and freights continued very low.

A Miramichi Paper states that Sir James Kempt had received orders to repair immediately to Canada, to inspect the new fortifications.

LETTER OF BISHOP DOYLE TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On Tuesday (says the *D. E. Post*), we shall lay before the Public a most important Letter addressed by the Right Rev. Doctor Doyle to his Grace the Duke of Wellington. If we are not much mistaken, this letter will produce a great sensation in England as well as in Ireland, and what is better still, will be productive of the most salutary results.

On Wednesday a number of Gentleman connected with the Manufacturing interests of the City of Dublin, waited on the new President of the Board of Trade, in Molesworth-street. Their principal object was to obtain the support of the Right Hon. Gentleman to their Petition for the repeal of the Duty on Coal. We are happy to state, that they received not only an assurance of the Right Hon. Gentleman's cordial co-operation, but of his determination to do every thing he consistently could, to promote the interests of Ireland, and the city of Dublin in particular.—*Dublin Paper.*

Friday the Court of King's Bench granted an order for a criminal information against the *Wexford Evening Post*, for a libel on Lord Courtown, and other Magistrates, in stating they had refused a vote of thanks to Captain Burke, of the Constabulary, because he was a Roman Catholic.

Much astonishment is created in several Counties, by the recent elevation of certain persons to the Magistracy. The Chancellor not knowing the country, relies on the recommendation of the Representatives in Parliament, who certainly are not the most disinterested, and who, for policy, could not reject the solicitation of many of their constituents.—*Dublin Paper.*

The House of Lords have acknowledged the claim of Michael James Robert Dillon to the Earldom of Roscommon and barony of Kilkenny West.

Lord Lismore and family have arrived at Shanbally Castle, from England.

The Honourable and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Killaloe and family arrived at Clarisford House, on Tuesday evening. The people of Killaloe, impressed with a due sense of the Bishop's humane character, whilst Dean of St. Patrick's, met the carriages on the road, and after soliciting his Lordship's permission, they unharnessed the horses, and drew the carriages to Clarisford House, with joyous acclamations. In the evening the town and surrounding country were illuminated with bonfires.

The *Leinster Journal* says, we learn that in consequence of the question of securities having been universally admitted, during the late debate in the House of Lords, to be the only difficulty in the way of Catholic Emancipation, a deputation of the Irish Bishops is about to proceed to Rome to consult the Pope and conclave on a subject so deeply important to the interests and independence of the Roman Catholic church of Ireland.

MAGARRAHAN *v.* MAGUIRE.—This trial is expected to come on at the sittings after this term, before the Chief Baron and a Special Jury. Mr. Seely, Dr. Holywell, and several material witnesses who did not appear on the former trial, having been subpœnaed.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

A whole family named Fingle consisting of seven persons, were destroyed by a fire, which broke out at a house in Holborn, London, on Saturday week.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Planta moved for a new writ for the election of a member to serve in Parliament for the county of Sunderland, in the room of Lord Leveson Gower, who accepted the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. The writ was ordered.

Thursday morning the Ladies Paget left this country for England. They embarked on board the Marquis of Anglesey's yacht, the Pearl, and accompanied by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant proceeded to Holyhead.

CURIOUS MISTAKE.—A bill was lately introduced into Parliament, by which it was directed that a penalty of fifty pounds was to be levied for commission of a certain offence, which penalty, it was provided, should be equally divided between the informer and the churchwarden of the parish in which the offence might arise. When the bill was committed the penalty of fifty pounds was changed to "*transportation for seven years*;" but the other parts of the bill remaining unaltered, it now enacts, "that the said penalty of *transportation for seven years* shall be *equally divided* between the *churchwarden* and the *informer*."

NEW CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The Association met on Saturday at the usual hour—P. M. Murphy in the chair.

Mr. Coppinger acted as Secretary, and read the minutes.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell read the report of the Churchwarden's return.

Mr. Staunton handed in some rent, and two guineas for Mr. Eneas M'Donnell.

Mr. O'Dwyer said, that he was sorry to communicate to the meeting a circumstance which he was sure would give them much pain. Mr. M'Donnell's health was so bad at present that his life was actually in danger. He was at that moment labouring under a complication of disorders, which his physicians feared much would prove fatal. The Archbishops who took up their bibles to teach Scripture to the House of Lords ought to dip deeper into that bible, and borrow from it a little of that charity which is so much inculcated in holy writ. In the entire of that much abused and insulted book there was not one word justifying persecution; and if the unfortunate event which he alluded to fell out, he who was the cause should look to it, and would certainly suffer what he (Mr, O'Dwyer) would not describe (hear).

Mr. O'Connell said he would not appeal to the feelings of those who gloat on the groans of the distressed, and exult in the tortures of the unfortunate (cheers). Mr. M'Donnell was the victim of his ardent zeal for his country. In her cause he was suffering the rigours of incarceration, and for her he was inhaling the noxious vapours of a prison (hear, hear). Would Ireland then forget him in his chains? Oh! she would not—she could not (loud cheers). As the Government wished to delude the Catholics, they could not do it more effectually than by releasing Eneas M'Donnell from his cell—(cheers, and hear, hear). He (Mr. O'Connell) had already stated that the Marquis of Anglesey had been sent here to quiet the Catholics, and delude them into an oblivion of their wrongs (hear). He again repeated that the plan was to delude them, by fair words, and not by any acts of kindness. It was said the Duke of Clarence would have been their friend. It was communicated to them in a *demi*-official manner by his friends; and yet whose name stood first among the bigots? The Duke of Clarence (hear). When Lord Anglesey had called for their confidence, was it not said that his proxy would have been for them (hear). What, then, were they to infer from his conduct on the late division? Why, either that he had not the power or the inclination to vote for them (hear). The first was impossible. The Marquis of Anglesey was too independent, too honest, and too straightforward a man to take office, unless he got it unshackled. It therefore necessarily followed, that he had not the inclination (hear, hear). And if so, were the Catholics to place confidence in that man, or be deluded by false fair premises? (loud cheers, and "never").

Mr. Joseph Burke had, he said, to present a most important document to the Association. It was a return of the census of the different parishes, from the commencement of the new Association up to the 14th of June (hear).

Mr. O'Connell remarked that there was a mistake in the computation of Mr. Burke—none of the great towns were included in this return, and they had only received the census from one parish in Dublin. There had by this been about a return of one-sixth of the population in Ireland, and if the remainder were as populous as those parishes from which returns had been made, the entire number of people in Ireland very nearly amounted *to ten millions* (hear and cheers). Mr. O'Connell then remarked, that the formation of a Liberal Club in Newry was doubly valuable at the present moment. It is another proof of the popular sentiment, and how well it agrees with the opinions delivered in this Association. We do not appeal to the political but the moral force of the people, and it will yet be found too strong for our enemies. It is of importance that this moral force should be exhibited in Clare, and I am thoroughly convinced that the Catholics there have but to try their strength and they must succeed. And if they succeed, it will be impossible for the Peels and the Wellingtons to retain office. The Catholics must show their thorough contempt for those who would attempt to delude them, by pretending to be their friends (hear). But let us turn to the county Clare. In my judgment the question of emancipation depends upon the result of the election in Clare (hear, hear). [The learned orator followed up this theme at great length].

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon next presented himself to the meeting. We are going down to night (cheers).—Our friend, the independent John Lawless, has preceded us. Vesey Fitzgerald will be met by Lawless, who is already making way for us (cheers)—We have received assurances of the aid and assistance of our friends, O'Connell, Sheil, Ronayne, and Wyse (loud cheers).—We will absolutely invade the county. Clare is about to be canvassed and represented by as independent a man as ever breathed—Mr. Nugent M'Namara has pledged himself over and over again, that no power on earth should prevent him from standing for the county the first opportunity. Unless he now withdraws, of which I assert there is not the smallest possible chance, our opponents cannot possibly even come to the second day's poll (cheers).—There cannot, I re-assert it, be a shadow of doubt of the success of Mr. M'Namara, for he has pledged himself over and over again to the people. Mr. Mahon then concluded amid loud cheers, by apologizing for occupying so much of the attention of the meeting.

A letter was read from the Rev. Mr. Maguire, addressed to Mr. O'Connell, dated June 19, 1828, inclosing £18 10s Catholic Rent, requesting the subscribers of £1 each to be entered as Members of the Association, and concluding:—

"When the time of pious persecution is over, I shall myself become a *constitutional agitator*. The hour of menaced danger once over, no selfish or sordid consideration can be imputed to me. You shall have all the particulars in my next, and believe me to be, &c.

"T. MAGUIRE."

Mr. Sheil—My objection to Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald is conveyed in three brief words—"*Noscitur a sociis*" (loud cheers). I know the plumage of the birds with which he is perched in the high places, and impute to him the same feather (cheers). Of Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, I know nothing whatever as a private man, and do not speak of him as such. In the house of Commons he belongs to the Swiss guard of the Noble Duke, and is distinguished by the promptitude and alacrity with which he performs the duties which are assigned to him. Flippant, versatile, fluent, conceited, and presumptuous, he goes through his functions with tolerable success, and is sure never to be abashed by the nature of the character which the ministerial manager thinks it proper to award him. But, Sir, let me put Mr. Fitzgerald out of the case as an individual, and consider him barely as a cabinet minister, in whom we are to give proof of the power which is vested in our body (cheers). That, after all, is the great and leading feature of the approaching contest. In my opinion, nothing but the actual display of power in the Catholics of Ireland will achieve their success. It is very well to introduce justice, and generosity, and magnanimity as ingredients of eloquence in a speech; but when politicians come to act, and to adopt their measures to circumstances, the considerations of expediency supersede every other. Talk to the Duke of Wellington of justice, and the Duke will cry "fudge." Talk to him of public rights and pledges, and the honour of the King, and he will cry "fudge" again. Speak to him of the torrents of Irish blood which have been shed in the cause of his own glory, and "fudge" will be the reply. But whisper in his ear, "that Catholic Ireland will acquire such a parliamentary power as to assail his cabinet and to make a precedent of Fitzgerald;" and all Duke of Wellington as he is, he will cry "fudge" no more. The Catholic body have recently given useful manifestations of authority. In the last election, our power was put forth with great effect. Catholic Ireland stretched out her arm in Waterford, in Monaghan, and in Louth—and tore Beresford, and Fortescue, and Leslie up (cheers). But it remains that Catholic Ireland should show an increase of vigour. It remains that Vesey Fitzgerald should be seized with a gigantic grasp and that he should be hurled from the House of Commons. In such a case as our's, it is impossible to stop. "On, on," should be our maxim. We cannot rest where we are. Seven millions must advance. "*If*," says the Duke of Wellington, "the agitators will remain quiet, then perhaps something may be done." I will take away the hypothesis and the peradventure from the sentence, and substitute a negative, and omitting his "if" and his "perhaps," I will say, "The agitators will not remain quiet, and something, my Lord Duke must be done." For if something be not done by the Duke for the country, the country will do something for the Duke (cheers). There has arrived an opportunity of giving him evidence of this determination. Away with Vesey Fitzgerald, away with him! Catholics of Ireland, rally all your resources, exert all your influence, concentrate all your energies, and put forth all your might. Peasants remember that you are crushed; Gentlemen, remember that you are degraded; ministers of religion, recollect that you are citizens as well as priests, and that as the best fire of freedom was lighted at your altars, this is not the time to permit it to flicker and go out. The cause is a great one, and if we bring to it a spirit worthy of its nobleness, it will be as prosperous as it is exalted. A confidence in our success is one of the means of achieving it. He is untrue to his country, who, at such a moment, throws his chilling prognostications upon our ardent and excited hopes. If we are to enter the field, let it be with the assurance of victory—let us "screw our courage to the sticking place, and we'll not fail" (loud and continued cheers).

Mr. O'Connell gave notice of a motion for next Saturday, for the expulsion from their rooms of the English *Catholic Journal*. He did so, because it continued to be the advocate of "securities."

The amount of the rent was then announced to be £68 7s 3½d. Thanks were returned to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Saturday a very numerous meeting of the Friends of this noble institution, to be styled after the above title, was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. Amongst the company present we observed the Archbishops of Canterbury, and York, the Bishops of London, St. David, Durham, St Asaph, Chester, Gloucester, and Ossory, Dr. D'Oyley, the Marquis of Camden, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord Bexley, the Primate of Ireland, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Alderman Thompson, Sheriff Spottiswoode, &c. The Duke of Wellington in the Chair.

His Grace rose to address the meeting, and was received with thunders of applause. The object for which the present meeting was called was for the purpose of establishing in the metropolis a college, in which all the branches of literature and science would be taught, including also a knowledge of the principles of Christianity, as promulgated by the doctrines of the Established church (applause.) It was not necessary for him to delay the meeting by giving them the plan of the proposed institution in detail, as that would be explained to them hereafter. It would be sufficient for him to state it generally. The plan embraced a system of education which, combined with a general knowledge of literature and science, a particular knowledge of Christianity, morality, and religion—togetherwith that species of education necessary to youths adopting particular professions. He need hardly, he believed, at that time of day, say any thing on the propriety of inculcating such a system of Education formed upon such a basis (hear, hear). Although he had not had the advantage of a college education, owing to the particular pursuits in which he was engaged (tremendous applause)—yet no one felt more than he did the advantage a college was to youth. The promoters of the intended establishment were the dignitaries of the Established Religion and the Governors of the church, who were not only willing to support it by their purse, but were also willing to sacrifice their valuable time towards its future management. He called on them to assist in the execution of this great work. Let an effort be made worthy of this great country, that the youth of the metropolis might receive an education by which they would be taught to love the King, obey the laws, but above all be made acquainted with the knowledge of their God (cheers), and by being made acquainted with the great principles of their holy religion, be taught to be content with their lot in this life, and to hope through the mercy of God for happiness in the next (immense cheering). His Grace then read the resolutions, which we have subjoined, upon which the intended College is to be conducted.

A Committee was then formed for the purpose of carrying the object of the meeting into effect.

Henry Coleridge, Esq., Barrister at Law was appointed Secretary.

A letter from the Right Hon. Robert Peel, expressing his regret at not being able to attend owing to the death of a sister, was read to the meeting.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury proposed the thanks of the meeting to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, for his able conduct in the chair, and his cordial co-operation in their views—which were given amidst acclamation. His Grace, in suitable terms, acknowledged the compliment, and shortly after one o'clock left the chair, and on his departure was accompanied by their Graces the Archbishops of York and Canterbury, and the Primate of Ireland, the Lord Bishops of London, Durham, Carlisle, and several of the distinguished personages present at the former proceedings. A division was formed at the side of the Hall through which the Duke of Wellington passed, and he was treated with loud greetings and clapping of hands from all parts of the hall.

Shortly afterwards the Lord Bishop of Chester was unanimously voted into the chair. As soon as silence was restored, from the noise of the congratulations of the meeting, the Right Reverend Lord rose and said, he wished to address the meeting on a topic of much importance. Silence was then restored. It has been said, that no persons are to be admitted into the College, which it is the object of this day's meeting to found, but those who are members of the Church of England. As this report is unfounded, and as I now declare it would, if allowed to circulate, be productive perhaps of some injury, I conceive it my duty thus at once to contradict it (hear, hear). So far from such being the fact, no question whatever, as to the religious opinions held by the student will be asked, and all that will be required of him is to conform to the rules of discipline which will be laid down on that head (cheers). What I mean, said his Lordship is, that in order to become students, it is not necessary that they shall be Members of the Established Church, but they must submit themselves to the rules and discipline which the College, connected, as it will be, with the Church, will impose on the general management and conduct of their studies (loud applause).

It was whispered in the Hall, that it was the intention of his Majesty to present a donation of £5,000 towards the institution, to testify his approbation thereof.

Before the meeting broke up, the astonishing amount of upwards of £20,000, was announced as having been received in subscriptions and donations, and that, notwithstanding, not a single advertisement had appeared for the convening of the meeting.

Among the numerous list of dignified and illustrious donors, we have only space to mention the following:—The Archbishop of Canterbury £1,000; the Archbishop of York £500; the Duke of Wellington £300; the Duke of Rutland £500; the Bishop of London £1,000; the Bishop of Durham £500; a lady unknown £500.

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a College for general education be founded in the Metropolis, in which, while the various branches of Literature and science are made the subjects of instruction, it shall be an essential part of the system to imbue the minds of youth with a knowledge of the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as inculcated by the United Church of England and Ireland.

II. That the King having been graciously pleased to sign ify his approbation of the establishment of this college, his Majesty be most respectfully requested to take it under his Royal Patronage, and to permit it to be entitled, KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

III. That the following be approved as the general outline of the plan, on which the college is to be founded and conducted:—

"1. A liberal and enlarged course of education to be pursued, adapted to the respective ages of the students. The College to be divided into two departments—a higher department for the elder, and a lower department for the younger.

"2. The system to comprise religious and moral instruction, classical learning, history, modern languages, mathematics, natural philosophy, medicine and surgery, chemistry, jurisprudence, &c. and to be so conducted as to provide in the most effectual manner for the two great objects of education, the communication of general knowledge, and specific preparation for particular professions.

"The benefit of attending any course of lectures in the higher branches, to be allowed to all who were disposed to avail themselves of it, under such regulations as may be prescribed.

"3. Resident students to be received within the walls of the College, under such rules of discipline, and to such an extent as may hereafter be determined.

"The College to be placed under the superintendence of a Principal, with a competent number of Professors and Tutors."

Visitor—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The following to be Governors in virtue of their office:—

The Lord Chancellor.
The Archbishop of York.
The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.
The Dean of Westminster.
The Secretary of State for the Home Department.
The Speaker of the House of Commons.
The Dean of St. Paul's.
The Lord Mayor.

"By whom all appointments are to be approved, and the fundamental regulations respecting the discipline and course of education sanctioned.

"5. A Committee of Management, or Council, to be chosen from the Donors and Subscribers, which, together with the official Governors, shall conduct the general affairs of the Institution—one-fourth of the elected Members to go out by rotation every year, but to be capable of immediate re-election.

"6. The buildings of the College to be erected on a plan which will admit of being extended in the most ample manner, to meet the demands of the public.

"The funds to be raised by donations and by subscriptions for shares of £100 each. The annual dividends on the former to be applied to the benefit of the institution; those on the latter to be paid to the subscribers. The dividends in no case to exceed 4 per cent. on the money advanced.

"The subscribers' capital to be payable by instalments, and the shares in the same to be transferable with the sanction of the committee.

"All surplus income, after payment of dividends, &c. to go in aid of a fund for endowments, exhibitions, annual prizes, &c.

"The work not to be commenced till the whole sum given and subscribed for amounts to £100,000.

"Preference, in the admission of students, to be given to the nominees of donors to the amount of £50, and of shareholders."

IV. That a provisional committee of twenty-seven persons be now appointed, which shall take the necessary steps for carrying these resolutions into effect, and prepare the details, to be submitted to a future meeting.

V. That the following persons be members of this committee, with power to supply vacancies, and to add to their numbers, if they shall see fit:—

Duke of Portland, Marquis of Bute, Marquis Camden, Earl Brownlow, Lord Bexley, Bishop of London, Bishop of Chester, Bishop of Llandaff, Sir J. Nichol, Vice-Chancellor of Engl Sir R. H. Inglis, Sir C. Price, Sir A. Cooper, R. C. Brodie, Esq. Sotheby, E. H. Locker, W. Ward, M.P., J. D. Poules, Cotton, R. Hamilton, Archdeacon Cambridge, Rev. J. I dale, E. Tindal, Sir H. Halford, Bart., Alderman Atkins, John Richardson, Dr. D'Oyley.

VI. That Henry Nelson Coleridge, Esq. Barrister at Law appointed Secretary.

VII. That books for donations and subscriptions be immediately opened at all the banking houses.

LORD F. L. GOWER.

Not concealing that we should have preferred to see any Protestant supporter of the Duke of Wellington as minister for Ireland, we will nevertheless declare that we think the appointment an auspicious one. Lord Francis's habits of business are industrious and active in the highest degree; his literary talents and his manners are bland and courteous; his high literary rank will tend strongly to preserve that elevated tone given to the high society of the Irish metropolis by his accomplished predecessor. The blood of Gower, though it might not repel the popery of the Association rabble (and yet the Leveson Gowers were Protestants once) will disdain their baseness and vulgarity; and as to any of the other temptations to which our younger statesmen have lately yielded, such as the ambition of novelty—the translator of Goethe's *Faust* has not to look for fame in silly innovations of political economy, or stupid schemes of emigration.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

On Sunday week, a dreadful accident occurred at Kirkaldy in Scotland, the gallery of the church, in which was a most numerous congregation, having fallen in and caused the death of 27 persons—besides numerous others severely injured. The church was over-crowded in consequence of an expectation that the celebrated Mr. Irving would preach on the occasion, and the galleries appear to have been altogether too slight and ill constructed.

The following particulars are from the *Edinburgh Observer* of yesterday week:—

"Those persons who were in the gallery that fell, escaped generally with bruises and contusions more or less severe; and in all probability, the casualties would have been comparatively few, if the rest of the congregation had retained sufficient presence of mind to remain a little while in their seats. But as soon as the crash took place, they rushed to the doors in the wildest consternation, and many were suffocated or trampled to death, particularly on the gallery stairs, and in the vestibule. The mortality was doubtless increased by the friends of individuals who had fallen under these circumstances, trying to stem the human torrent that was rolling over them. The temporary stoppages which these fruitless efforts occasioned, only rendered the multitude behind more eager to force their way out, and their power was resistless—most of those who fell—fell to rise no more. As far as we could learn, only two individuals, Nan Beveridge and D. Lawson were actually killed by the falling of the gallery. The former was struck on the head or chest by a joist, and killed on the spot, while two blind boys, her two sons, who were seated beside her, escaped unhurt. One man in a paroxysm of terror, leaped from a part of the gallery that remained standing, sprung to his feet again after his descent, uttered a word or two, and expired.

"Such persons as had sufficient fortitude to remain in the pews escaped unhurt. Several who were under the gallery when it fell, prostrated themselves in the pews, and also sustained no injury. Many reached the open air in a state approaching to nudity, their clothes being literally torn off them. Though the number of the sufferers who have escaped with life is great, we were assured by more than one surgeon, that very few of them have had bones broken, or joints dislocated—the injuries generally being contusions.

"The panic in Kirkaldy, when the lamentable news spread, was truly terrific. Multitudes rushed to the scene of disaster in search of friends and relatives, whom they had reason to suspect might be among the sufferers. Yesterday, the general agitation continued nearly as great as ever, and had even extended to Leith and this city—many families here having connections on the other side of the Firth. The Council Chamber at Kirkaldy was crowded with people claiming shawls, hats, and other articles which they had lost in the tumult.

"We are credibly informed that Mr. Irving was desirous to preach last night in the church-yard, in the middle of which stands the edifice in which the frightful disaster happened, and that he was only dissuaded from so doing, by the remonstrances of the very respectable Provost of the Burgh. In that same enclosure, graves were then opening to receive the mortal remains of several of the unfortunates who had lost their lives in their anxiety to be present at his prelection. We take not upon ourselves, at present, to question the motive that induced Mr. Irving to make such a proposition; but we doubt much the propriety of him, or any other person similarly circumstanced, obtruding in so singular a manner on the notice of a mourning population."

There is, as the inspired writer states, a time for all things. There is a time, in which O'Connell, and Sheil, and the whole tribe of Agitators, may be permitted to strut away their little hour on the Association stage—but all such things must have an end. *Punch* and his *Grandmother—Chronohotonthologos—King Aldoborontoscofornio*, and other remarkable personages, have also had their day, and have disappeared. So will the mighty host of agitators disappear in turn; and posterity will ask, "Who were they—what were they about—and where did they operate?" In reply, some antiquary, perhaps may say, they were ostentatious beings, on whom the political commotions of the then passing time bestowed a temporary consequence, to which neither their talents, their worth, nor their information, gave them any title whatever. They resembled the useless weeds, and whitening froth, which ride the surface of an agitated sea, whilst things of sterling worth—the diamond and the pearl—rest quiescent and invisible on the tranquil bottom.—*Belfast Guardian.*

At the Clonmel Petit Sessions on Friday, Thomas Tydd, Robert Constable, Gerald Fitzgerald, and John Bagwell, Esqrs., being the attending Magistrates—the informations of the Rev. Mr. Maunsell were taken against Mr. Thomas Hayden, of this town, for a forcible entry (breaking through his demesne wall) and directing two of his labourers in throwing down the wall, and another labourer to mow a portion of Mr. Maunsell's demesne. In consequence of his advanced age (being 83 years) the Magistrates admitted him to bail, himself in £500 and two securities, each in £250 till next Assizes. The three labourers, Owen Carthy, John Hassett, and James Meehan, were also admitted to bail.——Much of the magistrates' time was occupied in deciding on taking informations under the 24th Geo. III. (which constitutes it a felonious act), in consequence of the defence made by Counsellor Mulcahy, who contended that in order to bring the act of Hayden (which he considered a mere trespass) under a felonious character, there must be personal injury inflicted or feared.—Mr. Tydd, in very forcible language, animadverted on such conduct from a person of Mr. Hayden's respectable character and circumstances. The magistrates bestowed high praise on the Rev. Mr. Maunsell for the very proper manner in which he acted—in appealing to the laws instead of repelling the aggression. Of Mr. Hayden it must be said that he is very old, and acted under the impression that he had some claim on that particular part of Mr. Maunsell's premises, and that instead of taking legal steps for its recovery, he was justified in taking forcible possession of it. Mr. Maunsell produced a lease from Mr. Hayden of thirty-one years of the place, which commenced in 1821.——We must observe that labourers and tradesmen, too frequently not very illegally, supposing because they are hired to work, and have no interest beyond *that* in such transactions, they are exempted from punishment; but we believe that the labourers, concerned in this case, will be convinced of the mischievous tendency of such a popular error.——Informations were also taken against the same Mr. Hayden, for taking unlawful possession of [illegible] the property of the Misses Miles.—[illegible]

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